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THE
LITERARY DIGEST

VOLUME XXXVIII

JANUARY, 1909—JUNE, 1909

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
44 TO 60 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOLUME XXXVIII

(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 26, 1909)

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Advocate of India, Bombay
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Allgemeine Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 1 NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 976

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.—The index of Vol. XXXVII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SENDING LABOR LEADERS TO JAIL

PRISON sentences against three leaders of the American Federation of Labor have brought to a sensational close one chapter in a test case which is likely to command the attention of the country for some time to come. While the sentences—twelve months for President Samuel Gompers, nine months for Vice-President John Mitchell, and six months for Secretary Frank Morrison—are inflicted for contempt of court in defying a court injunction, the chief interest of the case lies in the fact that it involves, in its ultimate settlement, the question of the legality of the boycott and the "unfair list," unionism's most powerful weapons of offense. An appeal against Justice Wright's decision has already been taken to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, whence it will probably reach the United States Supreme Court.

In the mean time President Roosevelt, say the Washington dispatches, is being besieged with telegrams of protest and with requests that he exercise at once his prerogative of pardon. Mr. Bryan has telegraphed the sentenced men that they "did right in testing the law," and that he is glad they are taking an appeal. A Minneapolis dispatch quotes Governor Johnson as saying: "While these men are sentenced for contempt, the real issue is the question of the boycott, and if I were President I would not allow them to serve out their sentences." Labor unionists generally seem to regard their three leaders as "victims of judicial oppression," and martyrs in behalf of free speech and a free press. "It seems as tho our judges have gone mad," exclaims an official of the Boston Central Labor Union.

From Photograph, copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

RISKING THEIR LIBERTY FOR THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

Seated are Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell (with an umbrella), while behind them stands Frank Morrison. These men are appealing against jail sentences in a contempt case arising out of their use of the boycott in defiance of a court injunction.

On the other hand, it is argued that Justice Wright, tho he might have exprest himself less scathingly and imposed a lighter sentence, had no choice but to find the defendants guilty of contempt, since their technical guilt in this matter could be in no way affected by the question of the justice or injustice of the injunction which they defied. This injunction forbids the Federation continuing its boycott against the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis. "More studied, persistent, deliberate contempt of court than theirs was probably never shown," remarks the New York *Tribune*, which prints the following brief account of some incidents which preceded the present decision:

"When the Bucks Stove and Range Company began its suit to enjoin the officials of the American Federation from continuing their boycott, Mr. Gompers and his associates, through their publications and their speeches, announced their intention to disobey an injunction if one should be granted. Mr. Gompers said:

"'When it comes to a choice between surrendering my rights as a free American citizen or violating the injunction of the courts, I do not hesitate to say that I shall exercise my rights as between the two.'

"In his publication he sought to inflame his followers with a similarly lawless temper. 'Go to —— with your injunctions!' he wrote in his *Federationist*, an expression which he subsequently explained on the witness-stand as equivalent to 'Go to with your injunctions!' which he had 'seen in classic works'! The unfamiliarity of his followers with Elizabethan literature, however, led them to misunderstand it.

"Between the time when the court rendered its decision and the day when the injunction became operative the defendants issued a copy of *The Federationist* containing the usual boycott declaration against

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

ALL BALLED UP.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

WHEN AN IRRESISTIBLE

the stove company, and they continued to sell that issue after the writ became operative. After the writ became operative the officers, including Mitchell, issued an 'Urgent Appeal,' saying, among other things: 'This injunction can not compel union men or their friends to buy the Bucks stoves and ranges,' reminding them that 'the company continues in its hostile attitude to labor' and urging them to 'exercise their right to purchase or not to purchase the Bucks stoves and ranges.' In other words, they flatly violated the injunction and encouraged the continuance of the boycott."

In rendering his decision Justice Daniel Thew Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, found that the defendants had combined together for the purpose of—

"1. Bringing about the breach of plaintiffs' existing contracts with others.

"2. Depriving plaintiff of property (the value of the good-will of its business) without due process of law.

"3. Restraining trade among the several States.

"4. Restraining commerce among the several States."

Of their violation of the court's injunction he said in part:

"Before the injunction was granted these men announced that neither they nor the American Federation of Labor would obey it; since it issued they have refused to obey it; and through the American Federation of Labor disobedience has been successfully achieved and the law has been made to fail. Not only has the law failed in its effort to arrest a wide-spread wrong, but the injury has grown more destructive since the injunction than it was before. There is a studied, determined, defiant conflict precipitated in the light of open day between the decrees of a tribunal ordained by the Government of the Federal Union and of the tribunals of another federation, grown up in the land; one or the other must succumb, for those who would unlaw the land are public enemies."

The points urged by the defense were that the injunction infringed the constitutional guaranties of freedom of the press and of freedom of speech. Said Justice Wright:

"These defenses do not fill the measure of the case; the injunction was designed to stay the general conspiracy of which the publication of the 'Unfair' and 'We-don't-patronize' lists was only an incident; the injunction interferes with no legitimate right of criticism or comment that law has ever sanctioned, and the respondents' intimation that it does so is a mockery and a pretense."

As to the constitutional guaranty invoked, the Justice went on to say:

"It guaranties only that in so far as the Federal Government is concerned its Congress shall not abridge it, and leaves the subject to the regulation of the several States, where it belongs. Who can be persuaded that the penalizing of false and malicious libels upon the integrity of honorable men or slanders upon the virtue of chaste women is an outrage upon 'the constitutional rights' of the vilifier? Do those of thoughtful and sincere reflection escape the unharmony between claims for a right of utter license in speech and press and the punishment by law of libels and the mulcting of slanders? No 'right' to publish either the libel or the slander can be sustained, except upon the theory of a 'right' to do wrong. . . . .

"The position of the respondents involves questions vital to the

A REVOLT IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

PRESIDENT MEETS

preservation of social order, questions which smite the foundations of civil government, and upon which the supremacy of the law over anarchy and riot verily depends. Are controversies to be determined in tribunals formally constituted by the law of the land for that purpose, or shall each who falls at odds with another take his own furious way? Are causes pending in courts to be decided by courts for litigants, or the view of each distempered litigant imposed upon the court? Are decrees of courts to look for their execution to the supremacy of law, or tumble in the wake of unsuccessful suitors who overset them and lay about the matter with their own hands, in turbulence proportioned to the frenzy of their disappointment?"

Mr. Gompers, addressing the court, protested that he "would not consciously violate a law," and went on to say:

"This is a struggle of the working people of our country and it is a struggle of the working people for right. The labor movement does not undertake to presume to be a higher tribunal than either the courts or the other branches of the Government of our country. It is a struggle of the ages—a struggle of the men of labor to throw off some of the burdens which have been heaped upon them, to abolish some of the wrongs and to secure some of the rights too long denied. If men must suffer because they dare speak for the masses of the men of our country; if a man must suffer because they have been raised to meet the sordid greed—even to grind the children in the dust to gain dollars—they must bear the consequences.

"But if I can not discuss grave problems, great issues in which the people all over our country are interested—if a speech made by me during a political campaign, after the close of this case—if the speeches in furtherance of a great principle or a great right are to be held as against me, I shall not only have to, but will be willing

to bear the consequences. I would not have you believe me a man of a defiant character in disposition or in conduct. But in the pursuit of honest conviction, and in the furtherance of the common interests of my fellow man, I shall not only have to, but be willing to submit to whatever your honor may impose."

The counsel for the Bucks Stove and Range Company thinks that "this case ought to be the knell of the boycott." Says the New York *Press*, which deplores the confusion of issues in the Gompers case:

"We don't believe that one man in a thousand wants Mr. Gompers or Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Morrison to go to jail under the circumstances of what has been virtually a test case. We ourselves have no doubt that Mr. Gompers has believed he was performing by his course a high public service. We need not question his purpose, but none the less we can deplore his conduct of his cause in a mistaken manner and to an unhappy conclusion. We don't want, we think the public does not want, a primary injustice against a man, as there may have been, to have a secondary consequence of imprisonment for him. But we do want it perfectly understood that if a man deliberately sets out to defy the courts his path runs straight to jail. For on the day that we see the American people agreeing that the orders of courts shall be made a farce and a mockery there will be greater rejoicing in the small but puissant band of President Roosevelt's 'wealthy malefactors' than in all the hosts of organized labor throughout the world."

The New York *Call* (Socialist) declares that "Gompers' case is ours too," since the present quarrel between the unions and the stove company is "an attack by the capitalist class as such upon the working class as such, nothing less." In the main, however, the press are inclined to await in an unpartizan attitude the clearing up by the United States Supreme Court of the fundamental

FREE GOVERNMENT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

AN IMMOVABLE

issue involved in the case. Says the Boston *Transcript*, for instance:

"The evils of the secondary boycott are only too apparent. Hardly less so, if a labor-union is to have any cohesion, is the necessity that it should have some claws, and between the two extremes it remains for our lawmakers and the courts to draw the line. These contempt cases are sure to bring this much more fundamental issue to the front."

Says the New York *World*, going back to the fact that the injunction leading to this contempt case was based upon the Sherman Antitrust Law:

"Is it easier to find the 'one responsible man' in a labor-union than in a corporation?

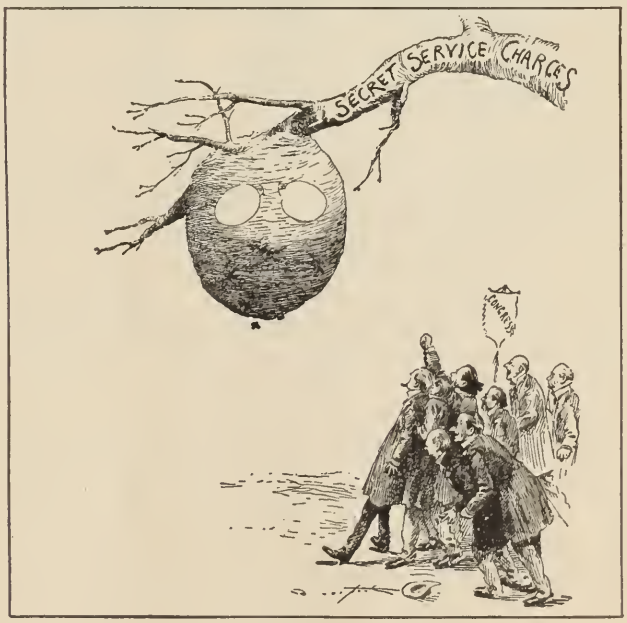
"Is it easier to enjoin a labor leader from violating the Sherman law than to enjoin a Rockefeller, a Ryan, a Harriman, or an Armour?

"Is it easier to sentence a labor leader to jail for contempt of court than to sentence a trust magnate? . . . . . .

"*The World* believes in one law for Gompers and Rockefeller; in one law for Mitchell and Ryan; in one law for Morrison and Harriman; in one law for labor-unions and Wall Street. If it is 'practical' to obtain writs of injunction restraining labor leaders from violating the Sherman law, it is equally 'practical' to obtain writs of injunction forbidding trust managers from violating it. If it is 'practical' to sentence labor leaders to jail for violating such court orders, it is equally 'practical' to sentence trust managers to jail for violating them. It is no more difficult to find the 'one responsible man' in one case than in the other."

CONGRESSIONAL OBJECTIONS TO BEING SHADOWED

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND once spoke of having Congress "on his hands." The Boston *Transcript*, contemplating the strained relations between the Chief Executive and the legislative branch of the Government over the matter of the Secret Service, brings the figure up to date by remarking that President Roosevelt seems to have Congress "on his neck." The House requests the President to explain what he meant by the intimation in his annual message that Congress had cut down the activities of the Secret Service because "the Congressmen themselves did not wish to be investigated by Secret-Service men," and asks him to submit his evidence. "The American people have a right to know if the American Congress is corrupt," said Mr. John Sharp Williams, who added that the country would form its own judgment if the President failed to make good his charges. At the same time the Senate proposes an exhaustive investigation into the whole management of the Secret Service, and the committee to which this duty is assigned is authorized to "report what action, if any, in the judgment of the committee, the Senate should take" with reference to the offending portion of the President's message. The President is to be heard from, according to the Washington dispatches, immediately upon the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess. Meanwhile the situation, which is interpreted as a serious



LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

CONGRESS.

breach between coordinate branches of the Government, is watched by the press with expectant interest.

Mr. Pulitzer's *World*, Mr. Laffan's *Sun*, and Mr. Delavan Smith's Indianapolis *News* are at one in their anxiety lest Congress should cool off to the extent of failing to follow its interrogation of the President by an adequate rebuke. Senator Bailey, remarks *The World*, is guilty of no extravagance of statement when he says that "Congress will prove itself the most infamous body ever known to the history of the world unless it takes some notice of this most gross and wanton insult." Unless the House and Senate are prepared to assert their manhood and independence, it adds, "they might far better abdicate." In what light, asks *The Sun*, does the President stand, "judged by the inevitable inference from his own assertion?" Answering its own question, it continues:

"1. He made an infamous charge against Congress without cause, or,

"2. He has used the Secret Service to shadow members of Congress and has found evidence of crime against the public which

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CHIEF JOHN E. WILKIE OF THE SECRET SERVICE.
The cabinet before which he stands is a sort of private "rogues' gallery" for the use of the bureau.

he has not laid before the proper authorities, that the guilty might be prosecuted, or,

"3. He has used the Secret Service to follow members of Congress in their private lives and has made it a blackmailers' club to force them to consent to his policies."

The Indianapolis *News* "would like to see some sign of legislative independence, some indication of a purpose to maintain the rights and prerogatives of Congress even against so vigorous an Executive as we now have." It goes on to say:

"Throughout his whole career as President Mr. Roosevelt has suffered sadly for lack of a competent opposition. There would have been little of the friction which we have seen between him and Congress had Congress stood firmly on its rights. But it has done nothing of the kind. In every struggle between it and the President the President has had the better of it. . . . It looks now as tho the Senate were going to retreat again. We are told that Senators are beginning to 'hear from the country,' and that the people are actually opposed to any action of Congress in the direction of resenting the insult of the President. Three or four Senators have already refused to act as members of the sub-committee to which the whole subject has been referred. Indeed, all the Republican members of the whole committee seem to be reluctant to serve on the sub-committee. So it is feared that the inquiry will be a mere farce."

Says *The Wall Street Journal*, indorsing the course of Congress in limiting the Secret-Service appropriations: "Nicholas of Russia and William of Germany and Abdul Hamid of Turkey and Francis Joseph of Austria, and all and sundry of autocrats and unlimited and semi-unlimited monarchs, may gather within them the power and spoils of espionage and secret service; but the ideal of the representative democracy must never be Secrecy, but always Publicity." The Boston *Transcript* also thinks Congress "has a much better case than the country will probably ever realize."

The New York *Evening Journal* defends President Roosevelt's attitude in the following paragraphs:

"There are, fortunately, some men in the Lower House and in the Senate that have a right to object to the sweeping character of Mr. Roosevelt's statement—assuming that statement to have been correctly interpreted. We have some honest men in Congress.

"WE ALSO HAVE SOME EXTREMELY DISHONEST MEN IN CONGRESS, as big, dangerous, shameless rogues and rascals as any man could ask to see. The people as a whole feel that Mr. Roosevelt's frank utterance won't hurt the honest men and it may do some good to the rascals. It may frighten them and make detectives unnecessary. . . . . .

"Our big corporations do pick out their tools and send them to Congress. The tools of corporations sitting in the Upper and Lower Houses are misrepresentatives of the people, shameful betrayers of the public trust, fundamentally dishonest, many of them, as the public knows.

"And on the whole Mr. Roosevelt is to be thanked for impressing that fact on the public mind. Everybody knows that some of the men are honest and that Mr. Roosevelt in his message referred to those of the dishonest kind only."

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF CASTRO

WHEN President Castro left Venezuela on November 24 it was announced that he was going to have a surgical operation. The news from Caracas is thought to indicate that he has had one, tho perhaps not in exactly the way he intended. When he turned the Government over to Vice-President Gomez he said to the Venezuelans: "Surround him and lend your cooperation in the fulfilment of his mission, as if it were I myself, and you will have done your duties." This advice, as the Boston *Advertiser* remarks, the people have carried out so fully that Castro finds it will be unnecessary, and even dangerous, for him to return. Revolutionary riots broke out in Caracas the day after Castro sailed, but they were suppresst by Gomez, who arrested fifteen of the ringleaders and told them the time for such a demonstration had not yet arrived, and that he would notify them when it should come. The prisoners were then released after this stern rebuke. In the early days of December the rioting broke out again, and on December 13 Gomez took the reins into his own hands. The principal residents of Venezuela sent this cablegram to Castro, who was in a sanitarium in Berlin:

"Your rule is terminated and your power destroyed. Venezuela, surfeited by your systematic tyranny, resolved to inaugurate a new era. Your property has been confiscated. If you attempt to land again in Venezuela you will be arrested and indicted for embezzlement of public money."

Upon receiving this, we read, the doughty dictator "created a disturbance that alarmed patients in far removed parts of the building," and shouted that the usurpers were puppets of the Washington Government, and "belong to a clique who desire to enrich themselves at the public expense," a heinous crime in Castro's eyes, if we are to believe all the reports of his highly successful efforts along the same line. Later he grew more calm and issued this resigned and resigning statement:

"Altho I am not yet completely informed of the condition of affairs in Venezuela, I am willing to announce that I shall not in any manner put difficulties in the way of the Government which now exists there, or inconvenience it in its efforts to settle outstanding disputes with other countries. I say this with the full knowledge that it may involve the withdrawal of my own personality."

If half of what is said of Castro is true, declares the New York *Globe*, "this man has been his country's worst enemy, and an enemy of a most virulent type." A revolutionary manifesto listing the various enterprises that Castro had got control of in one way and another shows that he was interested in the Venezuelan railways, steamers, electric light and gas companies, flour mills, cattle ranches, banks, docks, breweries, mines, asphalt deposits, and the monopolies of tobacco, liquor, cattle, salt, and matches. So many different estimates of his wealth have been made that they are all practically worthless.

The condition of Venezuela under Castro's rule is described in a letter written to Gomez by a Caracas lawyer urging him to reform Castro's abuses. The writer was promptly arrested, but is presumably now at liberty, if not in office. He wrote in part:

"The country is isolated from the friendly intercourse of the nations, because an ill-conceived idea of national honor and a ridiculous vanity have been the cause of scandals and of insults which have humiliated it; we are discredited abroad; the dignity of our citizenship wounded at home by continued outrage upon society and upon the laws; burdened with enormous debts by the shameful robbery of the public chest; without laws which protect rights and property; without municipal governments; without a congress; without a worthy and honest press; society permeated with the most unbridled corruption; the forts and the prisons filled with citizens who groan beneath the burden of their torments; abroad, our patriots are threatening and ready for the struggle; our people are restless as an enraged and angry lion. . . . . .

"The hour has arrived to put an end to a situation so dangerous, and a moment of vacillation upon your part would be criminal. The country demands from you decision and firmness; profound sorrows afflict it, that it is put under the necessity of seeking through unusual means the normal conditions of its life as a civilized nation.

"General, it is in your hands to save the nation from a conflagration which threatens to destroy it utterly, and it has not escaped your observation that there is aroused in the national conscience a sentiment of protest against the most odious tyranny which these times have presented. Do not permit these portents to be realized; nor that your name, also, shall become involved in the shame which the most mournful government ever endured by our country has left in the hearts of Venezuelans."

The new President is settling the dispute with Holland amicably, and has requested the presence of American war-ships, which have been sent, with a special commissioner to adjust our differences with Venezuela. These include the claims of the New York and Bermudez Company, of the Orinoco Steamship Company, of the United States and Venezuela Company, also known as the Critchfield Company, and A. F. Juarett, an American citizen who was expelled from Venezuela several years ago by President Castro.

The new Venezuelan Minister of the Interior has issued this statement:

"Now or never Venezuela must prove its ability to govern itself well and ever to improve each State. Venezuela will dispose of a share of its income according to the Constitution, and the Government will study economic questions regarding agriculture and cattle raising, paying particular attention to the Venezuelan credit.

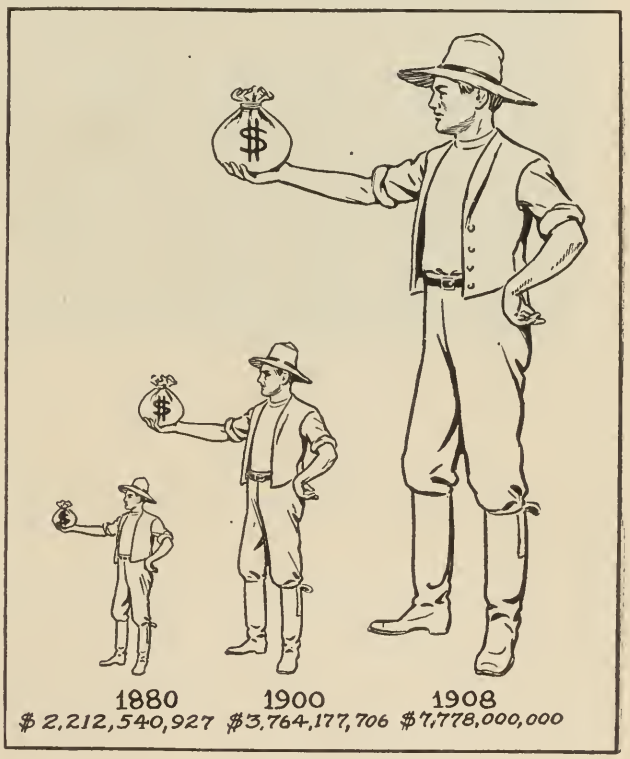
"Venezuela knows the principal cause of the poverty of the working classes and will take steps to remedy the existing evils. Venezuela wishes a frank and a continuous policy of friendship with all nations and must therefore try to come to some definite conclusion regarding the questions now at issue, always, however, consulting the dignity of the nation and its inalienable rights."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks Castro knew what was coming and left to escape the storm. It remarks:

"It would appear that President Castro has studied the career of his notorious predecessor, Blanco, to good advantage. That other dictator fled to Paris only after a revolution; Castro, being like the colonel in the story 'a little lame,' started early and got away before the revolution broke. Whatever else may be said of him, it can not be charged that he is lacking in astuteness, or in knowledge of his own people. It must have been the case, therefore, that when he abandoned Venezuela for Europe, he knew that he would never return—except, possibly, after a counter-revolution, some years hence. It must have become clear to him that his course as the unspanked boy of international relations was about run. Having insulted every nation with which Venezuela had anything to do, it was time for him to go. There can be no doubt that he had been prudently laying up treasure for himself in the European heaven, and where his treasure was, there was his heart also. He has almost certainly gone, in imitation of Guzman Blanco, to be one of the South American '*rois en exil*' in Paris."

FINDING GOLD ON THE FARM

NEARLY two billion dollars more than all the gold in circulation and in vault in all the countries on earth will be paid to the American farmer for the products of his broad acres this year, according to the report of our Department of Agriculture.



A POPULAR KIND OF RURAL UPLIFT.

The total value of farm products in the United States has risen from $2,000,000,000 in 1880 to nearly $8,000,000,000 in 1908.

The value of our farm products for 1908 is reckoned at $7,778,000,000—the highest mark ever reached. Everybody is congratulating the farmer, of course, but in the midst of all the rejoicing a few voices of warning are heard. For instance, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes that this extraordinary value is not due to the size of the crops, but to the increase in prices, so that while the farmer is to be felicitated, the rest of us are not so lucky. "We must remember," says this paper, "that the general well-being is promoted by abundance and a fair distribution of its fruits, and not by high values shown in figures." Hence "what appears to have been good fortune for farmers in a 'dull year' has not been a comfort to those whose earnings have been reduced."

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture sketches the farmer's enviable condition thus:

"The farm value of all farm products of 1908 reaches the most

extraordinary total in the nation's history—$7,778,000,000. This is about four times the value of the products of the mines, including mineral oils and precious metals. The farmer contributes 87 per cent. of the raw materials used in those manufacturing industries which depend mostly or considerably upon agricultural materials, and these industries use 42 per cent. of all materials used in all industries.

"The gain in value of farm products in 1908 over 1907 is $290,000,000 and would have been much larger had not the prices of cotton and hay been low. The value of products in 1899, the census year, being taken at 100, the value for 1903 stands at 125; for 1904, at 131; for 1905, at 134; for 1906, at 143; for 1907, at 159; and for 1908 at 165. During the last ten years the wealth production on the farms of this country has exceeded the fabulous sum of $60,000,000,000. . . . . .

"The exports of agricultural products in the fiscal year 1908 were valued at $1,017,000,000, an amount greater than for any year except 1907, the reduction of $37,000,000 under that year being chiefly due to the falling off in value of cotton exports.

"The exported cotton was valued at $438,000,000, the grain and grain products at $215,000,000, and the packing-house products at $196,000,000. . . . . .

"The exports of domestic agricultural products in 1908 being worth $1,017,000,000, the exports of foreign agricultural products $10,000,000, and the imports of agricultural products $540,000,000, a balance of trade of the enormous value of $488,000,000 in favor of the farm products of this country results, an amount exceeded only in 1901 and 1898."

Upon examining these "fabulous figures" a little more closely, however, the New York *World* finds that the farmer is not yet among the idle rich. Deducting $1,800,000,000 from Secretary Wilson's impressive total for interest on the value of the farm land, *The World* divides the remainder among the 6,887,588 farmers and finds that they have an average of $868 each. It continues:

"Less than $900 cash, besides a considerable proportion of his food and fuel and a smaller proportion of his lighting and clothing, is the annual return of the average American farmer for his own labor and that of his wife and children and his hired help.

"He has large cash expenditures with the blacksmith, tool man, and seed man, and for stock, repairs to buildings and taxes. He saves a little for the mortgage. He paid $64 for labor in 1899; the average is higher now, and the complaint is that he can not get enough help. And the benevolent Government, while not adding a cent to the value of any great staple crop, by its tariff greatly increases the cost of nearly everything the farmer buys, from boots to binding-twine.

"Collectively the American farmer is a mighty factor in world finance. Singly he is overworked and ill-paid, grossly discriminated against in legislation, and not nearly so much in need of commissions on social uplift as of simple justice."

The farmer would have still more, declares the Washington *Post*, if he were not so "thriftless and wasteful." Scientific farming, declares this paper, would have given us a corn crop of 4,000,000,000 bushels instead of 2,643,000,000:

"And the same philosophy applies to cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, and all the vegetables. Look at the millions of acres of once highly fertile lands exhausted by the thriftless and ignorant farmers, and turned adrift as barren wastes.

"The Secretary tells us that the egg and poultry output equals in value the cotton crop, which is second to corn alone as a money-producer. But there is not one farmer in a dozen who knows what to do with a hen and chickens. They are turned loose in the yard or woodland lot or barnyard to work for a living, and on the average farm one egg is gathered where three or four should be produced if poultry farming were conducted as it should be. There are enough hens in the Union to reduce the price of eggs to 20 cents a dozen in this town—strictly fresh eggs—at Christmas if the hens were given a fair show.

"The dairy products are put at $800,000,000 by the Secretary, and that is not half enough. There are fed and milked tens of thousands of cows that do not yield 100 pounds of butter per annum. The same food and the same attention would reward the dairyman with 300 or 400 pounds of butter if he would pay attention to intelligent breeding.

"How much the farmer loses by the ravages of insects nobody can compute except to say it is enormous. This comes from the war America has waged on birds for centuries. One Bob White in a wheat field in May and June is worth, in good money, three Bob Whites on toast in November and December. Every one of them will eat several times his weight of insects that prey on the stalk of the growing grain."

MISSOURI OUSTS STANDARD OIL

"THE law is equal to any problem that our complicated commercial system can produce, and no combination of money or power is above the law." With these pertinent words Attorney-General and Governor-elect Hadley, of Missouri, summed up the significance of his recent victory in the State Supreme Court over the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company of Missouri, and the Waters-Pierce Company of St. Louis. This decision of the Missouri court which expels the two first named concerns from the Commonwealth and dissolves the third, is also hailed by some of the press as a signal victory for State sovereignty. "The decision supplies a notable example of effective exercise of State powers," says the New York *World*; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that "it shows the effectiveness of State laws, in dealing with trust monopolies, when they are properly framed and vigorously enforced."

The court found that the companies condemned had conspired:

"(1) To regulate and fix prices to retail dealers.

"(2) To control and limit the trade in the refined products of petroleum.

"(3) To control and limit and prevent competition in the buying and selling of these products.

"(4) To deceive and mislead the public into the belief that they were separate and distinct corporations pursuing independently their business as legitimate competitors."

The New York *World* points further to the fact that a decisive point won in this antimonopoly contest is the court's conclusion that "the officers of a corporation may be compelled to disclose information of its organization and methods of business, even tho the facts may lead to the conviction of the corporation of a criminal offense," and it believes that "all barriers to the successful prosecution of monopolies in State and interstate business seem to be removed."

The New York *Press*, which does not take such an optimistic view of the situation, "can not see that the action of the Missouri Supreme Court in expelling Standard Oil companies from the State is anything like a blow to the Rockefeller monopoly." It says further:

"In the time before the decree goes into effect the genius of No. 26 Broadway ought to be equal to the feat of substituting new companies for those which have been turned out of the territory policed by Attorney-General Hadley. There is nothing in the decree which prohibits John D. Archbold or any other stockholder in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from owning a controlling interest in the successors to the ejected corporations.

"The weapon of the Supreme Court in this case, like the stuffed clubs of Attorney-General Bonaparte, is aimed at the company and not at the individuals. They are still free to resume their activities under the cloaks of other charters. Since it has been shown that oil companies posing as independent of the trust were secretly controlled from No. 26 Broadway, it is hard to conclude that the Standard Oil will be kept out of Missouri. The fact that the monopoly still masters the sources of oil supply and the means of its transportation makes it still more difficult to believe that real rivals can enter the field from which Standard has nominally been expelled. . . . . .

"Twenty-four hours in jail for a Standard Oil criminal would be worth more in the fight for equality under the law of this land than a whole lifetime of such puerile prosecutions as those of the Attorney-General of Missouri and the Attorney-Generals of the Roosevelt Administration. The country will look to the new President for this remedy, and we trust it will not look in vain."

MR. CARNEGIE'S RIDICULE OF THE STEEL TARIFF

"SUCH a slaughter has scarcely been seen Bannockburn," is the gleeful exclamation of one antiprotectionist paper in reporting Mr. Andrew Carnegie's sworn testimony at the tariff hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee; while other less exuberant sheets admit that the incident seems to have administered a staggering blow to the "stand-patter." In this testimony Mr. Carnegie holds to his opinion, recently proclaimed in a magazine article, that the steel industry in the United States is no longer in any need of a protective tariff. From his apparent reluctance to appear before the committee in the first instance many editorial observers surmised that his startling generalizations would lose some of their impressiveness under the cross-examination of Messrs. Dalzell and Payne. According to the New York *Evening Post*, the subpena to compel his attendance was issued with many nods and wreathed smiles, as tho to say "come and see the confident Scotchman butchered to make a protectionist holiday." As a matter of fact, however, nobody seems to have enjoyed the event more thoroughly than Mr. Carnegie himself. And while he refused to marshal detailed figures to support his ridicule of protection for the steel industry, he showed from the report of the Steel Corporation that it had made profits of $158,000,000 on ten million tons of steel—a net and absolute profit of at least $15.50 a ton.

"Take back your protection," said Mr. Carnegie, shaking his finger at the committee; "we are now men, and we can beat the world at the manufacture of steel." You should not coddle, he added, an industry which produces 45 per cent. of the world's entire output of steel. In spite of the nature of his subject, he proved a most entertaining witness. We here quote the following passages from his testimony, as reported in the Washington *Post*:

"The crowded hearing-room frequently rang with peals of laughter at the quips of Mr. Carnegie, who seemed to be in splendid shape for the questions asked by Representatives Dalzell and Payne. At one point Mr. Payne leaned over and whispered to Mr. Dalzell, who sat at his right.

"'I wish the chairman would tell me what he said to Mr. Dalzell. I think I ought to know.' Mr. Carnegie protested.

"There was a roar of laughter throughout the room, but Mr. Payne made no reply. Leaning over with his hand to his ear and his head cocked to one side, in imitation of the attitude assumed by Mr. Payne in whispering to Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Carnegie said: 'I should say that your words were "the jig is up."'

"Mr. Carnegie was not willing to deal in figures. 'The more figures you get the more you will be befogged. I don't judge by figures given by interested parties,' he said at another point in his testimony. 'I judge by results.' . . . . . .

"Mr. Carnegie testified that the Steel Corporation made a profit of a little over $15 a ton on its product. Chairman Payne then read figures submitted by Judge Gary.

"'They (the steel men) talk in a language you do not understand,' said Mr. Carnegie.

"'I have heard a good deal about it all my life,' broke in Representative Dalzell, of Pittsburg, who has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee many years.

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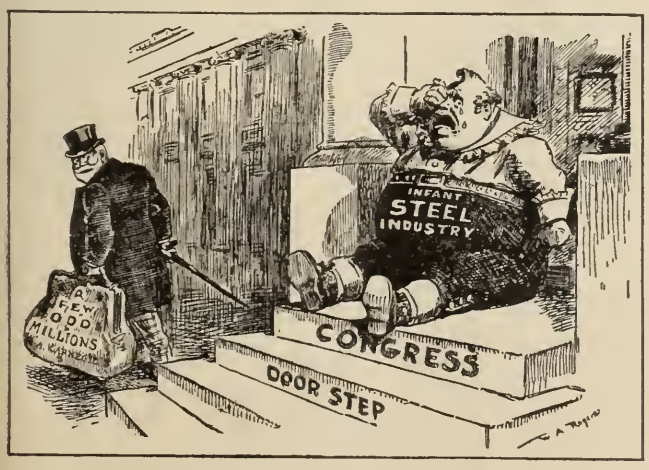
ANDREW CARNEGIE ENLIGHTENING THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

"'Well, John,' returned Mr. Carnegie with a broad smile, 'we always regarded you more as a lawyer than a steel man.' . . . . . .

"Mr. Carnegie told the committee that it must not base its conclusions on the comparison of the cost of labor in this country and abroad as furnished them by witnesses. 'If it takes two men in Great Britain to turn out as much steel as it takes one man here, without modern appliances, the difference would not be so great,' was his argument.

"'The cost of producing rails at Gary won't be half as much as in England, notwithstanding the cheaper cost of labor abroad.'"

His testimony is a fog-dispeller on the troubled sea of tariff



ABANDONED.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

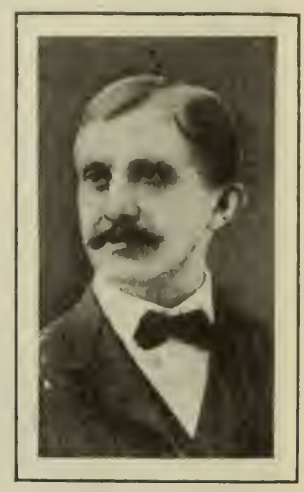
CHORUS OF ANXIOUS MOTHERS—"Trim the tariff, but spare me che-ild!" —Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

WHY WE WEEP.

dispute, says the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.). Mr. Charles M. Schwab had previously testified that a moderate change in the steel tariff "would not hurt much," but that a drastic change would be "most injurious." On the other hand, Judge Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Steel Corporation, had admitted that his company could "get along" without any protective duties, but he had exprest the fear that its competitors in this country would come to grief under free trade.

Says the Philadelphia *North American*, a protectionist newspaper, in the course of its comment upon Mr. Carnegie's views:

W. W. RAMSEY,
Ex-President of the German National Bank of Pittsburg, involved in the graft charges.



WILLIAM BRAND,
President of Pittsburg's Common Council. He is under arrest on a charge of graft.

ON TRIAL IN PITTSBURG'S GRAFT CASE.

"Of course, all the stand-patters will be furious at this man who has made hundreds of millions of dollars out of steel through the aid of a protective tariff.

"Millions of sincere protectionists, with no axes to grind, also will censure Carnegie, because they will fail utterly to understand how his present tariff views can square with the opinions he profest for forty years.

"Many men will come forward and take pleasure in relating the cruel and crushing business methods by which Carnegie conquered his early rivals in the steel business.

"Others will charge him with deliberately plotting to destroy the independent steel manufacturer not so well able to protect himself without the aid of a tariff as is the monster Steel Trust which pays fifteen millions a year to Mr. Carnegie.

"But none of these accusations will prove an adequate answer to Mr. Carnegie's utterances at Washington."

Anything more exquisitely impudent than the steel industry's claim for protection, asserts the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), is not to be found in the annals of trade. Mr. Carnegie's "joyous and impressive" exposure of this impudence, it thinks, "was in all probability a death-blow."

On the other hand, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) hopes that the tariff investigation "will not be conducted according to the example Mr. Carnegie has set." Continuing its protest, this paper says:

"It is a serious problem that is being considered, and its solution will not be much assisted by ridicule and the exchange of quips. The livelihood of several hundred thousand men depends on the prosperity of the steel industry, and it is not a subject matter for jest when it is proposed to remove that protection which in more or less degree has been continuously given to it for one hundred and twenty years—ever since Alexander Hamilton wrote our first tariff law. Something more than the mere say-so of any man or set of men is desirable before reversing a policy that on the whole has worked fairly well."

For the astonishing statement that Mr. Carnegie's attitude toward the tariff is born of his fear of an income tax we are indebted to Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis. Quoting the ironmaster's declaration that "of all the demoralizing taxes that a nation can impose upon the people, the income tax is the worst," Mr. Lewis, writing in the New York *American*, goes on to say:

"The present tariff on steel, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, I think is prohibitive. To lower it would lower prices to consumers even if it failed to invite importation, and so put money in the public purse. The common effect at least would make toward staving off the advent of a income tax, besides setting a tariff example that would result in lowering duties on other commodities than steel.

"Mr. Carnegie could not be injured by lowering the tariff on steel, tho it resulted—as it would—in lowering the price of steel. His fortune of $500,000,000 isn't in steel, but in steel bonds. These must be paid, the interest must be paid—in gold—whatever may be the lowered price of steel.

"Mr. Carnegie is what he always has been, an affable, courteous little stub of a gray Scotch gentleman, with his thoughts on the main chance—his unblinking eye on Number One."

PITTSBURG'S BOODLE ALDERMEN

LAST week Pittsburg took the center of the stage with a graft scandal which when fully revealed promises to rival that of San Francisco, and editorial observers are asking how many more such revelations we must have before the betrayal of our cities shall come to an end. Some use Pittsburg's misfortune to point the moral that it is a mistake for a city to confer too much power upon its Common Council. This is the view of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which thinks that the people should be protected from Aldermanic graft either by abolishing the Aldermen altogether or by carefully limiting their authority. Pittsburg has a City Council of the old sort, and it has blocked the city's first reform Mayor at every turn, remarks the New York *Tribune*. The same paper adds: "An executive and a legislature with power divided between them, on the familiar system of checks and balances, have operated so badly in municipal government that the tendency among later city charters has been to reduce city councils to insignificance."

The explosion came with the arrest of two bankers and seven councilmen on charges of bribery. These charges are made by the Voters' League, and according to Pittsburg dispatches they only mark the beginning of a dramatic and thoroughgoing house-cleaning of the city's affairs. The bankers under arrest are charged with bribing the aldermen to deposit the municipal funds in their bank in preference to others. Other charges relate to aldermanic dishonesty in connection with the issuing of bonds and the awarding of contracts, and rumors have it that eighty councilmen in all are implicated. A picturesque feature of the proceedings on the part of the prosecution was the trapping of a boodler by means of a flash-light photograph. According to a Pittsburg dispatch President Roosevelt gave impetus to the investigation preceding the arrests.

The Pittsburg *Sun* fears that the city's "municipal atmosphere is murkier than her skies," and urges that there be no delay in bringing the cases to trial. Says the Washington *Star*, pointing out that graft is always an attack upon the pockets of the people:

"Graft means high taxes. It is impossible for banks to pay bribe money for the use of the public funds, as is charged in Pittsburg, without causing an increase of the burden laid upon the individual citizen. In no form of municipal corruption is this factor lacking. Reduced to its final terms, the money that enriches venal aldermen and city officials is paid by the taxpayer, a fact which is only lately coming home to the voters. The problem before the American people to-day is to regulate their city affairs in such a way as to reduce to a minimum the opportunity of the grafter to work his dishonest game by keeping the citizens constantly on the alert to insure a high standard of efficiency in office and by punishing with severe penalties all who are caught tampering with the public welfare for private gain."

GERMAN MIRTH AT THE ROBERTS SCARE

THE Germans are laughing at Lord Roberts and his fear of a German invasion of England. The most practical and characteristically German of political parties in the Reichstag is undoubtedly the National Liberal party, whose most eloquent spokesman is Mr. Ernst Bassermann. In the recent debates in the Reichstag, as reported in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and other leading organs, Mr. Bassermann spoke of the British General's forebodings with something like scorn. He called the idea of such an invasion a "delirious dream." Such a concentration of troops at a German harbor, he declared, "would be known in England on the second day." For the transport of such a force 180 large steamers would be required, and "Germany does not possess that number of adequate vessels." Then he eloquently touched upon the moral side of the question. To quote his words:

Courtesy of the London "Daily News."

"OUR FUTURE IS ON THE WATER."

This early picture of the German Kaiser, taken when he was a child in the nursery, playing washwoman, shows his early predilection for water. Late dispatches say he has become a teetotaler, showing a further bent in this direction.

"How silly Lord Roberts must consider the responsible authorities of the German Empire. He does not credit them with understanding that even if such transports existed they would soon be lying at the bottom of the German Ocean under the guns of the British fleet. If England wishes to introduce a general territorial army, I think she is to be congratulated. We have no right to criticize her, any more than she has to make remarks upon our army or navy. The strength or weakness of the British fleet is no business of ours."

The speaker goes on to contrast the growth of the English and of the German navy, and concludes by saying:

"We strongly oppose any international agreement with regard to armament or disarmament. Germany is as little able to make an arrangement with England concerning the development of her navy as a boy is able to arrange with a man as to their rate of growth and stature. Indeed, any such arrangement would be to the disadvantage of Germany and would practically result in her capitulation to Great Britain. Why does not Great Britain grieve over the much greater naval armament of the United States? Our naval development has but one object—the diminished danger of attack by sea, and the consequent avoidance of war."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) concur in their opinion that Mr. Bassermann has exprest the opinion of the sober-minded German nation. To quote the words of the Socialist organ of August Bebel:

"The German people have spoken through the tongue of Mr. Bassermann. The German people loathe and abominate war. We want no naval enlargement. We desire to lift the taxes from the shoulders of our laboring and agricultural population. Let England's navy and army grow. It is really no business of ours."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REACHES GERMANY

DOMESTICITY has always been supposed to be a specialty of the German race. The home, the care of children, the mutual love of children and parents have been celebrated in a hundred poems and a hundred great romances. Marriage has been deemed the sacrament of happiness to the German woman. But, we are now informed, this is all a thing of the past. The German girl is rebelling against the strict law of convention. She is beginning to feel that she ought to have a share in the "real business" of life. According to Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London), women in Germany are "emancipating themselves." They may not marry, but they will not be old maids in the usual fashion. To quote this writer:

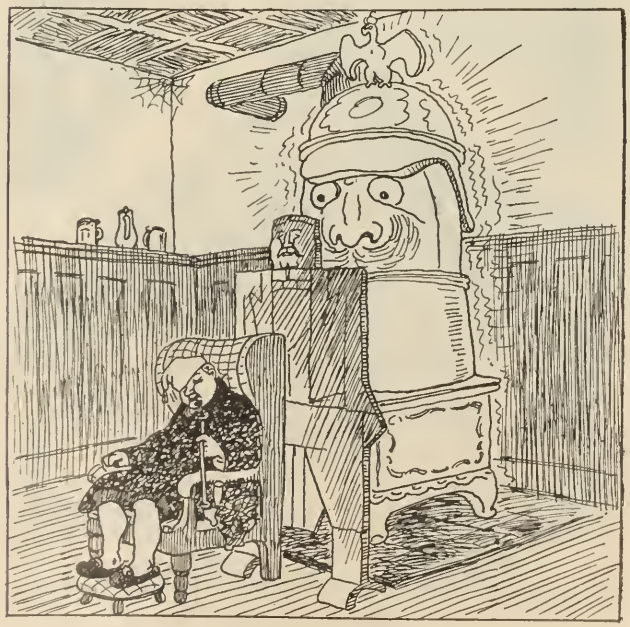
"The German girl is awake, and is seizing life with both hands. At an early age she looks forward and, if her parents are poor, sees that she may never marry. Probably she has maiden aunts both by adoption and by blood, and their narrow, stunted lives fill her with foreboding and anxiety. 'To marry, a girl must have fortune, beauty, or amiability,' I heard of one German father saying to his three daughters; and he implied that his girls, lacking these things, must make their own way in the world. 'To marry, a girl must knit and cook and be a household Kate,' whispered the daughters to each other. 'We want more of life. We will not marry, and we will not be old maids in the old style.'"

The German girl seems to feel that men do not appreciate her and that marriage is too low a vocation for her. Mrs. Sidgwick declares:

"It is impossible to talk with intelligent German women now or to read what they write without coming across this genuine contempt for men and marriage. It is a reaction that must wear itself out, because it is against the inmost nature of things; but it will not do so till men adjust themselves to the new ideas. As long as they proclaim that kitchen, church, and children should make a mental boundary for every woman they proclaim themselves behind their times, because, unfortunately for their theory, social and economic conditions make it imperative now for a great many women to supply their own larders and to do without their own kitchens and nurseries."

The opportunities for independence offered to women are being daily multiplied, this writer assures us. The world of trade and enterprise is theirs:

"New markets are open to them, offering better pay and greater



BUELOW AS A FIRE-SCREEN.
"We still have an 'Iron Chancellor.'"
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

freedom. German girls find good posts in factories and in some public offices; they learn bookbinding; they are gardeners and agriculturists; they are clever enough to find fresh ways for themselves, little by-paths leading from the broad road of artistic crea-

FRENCH NAVY—"Please give me a little more money."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

tion there. One designed and embroidered beautiful sofa-cushions, and has earned a small fortune by them; another has a school of embroidery from which she sends table-covers; another invented a distemper for nursery friezes and executes her own designs in her own medium. Even girls who have money are caught by the new spirit and engage in some work, often philanthropic."

The modern German woman, by cultivating art, literature, or some branch of industry, renders herself superior to failure, such as used to be experienced by her less enlightened sisters of a past generation. Moreover:

"The modern spirit is a leaven that has not worked far afield yet. I am told that nearly all the girls moved by it come from the big cities, and especially from Berlin and Munich. In the smaller towns most girls are leading the lives their mothers led. They dress, dance, embroider, cook, and flirt; they make bosom friends and quarrel with them; if they marry, they make good wives and mothers from the sheer domestic point of view. If they do not marry, their whole horizon is gloomy and demoralized. They are failures, and are soured by a sense of failure, tho they are victims and not sinners.

"Their story has been told once and for all by Gabrielle Reuter in her novel 'Aus Guter Familie,' and when you read it you rejoice, for the sake of your sex, that the cheerful bachelor girl has come at last to Germany."

UNPREPAREDNESS OF THE FRENCH NAVY

FRANCE was compelled to surrender at Sedan because she did not possess the force of men, or the supplies of munitions, which the reports made to Napoleon III. by the heads of the military departments alleged to be on hand. This state of things has long since been rectified in the land forces. There is now thought to be reason for believing that the French navy is in a terrible condition of disorganization and unfitness. This is at any rate the belief of Admiral Germinet, who is considered to be the most eminent of naval authorities in France. The Admiral has published his views through a correspondent of the *Petit Var*, of Toulon, the great naval station, dockyard, and arsenal of Southern France. According to this paper Admiral Germinet stated that the French Government at the present moment does not possess even 50 per cent. of the naval ammunition which ought to be in storage. "In case of a naval battle our ships after three hours of fighting, would be compelled to quit battle for want of ammunition, and even if they repaired to the arsenals to refit they could not obtain a fresh supply of powder and shot, for such a supply does not exist." The *Petit Var*, commenting on these facts, remarks of the apathy of the French Government:

"This alarming situation has been made known time and time again. Reliable reports have been sent in to the new Minister of Marine quite recently. We were told at the Admiralty offices that the real state of affairs was well known to the Ministry, but it was less alarming than Admiral Germinet made it out to be. At the discussion of the budget in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Marine had asked for supplies and informed the deputies that 'great pecuniary sacrifices will be necessary if we are to acquire an adequate stock of naval munitions.'"

According to the *Figaro* (Paris), Premier Clemenceau is highly indignant with Admiral Germinet and has made an official communication to the press in which he threatens to inflict upon the

NOT A JIU-JUTSU MATCH.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE BETROTHAL.
—*Amsterdammer.*

THE PACIFIC PACIFICATION.

VICEREGAL COUNCILOR GOKHALE.

This member of the Government of India, in a recent speech in London, said that if reforms are not granted immediately, "the mind reels to think of the consequences which will ensue."

Admiral a "severe punishment" for his candor. Subsequent dispatches inform us that the Admiral has been deposed from his command. The *Figaro* objects that this is not the method of William II., nor of Edward VII., and continues:

"In England, where admirals on active service may enter Parliament, technical or other journals and reviews are all the time publishing articles or remarks made in interviews by unretired naval officers. Should we in republican France be less liberal than these neighboring monarchies?"

The *République Française* (Paris) applauds Admiral Germinet. He failed to move the powers that be, and now he has moved the people. This writer recalls the case of General Negrier who was dismissed from the army for criticizing French fortifications. "Nevertheless the people were roused, and as a result the forts of the East have been remodeled and the western frontier fortified." "Our fleet and its crews are doomed to become useless hecatombs," exclaims the *Éclair* (Paris). "Frenchmen who grow so frantically excited over the report of murder mystery, pray do not forget the fleet." "If we do not take care," says the *Lanterne* (Paris), "France will soon be a second Russia, and the democracy will be supplanted by a bureaucracy. We know to what this led our ally—to Mukden and to Tsushima. We should take warning from this." The *Action* (Paris) would like to know "what becomes of milliards of francs that are being voted for the navy, and whether the Ministry is trying to carry out the real wishes of the nation." It continues:

"Frenchmen wish to learn whether our fleet is or is not sufficiently armed and equipped to serve in time of war or whether it is only adapted to kill its sailors and swallow up millions of money in time of peace."

But Clemenceau's idea that discretion in talking about the navy should be expected from naval officers in high command is favored by the *Petite République* (Paris), in which we read as follows:

"Everybody must submit to discipline. Admiral Germinet is therefore in the wrong. He will not be hanged, but if he receives a censure he can not complain that it is unmerited. And yet the extraordinary thing in this incident is not the conduct of Admiral Germinet, but rather the actual condition of the navy, which certainly ought to be remedied as soon as possible."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH RAGE AT THE HINDU PRESS

ONE of the great difficulties which we have had to contend with is that of furnishing the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST with a fair representation of public opinion in India as put forth by the vernacular press. The British, who are continually assailed in these native papers, naturally declare that they are libelous and treasonable. Thus a writer in the London *Graphic* declares:

"The native press, vernacular and English, has been the prime cause of the existence of a class of college-educated youths bitterly hostile to the British Government and the English in India. The freedom of the press has meant nothing less than the unchecked dissemination of malignant lies, and gross misrepresentation of every action and aim of the British Government, and has teemed with incitements to race hatred, and not only the palliation, but the glorification of murderous crimes and conspiracies against the British Government and British officials, English or native. The highly scientific, codified law in the hands of hair-splitting dialecticians is totally unsuited to the proper administration of criminal justice in Bengal, and makes efficient administration by the executive Government responsible for the peace of the country impossible."

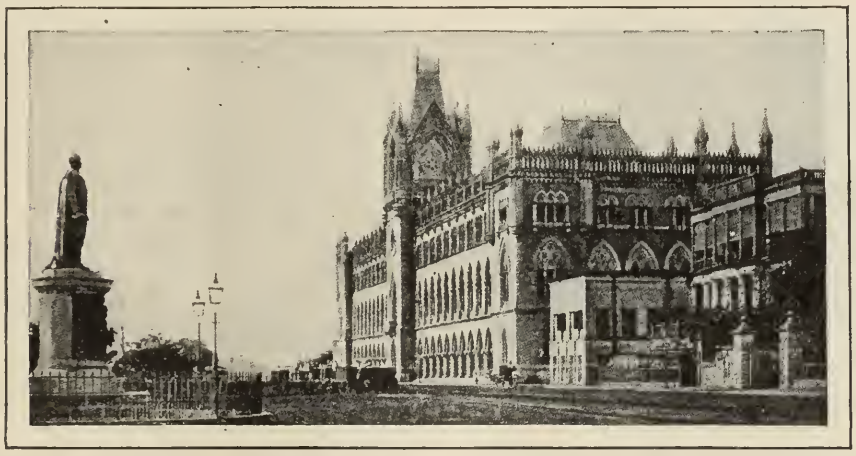
According to this writer, the triumph of Japan over Russia has led the Hindus to despise Europeans and to think that it is easy to cast off the yoke of English domination. Thus we read of these Asiatic thinkers:

"Japan's success over Russia filled these ill-regulated minds with grotesque ideas of early possibilities; the partition of Bengal gave them a useful peg on which to hang a baseless, but plausible, case against the Government. Then came in quick succession increased violence of newspaper language, followed by menacing speeches at open-air meetings, defiance of the law, boycott by force, insults to solitary Europeans, attempts to murder officials, the use of bombs, and, finally, the organization of a very dangerous conspiracy, the extent of which does not seem even yet to be known to the Government.

"The next stage will be outrages against property and life on a larger scale, the fomenting of strikes on the railways, in the telegraph department, in the Government offices and presses, and in private mills and other industrial concerns.

"I doubt if such a program can be successfully organized, but it is certain to be attempted, with the object of paralyzing the ordinary official and commercial administration of every-day affairs.

"Drastic measures are required, and that instantly. Infection has spread enormously



THE HIGH COURT IN CALCUTTA.

This Court, says the London *Graphic*, "prides itself on its popularity with the native press and the sedition-mongers, and a Hindu judge sits on the bench," with the result that "the trials of offenders on serious charges of murder or conspiracy against the Government more often than not are a pure farce."

LAJPAT RAI.

A brilliant Hindu journalist whose utterances have made him a thorn in the side of the English Government.

among one class, and the disease has gained in virulence during its progress. Unchecked it will spread downward and upward to the masses and to the army.

"Let us sincerely pray that the verdict of history on the administration of Lord Minto and Lord Morley will not be 'Insufficient or too late.'"

"PETER SIMPLE" OF SERVIA

THE memoirs of kings and princes are rarely edifying reading. Scandal and malice are the watchmen of the palace gates. The most insignificant of kings is a fair target for calumny. And now that Servia has been brought into prominence as representing Pan-Slavism in Europe it is by no means surprizing that Peter, King of Servia, has brought down a storm of public criticism upon his head. He is a sovereign of singular courage and persistence; but European opinion of him as a man is well represented by an article contributed to *Reynold's Newspaper* (London), which is doubtless inspired by some animus, but bears on its surface the evidence of a certain truthfulness. In this article we read:

"Peter has aged tremendously during the few and evil years of his reign. When he came to Belgrade five years ago he was the

A BIRD OUT OF HAND.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA (to his bird)—"If you're doing this war-dance in honor of my jubilee, I rather wish you wouldn't. I'm an old man, and it doesn't amuse me." —*Punch* (London).

type of the decayed military man whom one sees at Continental gaming resorts, with shifty eyes, deep lines, and apologetic manners, but vestiges of smartness and a certain suavity of manner. Now he is irritable and peevish, and very, very old, tho in years only sixty-two. His face is the color of ashes and composed of bags of livid flesh.

"Peter has had a strange romantic career, full of disappointments. He fought with a certain amount of courage for the French against the Germans, and led a small body of insurgents in Bosnia during the rebellion of 1875. But the greater part of his life has been spent in penurious exile and shady adventures. Perhaps the greatest disappointment of his life has been the crowning success of all his efforts, whereby at last he secured a shaky throne."

The King of Servia seems, indeed, a half imbecile savage, according to this writer. Peter is as stupid as the monarch who wanted to know how the apple got into the dumpling. The following anecdote illustrates this:

"He had a very indifferent education, and has not been able to fortify it by any natural quickness of intelligence. Indeed, he has done his best to justify the nickname of Peter Simple, which has been conferred upon him by his intimates. One day he asked one of his courtiers the number of his children. 'Five,' was the reply. He nodded and blinked, and, after a pause, inquired how many of them were boys. He was told three. Then, after another pause, he asked, with every appearance of deep interest, 'How many girls?'"

In moral character he is described as "a weak, vacillating, peevish creature." He used to appear in public, but his bad horsemanship caused many accidents and he now lives in retirement. To quote this writer:

"When he first came to the throne, he made a great point of showing himself about as much as possible. He attended maneuvers on a carefully trained charger, and even rode about the streets with only one or two attendants. But his inexperience as a horseman caused him to slip off several times, and he decided not to risk any further bruises or loss of dignity.

"For the last two or three years he has been a sort of self-constituted prisoner, almost like the Pope. He scarcely ever goes out of his palace, and sees as few people as possible. His meals are very melancholy affairs. Scarcely any one speaks, and the food is of the very simplest, for he has scarcely any appetite. He only drinks water at table, but is said to consume a great deal of old slivovits (plum brandy) in private.

"The father and son are by no means on friendly terms; indeed it is said that George's recent mission was undertaken for the purpose of preparing Europe, and especially Russia, for the deposition of Peter."

The amiable Crown Prince, whose enemies look upon him as "a raving lunatic," is admitted even by his "adherents" to be "abnormal." He has no affection for his father, as is shown by the following incident:

"Peter has absolutely no control over him, and his remonstrances are received with open derision. When they both go to a ball together, the father mildly invites his son to come away with him, knowing that otherwise there is sure to be a scandal. But George always makes a practise of refusing any request made by Peter, even tho his own inclination might happen to agree with it. He said one day to Peter, 'You are in a great fright that some one will kill you. You need not worry yourself. I will be the one to kill you when the time comes.'"

Further particulars with regard to this future monarch of Servia are thus given:

"He is very fond of going to balls and parties, but his notion of amusing himself there is to sit on a chair in the middle of the room gnawing his nails and gazing into space. Then his eyes begin to wander, and he takes a fancy to some girl or other and an aide de-camp is sent to bid her to the presence of his Royal Highness. When she comes he either has nothing to say to her or makes insulting observations.

"He takes sudden and violent likes and dislikes, none of them of long duration. When the appearance of any one irritates him, he usually strikes a blow without a moment's hesitation or throws the nearest missile available. Sometimes, however, he deliberately picks a quarrel."

ILLITERACY IN FRENCH AND GERMAN RECRUITS—In *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) we find the following interesting note concerning the intellectual status of French and German soldiers:

"In France, the number of illiterates among the recruits enrolled last year showed a slight decrease. It is, consequently, alarming to learn that there is an increase of more than 12,000 illiterates among this year's batch of recruits. With the object of testing the knowledge of the young conscripts, questions were put to a number of them; the answers given to these inquiries prove highly characteristic. One of these recruits described Austerlitz as one of Napoleon's ambassadors; another held the Maid of Orleans to be a French queen, who in 1871 was burnt by the Prussians; the third was under the impression that Victor Hugo was a former lawyer and composer, who had discovered vaccination. In contradistinction, the number of illiterates among the Prussian recruits continues to diminish. The figures for 1907 are now available. In that year there were 151,000 men enrolled for the army, out of which number only 39, or 0.03 per cent. were without schooling. In the case of the navy, 9,481 men were enlisted, and of these only one was without education. The total percentage of uneducated men in army and navy combined amounted in 1907 to 0.02 per cent. This shows a marked progress, as ten years ago the percentage amounted to 1.07."

A WARNING TO AIR-SHIP INVESTORS

IT is quite possible that those industrious persons now engaged in floating gold-mine stocks or in perfecting various impossible "electric" processes, may turn in the near future to the promising field of aerial navigation. We are told by *Engineering News* (New York, December 10) that public announcement has been made of the incorporation of one company to operate a line of freight and passenger air-ships, and it fears that there will be plenty more such companies advertised within the next few years. We may expect also, this paper thinks, that companies to build, sell, and operate new types of flying-machines will before long be seeking stock subscriptions in every city in the country. How shall we distinguish the false from the true? The advice of the journal named above is to keep clear of the whole business. Aviation, the editor thinks, is certainly not yet in the commercial stage. He says:

"So far as the possibilities in freight transportation are concerned, it may be passed with a word. Wherever ordinary methods of transportation on land are available, it will be absurd to carry goods of any sort through the air. The cost of such transport would be measured not in mills per ton mile, as in rail or water carriage, or cents per ton mile, as in wagon haulage, but in dollars or hundreds of dollars per ton mile.

"It is true that for exploration in difficult country, as over the Arctic ice or in rough mountain regions, there are possibilities in the air-ship. But such use, of course, is rather scientific than commercial.

"For the carriage of passengers, the necessary risks attendant upon flight through the air, either with the dirigible balloon or the aeroplane, are certain to limit passenger traffic to the field of sport and amusement. This is, of course, a much more considerable field than is often realized. The public is willing to pay very high prices for mere amusement, and it is altogether probable that a few years hence aeroplane flights will be a drawing card at county fairs and other public occasions, just as ordinary balloon ascensions have been for a century past. The experience of the high-speed automobile, too, has proved the existence of a very large leisure class of wealthy men who find vent for their surplus energies in undertaking all sorts of risky exploits. Flight through the air may very likely become as popular a fad a few years hence as automobile racing is to-day; but it will have just as little relation to the serious, practical, every-day business of carrying freight and passengers for the great workaday world as have the hundred-horsepower automobiles that break speed records in France or America."

But surely the flier is to bear a conspicuous part in the warfare of the future? No; the writer will not even allow us this crum of comfort. We read:

"It is said that the leading military nations are vying with each other at the present time in the development of military air-ships, but this does not prove that these structures can be made practically useful in the serious business of actual warfare. . . . Of all the apparatus ever proposed for use on the battle-field, a flying-machine is beyond all question the most vulnerable. It offers an ideal mark to the bullets of the enemy. Its limitations of weight forbid its protection by any sort of armor. Had the flying-machine been developed forty or fifty years ago, when projectiles were limited to small velocities and short ranges, it might have performed some service in observing the enemy's forces; but with modern infantry rifles discharging projectiles with an initial velocity of 2,700 feet per second, and with light artillery fitted to discharge a perfect hail-storm of bullets having equal velocity and range, the rise of an air-ship at any point within several miles of a hostile army would be merely the signal for its immediate destruction. . . . . .

"There is, however, one possible field of usefulness for the aeroplane, should it be developed to be reasonably reliable, which seems to have some promise. This is the bearing of dispatches across friendly territory. It is doubtful whether the dirigible balloon, with its enormous bulk and the vast amount of material required to handle it, could be of any practical service to an army in the field, even within its own lines. If, however, an aeroplane can be developed which can ascend and alight at any desired point, it might be made use of to carry messages back and forth between the posts of an army operating in the field."

HOW MEN THINK

WHETHER we always think in words, and whether thought, as civilized men understand thought, is possible without a knowledge of articulate speech, has long been a moot point. It is certain, however, that when we carry out any extended course of thought we are apt to put it mentally into words, because we should do the same, orally, if we tried to communicate it to another. Recent investigation shows that this verbal aid to thought takes different forms in different persons. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, November 28) puts the matter thus:

"To fix their memories, and ulteriorly to think, men make use of images, but all do not use the same kind of representation. We may nevertheless, following the studies of Charcot, reduce them to three types.

"These types may be understood from the following questions:

"*Verbal Audition.* When you think, are you one of those who hear within themselves, interiorly, mentally, all the words of their thought, like Rivarol, who declared that in retreat and in silence, a man in meditation hears within himself a secret voice calling by name all the objects of which he thinks?

"*Verbal Visual Imagination.* Are you one of those, on the contrary, who read the words of their thought as if written before them? Charma has said, 'We think our writing as we write our thought.' In this case is it your own handwriting that you see, or printed characters? How are the lines arranged?

"*Verbal Articulation.* Finally, are you one of those who speak mentally the words of their thoughts? Are you like Montaigne, who tells us, 'What we say, we must first say to ourselves; we must make it sound inwardly in our ears, before giving it out to others'? . . . . . .

"But, as Bieroliet remarks, the subjects can not be divided into three classes so rigorously definite. There are innumerable combinations of intermediate types, which it is impossible to classify because they act sometimes like types of one kind and sometimes like another.

"The work of G. St. Paul is based on answers from two hundred subjects. He classes them thus:

"The *verbo-auditive* represents his words as sounds heard within him; this is very nearly the type that hears like Rivarol; he does not articulate the words that he thinks; 'when he learns by heart, he does not move his lips.'

"The *auditive-motor verbal* both hears and speaks his thought, either simultaneously—these cases seem very rare—or rather successively, as with subjects who carry on mental conversations or dialogs, who speak and hear a voice answering them.

"The *verbo-motor* has in his phonator muscles appropriate contractions for expressing all his mental representations. Montaigne appears to have belonged to this type.

"The *Numa Roumestan* of Daudet realizes this *verbo-motor* type. In order to think, he needs to talk.

"The motor acts his thought mentally. His thoughts are translated into facial gestures. When these motor types hear one read a piece, they take, in part at least, the attitudes corresponding to the events described. The motor type is recognizable by its demeanor; the motors are gesticulators.

"The *verbo-visual motor* is the type that spontaneously pronounces and reads, at the same time, the words of his thoughts.

"The *verbo-visual*, discovered by Galton, reads mentally before his eyes his thoughts, written or printed, generally in black on a white ground.

"The *auditive-visual veroal*, both sees his thoughts written and hears them spoken mentally. This type is exceptional. The author cites only two cases, of which one saw and heard simultaneously, the other in succession. Finally, the '*indifferent type*'

is that which thinks sometimes with images of one kind and sometimes with another."

Dr. St. Paul's data show that the two hundred persons that he investigated are divided as follows among these various types:

A. Types in which mental verbo-articulation predominates	72
B. Types in which mental verbo-audition predominates	28
C. Alternating types, sometimes of type *A*, sometimes of *B*	20
D. Types in which true verbo-visualism predominates	12
E. Alternating types	15
F. Verbo-visual motor types	20
G. Auditive-visuals: simultaneous	1
" " alternative	1
H. Verbo-indifferent: simultaneous	0
" " alternative	1
I. Indeterminate	30
Total	200

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DRINKING-CUPS OF ICE

GOBLETS made of ice, for use in hot weather, are familiar in many parts of this country. According to *Cosmos* (Paris, November 21), they originated in Holland, where they are widely used. The process of manufacture is thus described:

"These goblets, which of course are intended to be used only once, are made very cheaply; they are covered, when used, with a wrapper of paraffined paper, to prevent the hand from coming directly into contact with the ice.

"This sounds simple enough; but it must not be supposed that the execution of the plan has presented no difficulties. There have been many; and the inventor has succeeded in overcoming them only by repeated trials and experiments.

"In the first goblets made, the bottom always broke spontaneously. The inventor has remedied this fault by giving the cups such a shape that the sides diminish in thickness from below up and that the bottom is thick and hollowed out below (see Fig. 1). All air-bubbles are also removed during the freezing process. This result is arrived at as follows:

"An outer mold (Fig. 2, No. 3) receives the necessary quantity of water; an interior form, perfectly centered, is introduced and causes the water to rise, between the two, to the desired height (13). Then the whole is plunged into the freezing mixture of the ice-machine (11). In Fig. 2, the water, before freezing into goblet

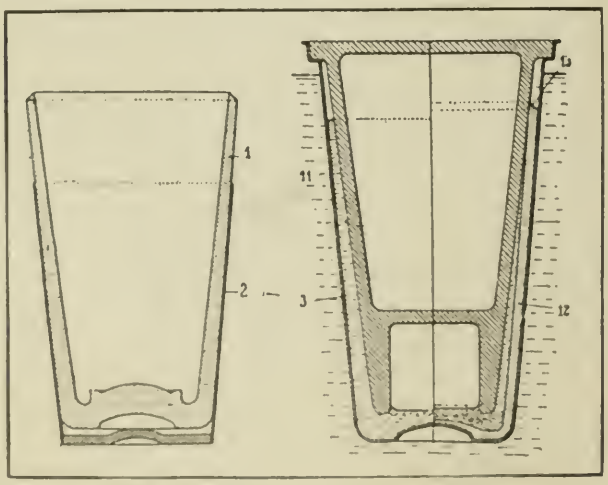


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

CUPS OF ICE.

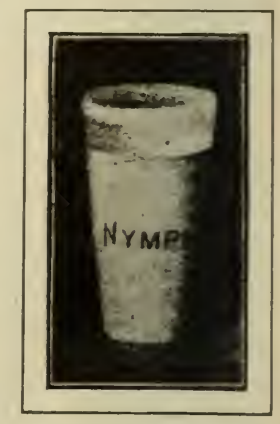
shape, is seen at the left, and at the right the beginning of the process is shown (12). The ice forms to an equal thickness over the whole extent of the outer mold, and the goblet is thus completed from above downward, by reason of the shape imposed upon it by the mold. In freezing the water pushes the air-bubbles downward, and it also expands, forming finally an interior projection (see Fig. 1) at the bottom, which aids in strengthening it.

"The exterior mold is of a conducting metal, which facilitates the freezing and enables the mold to be removed by simply dipping it in hot water, which expands the metal and at the same time slightly melts the surface of the goblet. The inner form is, on the contrary, of a non-conducting inexpansible material, such as porcelain: it is removed quickly by some such device as a central screw, bearing against the bottom of the cup.

"After removal of the molds, the goblet is placed in its sheath of parchment-paper (Fig. 1) and preserved in cold storage. After use, it is thrown away."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ALPINE AFTERGLOW

THIS is only one of a number of similar twilight phenomena that seem to have the same origin. None of these occurs during the quarter-hour preceding sunrise or following sunset. They include the recoloration of the Alps after sunset, the diverging rays seen at twilight streaming from the west or east, the purple glows in the east or west, the glows following volcanic eruptions, the "second ray" seen in Syria, Egypt, India, etc. Mr. E. Durand-Gréville, a French observer, believes he has discovered a single explanation covering all these phenomena. His papers, first published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Academy of Science, are thus condensed and presented in *Science Abstracts* (London):



COMPLETED GOBLET OF ICE.

"The first observations to the point were made at Banyuls, in February, 1896. Directly the sun disappeared behind the Pyrenees, the gray-blue shadow of the earth was projected on the mists overhanging the sea horizon in the east. More than half an hour later there appeared below the dark band a light band, followed later by a second dark band. This lower dark band gradually widened, overtaking the other two. Since then the author has observed the same phenomenon in level country, and in all latitudes between Rome and Stockholm, the only difference being that the light band appears earlier on the plains than in the mountains. Arctowsky has seen the two first bands under the Arctic Circle, the sun not sinking low enough below the horizon to render the third band visible. These observations show that the phenomenon of the recoloration of the Alps after sunset is only one manifestation of a general phenomenon, rendered more striking by local conditions. The explanation by an incurving of the solar rays due to the chilled air in the valleys must therefore be rejected. The author states that it is necessary to admit the permanent existence of a luminous conoid within the cone of the earth's shadow. The cause, he adds, is no doubt to be sought in the layer of inversion of temperature which Teisserenc de Bort has shown to exist in the atmosphere at an altitude of 12 to 14 kilometers [7 to 9 miles]. The luminosity in question never descends to the earth's surface, the observations giving 1,600 meters [5,248 feet] as the minimum approach. Similar phenomena to the above also occur in the morning before dawn, but the observations are less numerous. The evening observations were made upon clouds as well as mists, namely cirrus at 9 kilometers [6 miles] altitude, and cumulus sometimes higher than Mont Blanc. Some 15 or 20 minutes after sunset the cirrus near the eastern horizon becomes reilluminated, and then the other clouds also become visible again successively from east to west, this second illumination being followed by a second extinction."

Another explanation, which requires some imagination for its acceptance, is suggested by H. Deslandres, who supposes that the afterglow is due to invisible ultraviolet rays. If the atmosphere were transparent to such rays (which is yet unproved) they would be refracted to a greater degree by the atmosphere than the visible rays, and might cause the phenomenon in question. To quote again from *Science Abstracts*:

"If it be assumed that these rays excite phosphorescence of

atmospheric particles, a not unnatural supposition in the case of ultraviolet rays, then the phenomenon of second twilight can be explained by their intervention. The author suggests a method by which search might be made for the supposed new rays, and other similar rays. . . . The equipment should comprize all the known means for detection of invisible radiations: such as photographic plates, phosphorescent substances, and instruments for measuring the conductibility of the air and the discharge of electrified bodies. The observations would be made on a mountain or even from a balloon."

EFFECT OF RADIUM ON PLANTS

EXPERIMENTERS on this subject have hitherto failed to agree, the majority reporting that radium retards plant-growth, while a respectable minority assert that it stimulates it. Prof. Charles Stuart Gager, of the New York Botanical Garden, now shows that both are right—radium is a plant stimulant, but, like other stimulants, if used in excess it may do injury, or even kill. Says Professor Gager, reporting the results of his experiments in *The American Naturalist* (Boston, December):

"My own investigations have led to the conviction, already reported, that radium rays act as a stimulus to plants. If this stimulus ranges between a minimum and an optimum point an excitation of function results; if beyond the optimum point, a depression of function, passing to complete inhibition as the strength or duration of the treatment is increased beyond the point of optimum stimulation. The following experiments are chosen from nearly two hundred, and indicate the nature of the evidence upon which the above conclusions are based."

FIG. 1. EFFECT ON THE GERMINATION AND GROWTH OF OATS CAUSED BY EXPOSING THE GRAINS BEFORE PLANTING.

The fact that radium may retard growth in some cases and stimulate it in others is shown by the tests on oats. In the first, twenty grains, exposed before sprouting to radium for six days, were planted, together with twenty others, unexposed, in similar soil. Says Professor Gager:

"The control grains germinated two days sooner than those exposed, and, at the end of seven days after planting, the seedlings from the exposed grains were just appearing above the soil, while the control plants were several centimeters tall.

"In order to test the effect on germination and growth of radium rays in the soil, 16 unsoaked grains of 'Lincoln' oats were sown in soil in a flower-pot, in 3 concentric circles, at distances of 7 millimeters, 22 millimeters, and 45 millimeters from the center of the pot. At the center the sealed glass tube of radium (1,500,000×) was inserted vertically into the soil, with the end containing the radium at a depth of about 5 millimeters below the surface. A control culture was similarly arranged with an *empty* glass tube. After an exposure of 106 hours the seedlings in the pot containing the radium were all up, and were most decidedly taller than those in the control culture, three of which were not yet up, and all of which were less developed in every way than those exposed to the radium.

"The plants in the outer circle of the exposed culture averaged 50 millimeters, those in the middle circle 46 millimeters, and those in the inner circle 42 millimeters taller than those in the corresponding circles of the control.

"On the sixth day after planting, the radium tube was changed to the control, and the empty tube replaced the radium. The pot *C* was then irradiated (*CR* in the figure) and *R* became the control. At the end of five days after this change the plants in *CR* were nearly as tall as those in *C* and the exposure was photographed. Eventually the plants in *CR* exceeded those in *R*, and thus, by changing the radium tube from one pot to the other, the growth of either culture could be accelerated at will."

Other experiments conducted by Professor Gager show that when radium retards growth, such retardation varies directly with the length of exposure; that radium retards the formation of starch; that it may either hasten or inhibit plant-respiration, according to circumstances; and that it accelerates the fermentation due to ordinary yeast. Radioactive air is shown to have a decided effect on plant-growth and radioactive water is also effective. Owing to the fact that radioactivity is widely present in nature, it is, the writer thinks, a factor in the normal environment of plants. He says:

FIG. 2. ACCELERATION OF GERMINATION AND GROWTH OF OATS

Caused by placing a sealed glass tube of radium in the soil (R). The tube in C is empty.

"Radioactivity . . . exists in air and soil, in spring-water, and in freshly fallen rain and snow. Potassium, one of the essential elements of plant food, has been found by Campbell to give off 'beta' rays, and some evidence has also been found that calcium possesses the same property. The researches of many investigators have clearly demonstrated the general occurrence in nature of free negative electrons. These discoveries not only add to the interest and importance of the study of the physiological rôle of radium rays, but also point out the way for further investigation."

Excessive exposure to the rays does harm to the plants, it appears, by altering the structure of their tissues. We read:

"These effects are due chiefly to a disturbance of the normal functioning of the cambium, and are in harmony with results of experiments on animals, in which it has been shown that embryonic tissue is more sensitive than any other. After an exposure of seeds under certain conditions, the cambium is frequently entirely lacking, all of the cells in the given organ having passed over into the mature state. The treatment appears to accelerate the approach of senescence. . . . Interesting possibilities are here suggested along the line of experimental mutation.

FIG. 3. SAME CULTURES AS SHOWN IN FIG. 2, SIX DAYS LATER.

The radium tube is now in C (C R), and R serves as the control.

"Experiments like those described in this paper have been many

times repeated with confirmatory results, and seem amply to justify the general conclusion, earlier stated, that radium rays are a stimulus to plant activities. The reaction to a stimulus between the minimum and optimum points is an excitation, or acceleration of the given process; the reaction to an over (superoptimal) stimulus is a depression, or retardation of function, and, if the stimulus is sufficiently intense, complete inhibition or ultimate death."

"DARK" FLASHES OF LIGHTNING

EVER since experimenters began to photograph lightning, they have been bothered by images on the plate having all the characteristics of the ordinary lightning flash, except that they are black instead of brilliant. Since these are never seen with the naked eye, it was suspected that they were the product of chemical conditions on the plate, but the accepted theory now is that they are caused by flashes so bright as to "reverse" the image. The most interesting lightning pictures are taken with a moving camera, which spreads the image out into a band, revealing the fact that most flashes are made up of a large number of separate discharges. An interesting series of pictures taken under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution by Axel Larsen, a young Dane, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 12) by

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

LIGHTNING FLASHES SHOWING SEPARATE RUSHES AND BLACK DISCHARGE.

James Cooke Mills. Mr. Mills illustrates the "dark flash" by describing a photograph taken during a severe thunder-storm in Chicago, on September 1. Says Mr. Mills:

"This flash is composed of forty separate discharges, made up of one band, which in all probability is composed of a number of separate rushes or oscillations very close together, and one black discharge. It is this black discharge which makes this flash the more interesting, and the photograph shows it running parallel and on both sides of the first bright rush, the boundary line on the inner side being more plainly marked. From this black discharge issue several side branches on both sides, a large one spreading out over the other rushes quite prominently. These side branches all pointing downward indicate that the black rush was a downward stroke, and they also tend to prove that it must have had a good deal of resistance to overcome. It must have cleared the way for the first bright discharge, which in all probability proceeded from the ground upward. The difference in width of the bright discharge, measured at its lower and upper parts, would confirm this opinion of the experimenter, being nearly twice as wide at the lower part as at the upper part."

Do these images represent two separate discharges with different rates of oscillation traveling the same path? The writer believes that the two discharges were one inside the other, one discharge forming, so to speak, a tube through which the other passed. Possibly the bright discharge may even be part of the dark one, altho it appears as if the bright flash is entirely separate. To quote further:

"Authorities differ in their opinions as to the probable cause of these dark rushes. It has been suggested by some that there really are no black discharges, but what appear as such are excessively bright rushes causing a reversal of the image on the plate. This explanation may be the true one if we understand the word 'brightness' to mean increased actinic power of light. In the black discharge represented this chemical effect must have been extremely high, owing to the fact that the smallest hair-like extremities of the side branches are well reproduced on the picture as black, in comparison with the broader and to all appearance more powerful discharges following after.

"It was at first thought likely that we had to deal with an interference phenomenon, but the idea was discarded. Then it was suggested that the black discharge was probably due to slow oscillations (the width of it would tend to confirm this), and what appeared as black on the plate would be in reality a dark red discharge on a partially illuminated background. The red, of course, would take black in the photograph. This opinion had also to be discarded for the reason that, if such be the case, the side branches of the dark discharge would have been obliterated by the other rushes following. The effect of halation and solarization was also considered, but rejected.

"There was thus but one way to account for the phenomenon, namely, that the flash must have given out light of a wave-length much shorter than the wave-lengths of visible light, and with a power sufficient to render the portion of the plate struck by it non-sensitive to ordinary light. Such a flash would appear black on a partially illuminated background, or be invisible."

IMPROVEMENTS IN CLOCKS

TWO important improvements recently made in the construction of the clocks of precision used by astronomers and physicists are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 24). The first is the use of pendulums made of nickel-steel, and the second is the application of electromagnetic induction to the maintenance and registration of the oscillations. Says the paper just named:

"The employment of 'invar' (36-per-cent. nickel-steel, discovered by Mr. Guillaume) whose expansion may easily be made lower than $\frac{1}{15}$ that of steel, has made easier and more exact the compensation for variations in the length of the pendulum, due to temperature. This compensation is obtained simply by the upward expansion of the steel bob, which is attached to the stem by its lower edge.

"Such a clock placed in a case at constant pressure and in a place where the temperature varies little, should vary by only an insignificant fraction of a second daily. Unfortunately, the devices for maintaining and registering the motion introduce perturbations, owing to the necessary friction, which, feeble tho they may be, are irregular and cause the length of the oscillation to vary.

"An attempt has been made, tho for some time with little success, to use electricity to actuate or connect these various mechanisms. In general the device used was an electromagnet which, being excited at each oscillation, returned to the clock, either directly or not, its lost energy. For this it was necessary to make contact with the clock itself, and this gave rise to friction. Mr. Féry showed this in a very curious way by placing in the circuit a telephone in which the noise of the contact could be clearly recognized. Now, however, by very delicate special devices, it has been possible to abolish friction altogether, and thus to obtain clocks that keep time to about one-tenth second per day. The most recent system devised by Mr. Féry does away altogether with any material connection with the pendulum, except of course the suspension, for which a thin, flat piece of flexible metal is used. The stem is of 'invar' and supports a horizontal horseshoe magnet as well as an additional mass serving for regulation. At each oscillation, one of the branches of the magnet enters a bobbin

connected with a battery, while the other enters a copper ring suspended by a wire and constituting a pendulum of the same period of oscillation. The ring is carried along by the magnet by the action of the currents induced in it by the latter, but is always a quarter of an oscillation behind it. This second pendulum makes the contact closing the circuit between the battery and the bobbin that attracts the magnet.

"This clock starts as soon as the battery-circuit is closed, and assumes without regulation a steadiness of oscillation that seems never to have been reached before."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SANER TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

FEW persons escape brain-trouble, we are told by Dr. Ralph Reed, of Cincinnati, in a recent paper printed in *The Lancet-Clinic* (Cincinnati). It is as common, in its minor manifestations, as indigestion or a cold in the head. We should know how to recognize it, and at the same time we should discard the old idea that a single attack of brain-disease means the end of a man's usefulness. The laity should, in fact, take a somewhat "saner view of insanity," Dr. Reed thinks. He goes on:

"There is a feeling with many that when one has been definitely pronounced crazy, there is practically the end of him; the individual so afflicted becomes to his fellows as one apart, an object of fear, morbid curiosity, and abhorrence. This attitude of mind toward the insane is a pernicious one. Some one once made a remark which we frequently hear repeated by that class of people who have been so happily and wittily described by Gelett Burgess in his clever essay, 'Are You a Bromide?' The remark is typically bromidic. They say 'Everybody is a little crazy on some subject or another.' That is to say, each one of us has a screw loose somewhere in our mental machinery, and one has but to press the right button or move the right lever to be made aware, by a rattle or a squeak, of the defect. This view is, happily, a mistaken one, and its wide currency is dependent upon a confusion between the various idiosyncrasies, eccentricities, whimsicalities, and fads, possest by each one of us to a greater or less degree, and true brain disease.

"It is obvious that early training, environment, or natural differences of temperament, prevent us from reasoning with the same degree of accuracy and disinterested logic along every subject. There are ever some propositions for which we are, perhaps, always unreasonably hot, while toward other matters of equal importance we are icily cold. However, it is only because the old world has been worried, teased, and tormented out of its well-worn ruts by the fanatical partizans of this or that idea that we are sitting this evening in an artificially lighted hall discussing things abstract, instead of huddling about a fitful flame in some gloomy cavern discussing voraciously the concrete and reeking ribs or joints of the cave bear.

"Over and against the observation to the effect that every one has a little bit of the lunatic in him, I wish to place another observation, that has, along with the advantage of being almost as startling, the additional merit of being true: *While all of us are not partially insane all of the time, there are few of us who escape during our whole lives more or less mental derangement some of the time.*

"The brain, while occupying a situation somewhat more protected than the other organs . . . is just as much an organ of the body as the eye or the liver; hence it is no more immune to slight functional disturbances than is any other organ; and at the same time, when any other organ is seriously diseased, it seldom escapes the sympathetic wave of derangement and distress which sweeps over the whole organism. Even without apparent cause, most of us experience periods of depression, when the difficulties we most encounter seem much more difficult, when pleasures all seem stale, and we seriously doubt whether life is really worth the living. On the other hand, we frequently take what time proves to be an unfortunate step under the influence of hopes or enthusiasms, no doubt slightly pathological. Stretched upon a bed of illness, how differently the world looks to us! Perhaps we become self-depreciatory, and, viewing our past, we think of all the things we have left undone that we should have done, and regret the many things we did that we should not have done. We make many high resolves and fine resolutions, but on our recovery all these ideas are forgotten, and we proceed to live our lives in the same old way, just as we must live them in accordance with our natural character, training, and environment. On the other hand, instead of making us self-depreciatory, illness sometimes develops in the best of men an egotism and irritability. Where formerly they were considerate, they become exacting; where formerly their temperament was mild, it now becomes unbearable. Over and above these instances of slight temporary mental derangement, from which few of us escape, we have outside of our asylum walls a large class who are afflicted with some mental derangement of a not sufficiently serious nature to interfere with their work or social relations. These make up the large body of hystericals, many neurasthenics, psychasthenics, hypochondriacs, mental defectives, and others."

Is there any way to reduce the frequency of brain-trouble? Dr. Reed suggests, first, that we improve our school system by departing from our present dead level of uniformity, establishing more "uncommon schools for uncommon children." Next he would have us cut out of the text-books the exaggerated accounts of the horrible effects of alcohol, and substitute truer and saner temperance teaching. Thirdly, he thinks we should provide some wider "field for the frank and innocent expression of emotion." The cramping, repressive effect of modern commercialism has, he believes, a very injurious effect on the brain. Lastly, we should provide public institutions where brain-patients may go without being pointed at for the remainder of their lives as escaped lunatics. He says:

"I believe the day will come when it will be no more necessary to obtain a court commitment to send an insane patient to a public hospital for the treatment of insanity than it is now necessary to get an order from the court to send a patient to a hospital for treatment for any physical disease. It is a curious fact that there is scarcely a State in the Union where a patient can not be admitted to a private sanitarium without the publicity of a court commitment. This is exactly as it should be. Yet to send a patient to a State hospital requires, at least as far as the feelings of himself and his family are concerned, that he be treated like a criminal.

"I wish to make a plea for the establishment, in at least every city the size of Cincinnati, of a hospital and clinic for the care of the acutely insane and those suffering from psychoses in process of development. Such a hospital would not be, necessarily, very large or of costly construction, but should be well equipped with therapeutic appliances. A corps of nurses experienced in the care of the insane should be in attendance, and, in addition to free wards, there should be private rooms or wards where any physician could bring his own cases and care for them himself.

"The essential features of such a hospital should be that nothing in its name suggest insanity or asylums, and patients should be admitted without the formality of a legal commitment. I believe that a very large per cent. of even the very insane could be induced to go willingly to such a hospital. We would thus be able to bring our patients under observation and treatment long before they would submit to, or their friends would consent to, a court commitment. Many acute psychoses would recover in such a hospital, and the patients would not be compelled to go through life bearing stigma of once having been sent to an asylum. As the cases were recognized as incurable or chronic they would be transferred to a State hospital. Such a hospital would also afford teaching facilities that are now sadly lacking."

"THE physiologic value of flavors has been frequently commented upon," says *American Medicine* (New York), "and the subject deserves the widest publicity to check the growing tendency of a certain class of dietetists to consider that the only useful ingredients in foods are the tissue-building and energy-producing chemical compounds. Foods must possess much more than carbon and nitrogen to make them wholesome, and the laboratory takes no account of such intangible things as flavor and bouquet. It is now asserted that the high prices paid for certain pleasing foods is really money well spent, even if the 'nutritive' value is less than cheaper, more tasteless things. The craving for these dainties is an expression of a natural need, and health suffers if they are unattainable. Even savages have their occasional 'spreads,' the civilized 'banquet' is as old as civilization, and both seem to satisfy a wholesome craving."

HOW EDUCATE THE YOUNG IN RELIGION?

THE present situation respecting the religious education of the young is peculiar. The "secular body" admit "the logical absence of religious instruction from our free public schools," and at the same time recognize a grave danger to the citizen and the State if the religious training of the young is entirely neglected. They are asking the churches what it is proposed to do. The churches, so far as they were able to speak in a collective capacity, confest to something of helplessness when the question came before the Federal Council in Philadelphia. The committee made its report, which after some discussion was voted down. "A great many suggestions were forthcoming," says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "so far as known, all of them unpractical or futile." A very general advisory resolution was adopted. It appears, observes *The Leader*, "that even the combined wisdom of more than thirty denominations is inadequate to solve the problem." This journal goes on to examine the situation:

"It is curious to think that the Church, which had the young for religious instruction long before the public school came into existence, should have failed to hold them, and then failed to recognize the danger their loss involved both to the individual and the State, and then should have its attention called to the matter by the secular body, and then have shown such incompetence to grasp the situation.

"It is a stunning fact that young people in general are not being instructed in religion and ethics to-day. In olden times practically all children were taught something of these vital factors in their development, in the home; there was very generally some form of family worship; and very generally the parents or grandparents stood openly and frankly for the common homely virtues, not fearing to urge their vital importance upon the young, nor feeling embarrassment in their advocacy. But to-day the family altar has become exceptional, and the parental homily but a memory.

"In olden times practically all children were taken—not sent—to church, or later, to Sunday-school, where they heard the reading of the Scriptures, perhaps not with higher critical comment, but at least, with reverence and faith. They listened to the prayer and sermon, and both had at least the flavor of sanctity. They recognized that men had immortal souls as well as bodies and brains, and that moral responsibility carried consequences to a considerable extreme on the other side of the grave! But now several of our young people are prone to remain away from the sanctuary, and the ministers refrain from any mention of religion and moral responsibility, fearing they may frighten away the few who continue to come!

"In olden time in the humble schools of the 'deestrict' the young received with the liberal education of the 'three R's' not a little of crude but very genuine moral instruction, and throughout the simple studies there was a strain of reverence for the good things of the common, every-day sort. But now we have refined that all away; we are so fearful of inclining the young mind in a direction the next century may not approve of, we are declining to influence it at all, and letting it go its own way, which the secular body is beginning to discover is not always the best way, and the religious body knew all along was not the best way. 'But what could it do about it?'"

Strange things have already been invented by those who are keen to have things done without the work of doing them, says *The Universalist Leader*, or who would quickly shift all personal responsibility upon the State. Some of the proposals are thus ventilated:

"The committee of the great Federal Council evidently did some hard work, and yet they had to propose but so artificial and arbitrary a scheme as the 'public-school authorities of the country setting apart Wednesday afternoons for the religious instruction of the children in their own churches and urging upon churches to avail themselves of the opportunity when granted.' That is, the State would make compulsory attendance upon religious instruction on Wednesday afternoons in the churches. This would of course involve large expense and great complexity of method, and the Federal Council rejected the proposition, and adopted a very mild resolution in which it was declared that 'it is the duty of the Church to provide religious instruction for the children, as well as the duty of parents to see that such instruction is given in the home.'

"Yet this mild resolution touches the heart of the matter: It is the duty of the Church to provide religious instruction for the children; that is certainly one thing the Church is for. It is the duty of parents to see that such instruction is given in the home. But we have little faith that either the Church or parents will do their duty, as they are now constituted. The Church management, in pulpit and pew, has no time to bother with such trifles as children, in the presence of its opportunity to 'make a popular hit of some kind and get the crowd!' The parents find not only the training of children but the very children themselves very bad form, and a disagreeable interference with the pursuit of pleasure!

"And it is all coming back finally to this: that the State is going to recognize the verdict of all history, that any education which leaves out religion is in the end disastrous to the individual and the State and will compel instruction in religion and ethics as quite as important as spelling and mathematics. How the State will do this is the serious question, which wise men in and out of public life, in and out of the Church must consider."

The Leader thinks that fundamentally the Federal Council was right when it said, "it is the duty of the Church to provide this instruction," but, it asks, how, when Church and State must be kept apart? It thinks we may some day be "wise enough to see the way to a Church separate from and yet a part of the State, and a State which makes use of the Church to which it gives abundant opportunity—and nothing else." Continuing:

"The proposition of the committee of the Federal Council of taking half a day from the public school and scattering the children among the different churches involves a certain interference with the regularity of the school work, also extra services and workers in the churches. And yet it was claimed that the public-school authorities say that, 'when the churches are ready to ask for such a privilege they will be ready to grant it.' But why on Wednesday afternoon? Why not on Sunday afternoon when the public schools would not be interfered with, and the churches are in session and workers on duty? Why can not the authorities compel its pupils to attend a two-hour session on Sunday as easily as a five-hour session during the week? There is no violation of individual religious liberty, as each is to go to his own church, where the record of his attendance and conduct and progress is kept. For those who are not identified with any church there could be religious and ethical instruction, entirely unsectarian, in the schoolhouses.

"Of course this scheme is only a little more practical than the other. It is, after all, only a scheme; it will excite the antagonism of those who look upon Sunday as a day of license to play ball, or golf, or go fishing! But does it not offer the opportunity for a practical test of instrumentalities already at hand?

"It certainly gives the churches the opportunity for which they have been crying, and it would be interesting to note how well they did their duty in providing religious instruction when they had a chance."

A CATHOLIC OPERA—An opera "full of Catholic atmosphere" is among the new offerings of Mr. Hammerstein this year. In this phrase *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) characterizes Massenet's "Juggler of Notre Dame" with which Miss Mary Garden has added one more to her successes. The opera, continues this journal, "is a miracle-play in a sympathetic musical setting, which delivers a simple message effectively and entertainingly." The story, as briefly told by this paper, is as follows:

"*Jean*, a forlorn young juggler, comes to the Public Square of Cluny, where the people are making merry upon a Mayday in the fourteenth century. His performance is a sorry one, and he is jeered by the crowd. The prior of the neighboring abbey appears, denounces *Jean's* irreverence, describes the punishments awaiting

jugglers and their kind in the next world, and urges the boy to become a monk. He enters the monastery. The other monks, a painter, a sculptor, a poet, a musician, and so on, pay homage to the Blessed Virgin in their several ways, and arouse feelings of despair in *Jean* because there is nothing he can do to honor her. But his one friend, *Boniface*, the abbey cook, points out to him the virtues of simplicity and humility, and explains that even the humblest service of the meanest mortal is acceptable to her. This suggests to *Jean* the thought of performing before the Virgin's statue in the abbey chapel the only act of service for which he is fitted. Accordingly, he repairs secretly to the chapel, divests himself of his monk's garb and acts the antic entertainment of the juggler. He is surprized by his fellow monks, headed by the prior, who are about to eject him, when *Boniface* interferes, pointing to the statue of the Virgin, which is glowing with a mysterious light. Little *Jean*, prostrate at the foot of the altar, finally notices the illumination of the Virgin's face, and, thrilled with an ecstasy too strong for his frail body, passes away while the chant of the awestruck monks blends with the chorus of angelic voices in the distance."

TWENTIETH-CENTURY MISSIONS

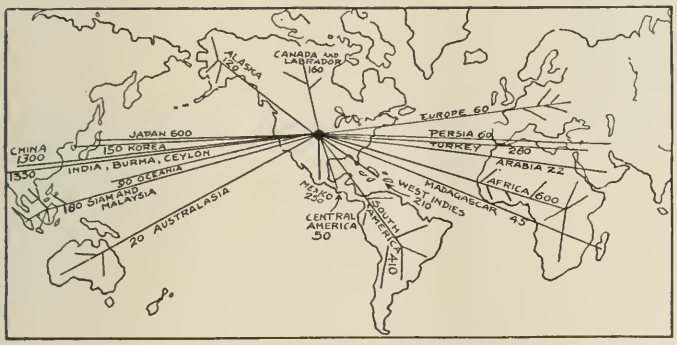
IN the past five years the number of missionaries sent out from Protestant churches in America has increased by fifteen per cent., says the editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York). The British churches have doubled this increase and the Protestants of Continental Europe show an advance of twenty-five per cent. The apportionment to various fields from these centers is shown in the accompanying maps. America now sends out, we are told, "over 6,500 men and women to bear witness to Christ in the uttermost parts of the earth; Great Britain and Ireland support over 8,000 and Continental Europe over 3,000 missionaries." Further:

"The maps also show in what proportion India, China, and other heathen lands are receiving the messengers from the great Christian nations. India, for example, has some 1,350 missionaries from America, nearly double that number from Great Britain, and 400 from Europe. In Africa are working only about 600 Americans, while the Continent sends thither over 1,000, and the British over 1,400."

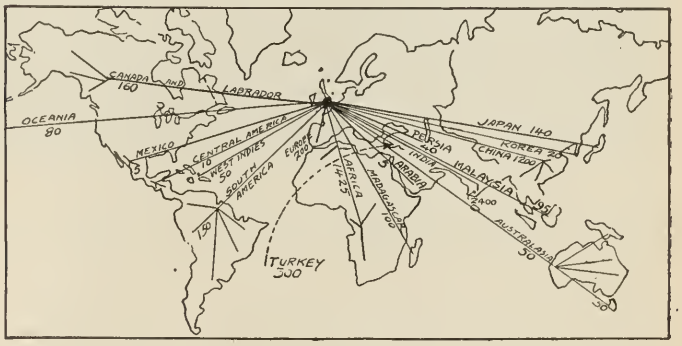
From the editorial in *The Missionary Review of the World* we glean some further information. "While there are 141,000 Protestant ministers in the United States, there are less than 6,000 American missionaries." The discrepancy between this and the number given above results from the fact that here Canadian missionaries are not counted. Some further statistical summaries are given thus:

"The increase in Protestant church-members at home was 290,000 or about 1.5 per cent., while abroad in American missions over 87,075 communicants were added, or about 12 per cent. The total number of native church-members added last year in all fields by all denominations was 164,674, or over 500 a day, and an average of about 8 converts for each missionary on the field.

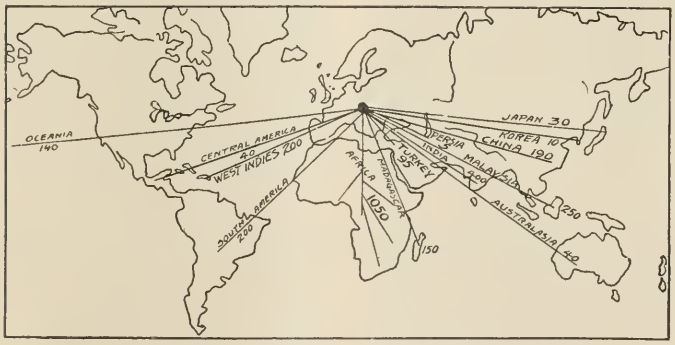
"It is even more significant to note that during the year of financial distress American gifts to foreign missions were increased by $602,000, while the income in Great Britain decreased by $96,000, and in other countries by $120,000. Is not this a clear and conclusive answer to the question: 'Are there any practical results from the laymen's missionary movement?'"



THE DISTRIBUTION OF 6,500 AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF 8,000 BRITISH FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.



THE DISTRIBUTION OF 3,000 EUROPEAN FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.
From the "Missionary Review of the World."

MISSIONARY DISTRIBUTION OF TO-DAY.

The above maps show an approximate comparison of the number of foreign missionaries sent out from America, Great Britain, and Continental Europe to each of the great mission fields of the world.

TWO VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

THE recent Federal Council of the Churches of America witnessed to the fact that "the thirty-one church bodies represented were conscious that beneath all the differences of specific creeds and of government and worship, they were in accord on the great fundamentals of Christian truth and practise." Such is a Protestant view of this remarkable gathering, and for *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) which we quote, there is provided an "answer which all men can read and understand to the taunt of Roman Catholicism that under the play of private judgment Protestantism has so divided itself that its very followers are confused as to the essence of the Gospel, bewildered by conflicting voices crying out 'lo here' and 'lo there.'" *The Lutheran Observer* adds:

"The Federal Council is witness to the consciousness in the Protestantism of America that below all the surface differences there is a common platform of evangelical faith where they can meet and cooperate as brethren in Christ. The exercise of the right of private judgment has resulted in diversities of theological view and differences of administration, but through it all these differences worketh one and the same Spirit. Over against the external uniformity embodied in Roman ecclesiasticism, the Federal Council represents the Protestant principle of an inner unity pervading an outward diversity. There are lines of cleavage, but below them is one body in Christ. There are many folds, but only one Shepherd to whom they alike look for guidance, protection, and care.

"And this concrete reply which the Federal Council gives to Rome's taunt is at the same time a reply to the world's frequent

sneer as it looks on our divided churches, 'Behold how these Christians love one another!' That exclamation must be changed from a sneer into the declaration of a recognized fact before the spectacle of the official delegates of the overwhelming mass of American Protestantism, representing a combined membership of about 18,000,000 and a constituency of about 50,000,000, coming together to deliberate in a fraternal spirit about the interests of Christ's kingdom, and in their deliberations maintaining the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. If the meaning of our Lord's Prayer for the oneness of his people is that a manifestation of their inner unity is essential if the world is to believe, then the alinement of the evangelical Christian forces represented by the Federal Council goes far to remove an obstacle to men's faith in the advent and saving mission of the Son of God. . . . . .

"That the magnitude and significance of this movement of federation are being appreciated was shown by the fact that three additional church bodies were admitted to connection with the Federal Council at the Philadelphia meeting, including the Presbyterian Church South and the Swedish Augustana Synod, the largest synod in the General Council."

Another looker-on, the Pittsburg *Observer* (Roman Catholic), sees this gathering in the light of a "comedy." This is how that journal reports the solution of the "denominational" question in mission work:

"The convention had hardly elected a chairman, when the absurdity of the idea of uniting what is the outcome of disunion received a 'striking' illustration that was at the same time a 'killing' demonstration. A resolution was reported urging the closest possible federation of all Christian churches in foreign mission-fields so that there would be 'the elimination of denominational distinctions.' The document grated on the fine Methodistic tissue of Bishop Hoss, of Nashville; and so, taking the floor, he set about its demolition. He put this very disturbing conundrum before the heterogeneous assemblage: 'What denomination's doctrines are to be preached in foreign fields?' How was that pesky question to be answered? If denominational doctrines were to be preached as before, why had the convention been called? And how could unity of service be secured if denominational differences were permitted to remain in active 'statu quo?' What a great ado about nothing was the whole attempt at federation if there was to be no elimination of doctrines? The wrathy bishop went still further in his probing interrogatories. 'We may have too many denominations,' he cried, 'but who is going to cancel them?'

"This last question was truly consternating. The resolution calling for 'the elimination of denominational distinctions' practically demanded that only one denomination should have charge of the missionary foreign field and that all other denominations should be suppressed, and a new nondescript missionary creed be drafted to which all preaching in the foreign missionary field should conform. 'Unity,' shouted the bishop, 'is good, but liberty is better.'

"Then ensued the comedy part of the convention. The four hundred delegates voted out the part of the resolution that called for the elimination of 'denominational distinctions' and voted for the part that favored 'the closest possible federation of denominations.' Thus the mountain in labor throes did not bring forth as much even as the 'ridiculous mouse.' It agreed to disagree, and then paraded the adopted resolution as making progress!"

THE Y. M. C. A. AMONG NEGROES

IF Mr. Roosevelt could give the years that follow his exit from public life to an earnest effort "for the creation of a right feeling between the two races in America," he would render a greater service to the Republic than he has yet done." This opinion, expressed by *The Westminster* (Philadelphia), is occasioned by the recent laying of a corner-stone of a Young Men's Christian Association building by the negroes of the city of Washington, D. C. The event is regarded by this journal as memorable for two reasons. "First because it marks one distinct onward and upward step by this race which is receiving such unfair treatment from the Caucasian; and second, because the address made by the President of the United States at the ceremony was one of his best, entirely outside of politics, entirely free from impulse, and representative of the sort of feeling that should characterize the whole American nation." Speaking of this particular career among the many possible ones mapped out for Mr. Roosevelt's future *The Westminster* observes:

"Mr. Roosevelt, when he steps outside of the political arena and becomes just a common man among common men, speaking of things that pertain to the best interests of common manhood, is one of the great figures of the time. . . . The nation must have a leader who will be so wise and so persuasive that he can bring the white man and the black man into touch with each other: a touch that shall be fair and generous and divested of all sentimentalism, with no foolish thought in it of a social equality, or a social inequality, but which shall stand for absolute right for every man in the nation, whatever his race, and for an absolute respecting by every man of the rights of every other man. There is no need to plead that the rights of the white man shall be restricted; that question will take care of itself. If the white man finds his rights not respected very long, some one will be apt to be knocked down.

"It is the right of the black man that is not respected: and it is amazing and sad to see how the prejudice of the Northern white against the black man increases from year to year: how it says things against this poor unfortunate which it does not say against the immigrant who comes among us with no idea of liberty, thinking only that license to do as he pleases is liberty, who can not speak our language, who is ignorant of our traditions, and who is as objectionable in habit, in appearance, and in intercourse with man as the black can possibly be.

"Mr. Roosevelt's little epigram, 'All men up is better than some men down,' was striking and like him. One can go on with that sort of thing. All men honest is better than some men dishonest: all men good is better than some men bad; all men rich is better than some men poor; all men wise is better than some men ignorant; all men Christian is better than some men pagan. There is no end to that sort of expression, but easy as it is to repeat Mr. Roosevelt's refrain in varied language, it is nevertheless founded in a wise view of the best interests of the Republic. Up is always better than down, if by 'up' one means elevation in moral tone, in law-abiding life, in noble sentiment."

The organization about to receive a new home in Washington is not a solitary example. Others are to be found elsewhere, and their existence is always a hopeful sign. This new building will, so *The Westminster* believes, "go very far in Washington toward solving the question of the right advancement in the lines that pertain to the best things in life of the negro population of the great Capitol city." We read further:

"Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave $25,000 toward this building, and he has never made a better gift than that. It is not to a denomination, but to a movement, to an idea, and the interest to which he gives it is the very greatest before American life to-day. This new building means one united, systematic, Christian, educational effort on the part of young negro men for their fellows. That it may be successful in all its purposes should be the ardent wish of every good citizen. We look for the day, distant perhaps, but sure to come, when the brown man and the white man will speak of the things that concern their common interests in the Republic without the thought crossing the mind of any that either is different in race or color from the other. We do not expect to see race intermarriage, which seems to be the bogey that the South forever fears.

"Against that we should stand like a rock, if such a social wave should ever sweep in against us. It can never be. The African does not wish it, nor does the Caucasian. Here and there, there may be abnormal cases, but they only serve to emphasize the law that race amalgamation between African and Caucasian is impossible. But we do look for the day when absolute fairness of man to man, under the flag that we all love, shall be the law in this nation; when a man shall have a right to be black if God has made him black, and just as black as God has chosen to make him, without having any other man say, 'You have no rights under the law to respectable treatment at our hands.'"

MR. MORGAN AS A BOOK-LOVER

THE world of to-day knows Mr. J. P. Morgan as a multimillionaire, the world of to-morrow will think of him as a lover and collector of books. This anticipation of the verdict of posterity is to be found in the London *Times* (December 4), which, simultaneously with *The Times* of New York, publishes not only a description of the famous library on East Thirty-sixth Street but also an editorial of a column length in which Mr. Morgan's position, present and prospective, is appraised. His possessions are called "the most wonderful of all collections formed by the most wonderful collector of our time, perhaps of any time." "There is no one with whom we can compare him," says the correspondent who describes the library, "except, perhaps, Lorenzo de Medici, and he surpasses even that prince in the catholicity of his taste." But he is like "Il Magnifico," it is asserted, "in the knowledge he possesses of books, and pictures, and prints, and faience, and tapestries; indeed, of every object he collects." Mr. Morgan's supreme distinction, however, is in the possession of his library, as the editorial writer of *The Times* thus avers:

"As all the world knows, Mr. Morgan has been for years the most irresistible of buyers in many directions. Books, manuscripts, pictures, miniatures, majolica, enamels, porcelain—all pass into his possession in the same profusion. But it is only his library that is absolutely unique. His pictures, fine as they are, do not form an assemblage finer than many of those which still remain in the great houses of England; tho whether we shall be able to say the same a few years hence, none can tell. In Oriental porcelain, the vast collection with which he has furnished a great room in the Metropolitan Museum is scarcely better than that which Mr. Salting has lent to South Kensington, and the treasures of his Gothic and Renaissance collection are not yet unsurpassed.

"But in the department of books and MSS., no private gathering in the world is at once so choice, so perfect, and so all-embracing. The truth is that these things, almost alone among the fine productions of the past, are still to be had, or were when he came into the market. The late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild came to this conclusion and began to collect splendid books when he despaired of finding anything else good enough for his exacting taste. He just began, and died. Mr. Morgan has been more fortunate, and bolder. He has been buying books for years, and has stored them in that exquisite marble building off Madison Avenue, the masterpiece of Mr. Charles McKim. . . . . .

"With its contents, this jealously guarded treasure-house is one of the wonders of the world. Perfectly housed and perfectly arranged, these priceless possessions form just such a collection as a man of fine taste might have formed if he had had the pick of ten thousand of the choicest volumes in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Here are the finest missals, the finest autographs of the best books—a series from the Golden Gospels of the seventh century down to Byron and Charlotte Brontë; Gutenbergs and Caxtons, whole series from the presses of Venice, Florence, and Augsburg; the loveliest of French Books of Hours, the most perfect of Aldines, the rarest and the 'tallest' of Elzevirs. Scarcely anywhere else may one see such bindings in such profusion. It is some little consolation for English people that Mrs. Rylands was in time to secure the Crauford metallic bindings, which are now safe in Manchester, but save for these the Morgan library contains nearly all the finest bindings that have come into the market during the last thirty years—Eves and Le Gascons, Samuel Mearns and Roger Paynes, Duseuils and Padeloups and Deromes. To wander among these rarities, to be allowed to handle them, is for the privileged bibliophile the rarest of joys."

Coincidently almost with the publication of this article were published reports of the sale of the great library owned by Lord Amherst, of Hackney. The fact is universally accepted that the fifteen Caxtons, the prize of the Amherst Library, were privately transferred to the possession of Mr. Morgan just prior to the public sale. His library, in respect to its examples of early English printing, is thereby bewilderingly rich. "The making of such a library," observes the writer, "has never been possible till the present time." It is the outcome of the age of millionaires, when men exist who can not possibly spend in a normal manner all they have, and hence "are driven by a kind of social compulsion to 'collect.'" But for this more than money is required. It takes "taste," for one thing; and, says the writer, men like Mr. Frick, Mr. Altman, Mr. Widener in America, and Mr. Rodolphe Kann in Paris come under that category. But Mr. Morgan is the "one man out of a hundred," possessing genius. The "genius" is thus described:

WHERE THE MORGAN LIBRARY IS HOUSED.

This building in East Thirty-Sixth Street holds a collection of books and manuscripts compared to which "no private gathering in the world is at once so choice, so perfect, and so all-embracing."

"As in business, so in art-collecting. Its secret is the union of means, information, and courage. It was curiously significant that Mr. Morgan stopt the panic in New York a year ago in that very room which our correspondent describes—that exquisite 'study' of his in the marble library. There, among the Donatellos and Verrocchios, he sat night after night till the small hours, receiving reports and giving orders like a general in action, till the battle was won and confidence restored.

"The same qualities of mind and will have been shown in the making of the collections. The money was there—any quantity of it. Then came the will to possess the best, and the best only; and then a network of information, reaching all over Europe, with the best eyes looking out for him, not only in London and Paris, but in Italy, Spain, and even Greece. It was in Greece that the Byron manuscripts were found, and the story of their acquisition, which occupied, we believe, two years, would, if fully told, have supplied Mr. Dibdin with material for a thrilling volume. Of course nine out of ten of the offers made to such a collector are worthless; but the tenth is perhaps a treasure. His agents watch for him, and now and again there results a *coup*, such as the purchase, two or three years ago, of one of the most perfect small collections of books in England, made by an unknown man, who had worked in silence and kept his possessions secret from all the world.

"It is indeed difficult to resist a buyer so wealthy, so determined, and so well-informed."

SINGING IN ENGLISH

SO nearly universal is the wretched fashion in which the English language is sung by English-speaking singers that "the public is convinced that the fault lies with the language and not with the singers themselves." But Mr. Francis Rogers, a prominent American singer who says this, begs the "dear and long-suffering public" not to be "imposed upon any longer." If the words that a singer is supposed to be uttering can not be understood, Mr. Rogers would have us believe that the fault is entirely the singer's, not the hearer's nor that of the "common language." The old saying that "He who says well, sings well," has a converse—"The singer who can not say his words intelligibly and beautifully doesn't know how to sing." These things are said by Mr. Rogers in *Scribner's* for January, apropos of the announcement that this year the long-standing rule of operas in foreign tongues will be broken by some experiments in English. The conditions we have long "put up with" he sees in this light:

FRANCIS ROGERS,

The well-known singer, who declares that "the singer who can not say his words intelligibly and beautifully doesn't know how to sing."

"The patience of the American public is proverbial, and nowhere is this patience more strikingly exemplified than in our fashionable opera-houses. Only a patient and bewildered public would, year after year, listen to opera sung in languages which, for the most part, they do not understand, when, by the assertion of their plain rights, they could hear them sung in the vernacular. The book of an opera means a great deal to its composer, and it ought to mean at least something to the public. It is not enough to have a vague knowledge of the plot: one should be able to follow the dialog. Mr. Mahler has proved in his conducting of some of the great Wagner operas that a properly controlled orchestra does not drown the singers' voices. Of last season's cast of 'Tristan and Isolde,' at the Metropolitan, three of the principal singers, Fremstad, Homer, and Blass, are Americans: if the opera had been sung in a good English translation, how much more thoroughly the great mass of the public would have enjoyed the beauties of this masterpiece of composition! In all the great opera-houses of continental Europe one hears only the language of the country, and foreign singers are not engaged until they have mastered it. We certainly have the right to exact a similar capacity from our high-priced foreign songsters. It is only laziness on their part, and unadmirable patience on ours, which delays this desideratum."

So long as we treat music as an "exotic art, holding it at arm's length," avers Mr. Rogers, so long we, as a nation, will "continue to be unmusical (even tho we may merit the name of music-lovers), and creatively of no account at all in the eyes of the great musical world." Mr. Rogers addresses himself with spirit to the charge that our language is "unmelodious, ill-adapted to musical uses, and unsingable." He says:

"Against this too generally accepted explanation I wish to protest most emphatically. We have a poetic literature of marvelous richness. Only the Germans can lay claim to a lyric wealth as great as ours. The language we inherit is an extraordinarily rich one. A German authority credits it with a vocabulary three times as large as that of its nearest competitor, German, and ten times as large as that of French, the poorest, in number of words, of all the great languages. With such an enormous fund of words to choose from it seems as if we not only should be able to express our thoughts with unparalleled exactness and subtlety, but also with unequaled variety of sound. Further, it is probable that English surpasses the other three great languages of song, German, Italian, and French, in number of distinguishable vowel sounds, but in questions of ear authorities usually differ, and it is hazardous to claim in this an indubitable supremacy. It seems certain, however, that English has rather more than twice as many vowel sounds as Italian (the poorest language in this respect), which has only seven or eight.

"Again, it is asserted that the sound of English is unmelodious because of its many consonants, but we are no richer in consonants than the Germans, and German is accepted as a suitable vehicle for song. Furthermore, a richness and variety in consonant sounds adds to the vocal expressiveness of a language, as the best German singers have amply proved. Italian is the easiest language in which to sing because it contains the fewest vowels and consonants, and, for the same reason, is, despite certain obvious beauties, the most limited in its range. It is easy to illustrate the beauty of our mother-tongue, considered merely as sound. I quote a few lines from four standard poets, chosen almost at random. Their indisputable loveliness is owing in very large part to the richness, beauty, and grouping of the consonant sounds.

When to the Sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,

Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night.
—SHAKESPEARE.

That thou, light-wingèd Dryad of the trees,
In some melodious plot
Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.
Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways.
—KEATS.

There is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night-dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass.
—TENNYSON.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbow'd.
—HENLEY.

"These lines are, I grant, hard to read well and still harder to sing, but the difficult is not the impossible, and the singer who can deliver skilfully such verbal beauties as these has at his command a choice of exquisite effects of sound such as he could obtain from no French or Italian sources."

ART BY "CONCOCTION"

THE sensation of the Academy exhibition this year is not so much a picture as a question in ethics. Mr. Henry B. Fuller's prize picture, "The Triumph of Truth Over Error" is confessedly the work of several hands and brains, and the question posed is, To what extent may an artist sign work which is only in part his own? Mr. Fuller is frank in admitting help derived from the late Mr. Saint-Gaudens, from Mr. Everett Shinn, and from others. One critic set the ball of reprobation rolling by saying that "the whole decoration wears an air of concoction, even of collaboration." From what followed, you would think, says *The Evening Sun* (New York), that "'concoction' was an evil thing which no jury ought to countenance or encourage." The outcry of the critics has called forth a pronouncement from the chairman of the Academy jury to the effect that assistance in the production of a purely decorative picture is quite proper, with this qualification: The artist-employer, it is said, "has a right to call a canvas his own when he has gone over all the colors put in by his assistants, but under no other circumstances." "If Mr. Fuller followed merely the course of other painters in preparing large decorative canvases," says the chairman, "that is, have assistants to prepare the preliminary work and then go over the whole himself, there was no cause for criticism. It might have been wiser

may be to have allowed the assisting artists to sign the canvas if their contributory work stood in the final painting." The New York *Evening Post* thinks that such a rule is unfair, tho "it has the advantage of bringing its critics face to face with matters of some weight which artists have yet to thresh out." *The Evening Post* goes further:

"Tradition is against such strict construction. The *ateliers* tell of whole figures in Michelangelo's frescoes being done, from blocking to finishing, by unknown apprentices. It is contrary to human nature to suppose that the master of any old art-factory took the trouble, just for conscience' sake, to retouch any helper's stroke that pleased him. What is it that we demand in a picture signed by an assisted artist? Simply his inspiration, realized in his own way. The thought should be as he thinks it; the composition his own arranging, and the colors the choosing of his own fancy. In short, he must be master, and all others servants. If he can convey his ideas to the latter so clearly that they work in the ochres just as he wishes, he is all the greater master, perhaps, for this knack of using men as brushes. Usually, the artist has to talk with his palette: so the subtlest and best in every aided picture is his own handiwork. But it is conceivable that nine-tenths of the pigment might have been spread by the staff, and the result yet be truly the master's own creation,. Literary folk have delegated their labors more successfully, and with fewer scruples. Dickens trained some clever young gentlemen to write editorials in his style and for his column. Dumas probably did not know, save vaguely, more than half the chapters of some of his novels. Some open-hearted young Frenchmen confess that they wrote the best passages in Daudet."

This same journal points out the necessity of making a distinction that seems to have been overlooked. "It is one thing," we read, "to employ helpers for the more or less mechanical execution of an idea, and quite another to retain experts to develop and polish up one's conception." More:

"The difference need not be an ethical one; but it easily becomes such when ignored. The artist who defends factory work by appealing to tradition may find himself doing things under that name which were never dreamed of in ancient studios. If Raphael had received a rush order for a Madonna, when he was busy or felt stupid, would he have asked one brother of the brush to suggest and sketch the pose, another to choose and paint the drapery, and a third to arrange the background? So long as he was not openly collaborating, the old master probably insisted upon being the master of his *atelier;* his it was to give orders, his assistants had to obey. That did not prevent him from accepting hints; but the latter were always about *his* ideas; they did not furnish ideas.

"This is not hair-splitting. To be sure, it is by no means easy to mark the distinction precisely in concrete cases. We can not always say that an assistant's stroke or a critical comment has or has not given a picture its soul. A gallon of paint put in by a hired boy may do less to rob the artist of his title to the canvas than a grunt from a highly esteemed authority on anatomy. Nevertheless, the abstract criterion can never be obscure to the artist himself. He must know whether he has carried out his plan with somebody's aid or whether somebody else has aided him in finding a plan to be carried out. In one case, he is master; in the other, a manufacturer employing specialists.

"Whether one does wrong in retaining specialists, however, depends wholly upon the public knowledge of the procedure. If it is generally understood that Splasher's signature on a landscape means only that Splasher was the capitalist, promoter, and president of the venture, what harm can befall anybody save the unhappy critic who has to hunt for individuality? Indeed, such an understanding might prove wonderfully beneficent. It would discourage snobs from raving over dingy, wretched pictures just because great men executed them. And it might even better the quality of contemporary art. The honest lover of beauty really cares only for results. If five specialists can produce a better picture than one, then, for goodness' sake, let them do so. Individual work is preferred as a rule, but only because it is superior to school work. The fact remains that modern Western art has never encouraged the true specialist as much as it should. In China, so the story runs, some men have spent all their lives painting tigers' paws, and others the flight of cranes. Who knows how many crudities of thought and technic in our galleries, and how much of the indescribable perfection of Asiatic masterpieces are thus explained?"

The Evening Sun (New York) seizes as usual an occasion for larking with serious men and purposes, and accuses the Academi-

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TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR.

Mr. Fuller's painting which has stirred up the critics because several hands were employed in its production.

cians of paying off a score on the critics. That fraternity, it is stated, have always grumbled at the manner in which the award has been made; so the Academy jury has sought to silence them "by selecting as the 'most meritorious' picture a picture which is, as it were, a little epitome of the whole Academy, the majority of American painters outside the Academy, one or two modern European schools, and some of the ancients." *The Evening Sun* goes on "cavorting":

"Personally we do not quite believe in the existence of Mr. Fuller, but why should the critics be troubled on that account? Mr. Fuller, or the school that goes under that name, acknowledges the cooperation of any number of painters and sculptors and authors—beginning with Mr. Saint-Gaudens, who, as our chief art critic has told us, is the very quintessence of ancient Greece and something more besides. But our own opinion is that Mr. Fuller is a hypothetical person standing for the National Academy, the late Society of American Artists, the Ten American Painters, the Twelve Apostles of Art, a few of the Eight and the League of the Twenty-three. This hypothetical Mr. Fuller is said to have embodied the thoughts of so many artists in his work that if he were to make full acknowledgment their names would cover the canvas. Moreover, he confesses his indebtedness to a book 'the name of which he has unfortunately forgotten.' We can help him. The indirect effect of Mr. Caffin, Dr. Sturgis, and the whole How school is obvious, but the book he has particularly in mind is unquestionably that *chef d'œuvre* of our second-best art critic—'Science and Health with a Key to the Scriptures.'"

WHY COLLEGE GIRLS FAIL ON THE STAGE

COLLEGE-BRED girls who go on the stage nearly always fail, we are told, because they can not forget that they are better than their associates. "Young women of high breeding, excellent moral character, refined tastes, and well-trained minds" are attempting the stage as a profession in numbers "greater than most persons think," says Mr. James L. Ford. But the writer does not "know of a single woman of this sort who has really achieved any great success on our stage," whereas "scores who have sprung from the humblest beginnings" are "now actresses of the highest rank." Mr Ford, who writes in *McClure's* (January), charges the failure of this class to their "wrong attitude of mind." If instead of the aloofness or condescension that the college-bred girl maintains she could "learn to judge people, not by the education or breeding or polish that they owe to some one else, but to their own capacity for self-sacrifice," it would not be long, he thinks, "before her humility of mind will qualify her for professional advancement." Mr. Ford sees the majority of cases in this light:

"It is taken for granted that the girl who goes on the stage is lowering herself socially; and this point of view is especially virulent in small provincial towns. Her friends shake their heads sadly at the thought of 'the evil associations of the theater,' while ancient family connections come out of the mist to utter warning cries and relate dismal stories of young women who have lost caste through their connection with the playhouse. These birds of ill-omen fill the minds of the mother, the grandmother, the maiden aunt, the elder sister, and the lean and slippered grandsire with gloomy forebodings, and, since not one of them has ever been behind the curtain-line in a theater or known a single member of the theatrical profession, they are all prodigal with advice.

"'Remember that you're a lady!' 'Don't forget that you come of a refined Christian family!' 'Be careful not to associate with any of the girls in the company!' 'Be sure you hold yourself above the rest of them, for they're probably no better than they should be!'

"It is with these cries ringing in her ears and these charitable precepts filling her mind that the young girl of liberal education enters the narrow door and sets foot in the drafty passage that she hopes will lead her to the field of glory and success. Ah, if she only *could* forget that she is a lady, and comes of a refined family, and has always moved in the best society! There might be some chance for her then. But she can not forget it; her friends and relatives will not allow her to. Nor are her earlier professional experiences of a kind calculated to shut out from her mind the warning shouts of the anxious and ignorant ones that followed her to the very threshold of the stage door.

"Ambitious to succeed and willing to begin at the very bottom, she joins a company as extra lady, and finds herself dressing in the same room with half-a-dozen young women who have not had her advantages of birth and education. They have come from the lower ranks of life, are unable to speak the English language with the accent demanded of good breeding, and are perhaps even frank to the point of vulgarity in their manners and speech. It may be that there is not a single member of the company, from the star down, who is not inferior to this novice in the matter of education, good manners, and the niceties of diction. The educated girl can not help feeling herself above them, but if she yields to this consciousness it will certainly show in her acting, and it is not unlikely that she will allow a contempt for her audience to grow upon her also. Then she is lost beyond reclaim, and, while she is standing still or retrograding in the profession, the daughter of the village cobbler, who had no advantages whatever, either social or educational, will very likely be advancing. For this one has been quick to realize her inferiority to her associates. To her the star seems a miracle of fine manners, and the young college-bred girl a marvel of learning and fashionable grace. Her attitude of mind is one of humility and imitation, and it is not surprizing that on the stage she should unconsciously place herself, not only beneath her associates, but beneath the audience as well."

If the superior young woman could learn to judge from the standpoint of self-sacrifice, she "will find that this one is supporting her mother from her small salary, that one helping to educate her younger brother and a third actually stinting herself in food and clothes for the sake of an invalid sister."

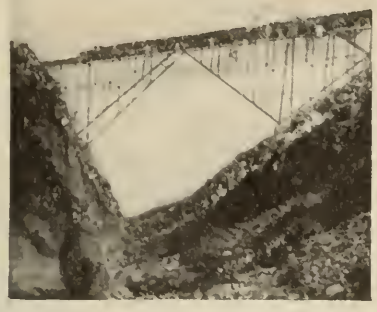
AS SEEN BY THE DANE

A EUROPEAN with the method of an entomologist has recently been in America collecting specimens. He seems to have captured the American author and after getting him safely home in his tin box, has fixt him under the microscope with curious results. The European in question is Johannes V. Jensen, a Danish writer, who has lately issued a volume of essays under the title "Die Neue Welt" (The New World). Mark Twain and Walt Whitman are typical specimens, according to this vivisector, of our writers of literature, which he admits is "national and individual." That they both began their careers as journalists is set forth as quite consonant with the intellectual life of America, which "in general takes its cue from the day: while Europe derives hers from history." American literature is characterized by this writer as "journalism under exceptionally favorable circumstances, or it may be said to have developed by natural selection from the newspaper men who were gifted beyond the scope of the daily world." By aid of the microscope the Danish writer sees these wonders:

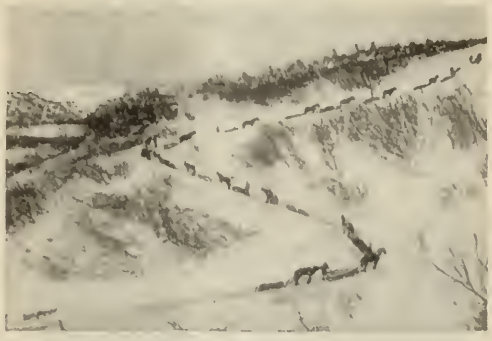
"The American author looks like all other adult human beings and behaves as an ordinary male. His psychological curiosity goes only to a certain point—what is beyond does not concern literature, but medicine. Above all he is a gentleman, who by the discipline of generations has acquired the conviction that one can excel others only by a greater capacity for work and by civic integrity. He has a normally functioning brain, relies implicitly upon life, and from childhood has been accustomed to a rapid *tempo*. Circumstances, education, and talent have introduced him to a newspaper as contributor, and in this quality he embraces life with ardor, until some day he bubbles over and feels forced to write a vivid, brilliant, but much too long article. Thus a book is created, the book of one that knows, that understands something of gold-mining in Alaska or the board-of-trade panic in Chicago or of life in the big forests. . . . America, America. He has begun to triumph. But when the attention of the people has chosen to fix itself upon his book, one book out of thousands; and the man thereby becomes famous, whatever his name may be; and he is suddenly discovered as something unique, one of the elect; he no longer can move about among the minor quantities—is it not so? He is no pauper. He is an American, and a modern man. He is at the root of his being an anonymous person and therein rests his nobility. He is a citizen of the world of democracy."

Such being the type of man who produces the American literature, the untraveled Dane must be consumed with curiosity as to the kind of literature produced by this new genus. Mr. Jensen is ready to enlighten him. He writes:

"America has at present the most fertile literature of the civilized world. The American, fresh, quick, industrious, and emotional, is about to discover himself. One powerful book after another comes to the surface, and almost all these writers know something. They are not of a gild outside of life, but they are American men who have kept pace with their time, have traded, speculated, dug gold, sailed, hungered, gambled, dived, hunted, ascended in a balloon, until an inner pressure overpowered them, so that besides living their life they felt they had to describe it. They are all ardent lovers of life, of change, of activity, of the new atmosphere. They understand faces, game, the solitude of the woods, tramping, and, again, men. Their souls are inspired with a love of nature, felt by generations before them and stimulated by the hardening temperature of American society. They have appetites, but are without urgent instincts. They have no petty private life clinging to them for which they solicit the sympathy of the world. They live by producing, because even that is work. Never has the savage yet noble nature of America had such sane guardians; never has the language been so well adapted to things and been so rich as at the present time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A viaduct on one of the existing lines.



Present mode of transportation in a county for which a railroad is projected.

New cut completed on a road now under construction.

RAILROAD-BUILDING IN ALASKA.

See articles on pages 32, 33 and 34.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

A YEAR'S IMPROVEMENT

Some striking figures have been compiled to show the changes which have come over Stock-Exchange values in the year now closed. As commented on in the *New York Times*, they make an encouraging showing. In security values alone the year 1907 witnessed a loss of $5,804,000,000—these figures being, moreover, only "a partial reckoning." The *Times* says:

"Ordinarily the sequel to such a collapse is a prolonged depression and disorder of all trade and industry. What has happened is such recuperation as is amazing, even excessive in the view of some. Specifications would be invidious, but the Wall-Street "averages" make this comparison:

Industrials.	Railways
Dec. 23, '08...85.48	Dec. 23, '08. .118.14
Dec. 25, '07 ..58.00	Dec. 25, '07... 87.61

"Industrials have risen 27 points, and have only to rise 11 more to reach the best of 1907, before the panic. Rails have risen 31 points, and have to rise only 13 to reach antepanic heights.

"Nor is this all. Never before was the distribution of stocks so general, so that larger numbers than ever—no less than 1,600,000—share in the betterment of the companies, and of classes who ordinarily are indifferent to the movement of prices. Wages have been maintained better than in any previous reaction, particularly well by such undertakings as are represented in the above comparisons."

Among many of those stocks to which the Stock Exchange gives closest attention gains of 20, 30, and even 40 points were made Fifteen active stocks are selected for comparisons, as follows:

	Christmas, 1907.	Christmas, 1908.
Amalgamated Cop.	46⅞	82¼
Amer. Smelting	70½	81¾
Atchison	70¾	97⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	81⅞	109⅝
St. Paul	104½	148⅝
Great Northern pf	116¼	145½
Northern Pacific	117¾	141⅛
New York Central	90½	122⅜
Pennsylvania	109½	130
Reading	93½	139¾
Southern Pacific	73⅝	119¾
Union Pacific	117¾	180⅞
United States Steel	26⅝	53⅝
United States Steel pf	87¾	112¼
Wabash pf	18	48⅝

It remains to add that while a year ago brokers in New York were paying from 6 to 25 per cent. to carry stocks, the most that they had to pay the day before Christmas for call loans was 3¼. The banks on the same day had a surplus reserve of more than $10,000,000. A year ago they had a deficit of more than $31,000,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE

In its issue of December 19, *Bradstreet's* remarks that while trade had shown further expansion, buying being equal to, or slightly in excess of last year, there was "a perceptible feeling of disappointment discernible at the failure to expand more largely. But this condition was due to "early expectations having been keyed too high." Large centers have been doing well; it is the smaller cities which report lighter business, the demand shifting to cheaper articles. Wholesale trade was reported by the same authority as "quiet, except for some hurry orders to sort up depleted stocks." Leading industries reported gradual gains, but progress back to normal conditions had been slow. On the whole, the general tendency in large lines was "to mark time until after the return of the New Year."

Dun's Review for the same date reported a somewhat more gratifying condition. Holiday trade being active and "most sections reporting a substantial increase over the volume a year ago." Returning salesmen had brought "only fair orders, while expressing confidence in 1909," contracts for the spring having been "most encouraging." Collections for the most part had been better; this statement was made by *Bradstreet's* also.

Gross earnings of railroads in November made better comparisons with the figures of 1907, "tho the pace toward heavier totals," says *Bradstreet's*, "is a slow one, this fact being evidenced by the slowness with which idle cars decrease." While the betterment was relative rather than absolute, "the trend pointed to more welcome results in the near future." The report for November, as regards percentage of change, altho only slightly better than that for October, was "really the most favorable that has appeared within a twelve-month period." A heavier upward swing had been expected, especially in the West, but warm weather and the election uncertainties had so unsettled many minds that the movement in various kinds of traffic had been retarded.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* insists that no thoughtful person should be discouraged because the return to normal conditions is not more rapid. "Things," he says, "are slowly shaping themselves for a substantial improvement." This in Boston is quite generally taken for granted, but most persons incline to the belief that the world's industries "will make haste slowly for some months to come."

A writer in the home office of the same paper discusses the question "What have we really accomplished since October by way of return prosperity," as follows:

"A trained economist, when this question is put to him as regards either a past or a present situation has several tests to apply. The iron output is one; bank clearings another, business failures a third, and transactions on the Stock Exchange a fourth. The testimony of November's iron production is commonly called disappointing, because increase in daily output over October was only 4 per cent., increase in capacity December 1, only 5 per cent. over November 1, and both of them far below the same date in such a year as 1906. But against this must be placed the fact that November's output reflected a steady and unbroken increase over midsummer, making daily production larger by 56 per cent. than that of January—a far more rapid rate of increase than in any previous after-panic year.

"November bank clearings in the United States, with their increase of 7 per cent over October, their approach within 5 per cent. even of the enormous exchanges of November, 1906, and the actual exceeding of the figures of 1906 in the returns of the agricultural West, are singularly striking facts. Expanded as they undoubtedly were by the outburst of speculation and by an abnormally early movement of the wheat to market, they must nevertheless have had a real substratum of legitimate business operations underneath them. Business failures in November were in number the smallest of any month this year, barring September, and in liabilities the smallest of any month. They do, it must be admitted, still compare unfavorably with the November record of any year in the decade past except 1907, but they none the less show consecutive improvement.

The Boston correspondent already quoted says most business men now know "that the swift return to prosperity prophesied by impulsive people immediately after the November election has not come in the shape predicted." He then points out some of the reasons additional to conditions in our own country why these prophecies have not been fulfilled:

"Why have not the predictions of the election-week prophets been fulfilled? First, because there appears to have been no striking change for the better in the world-wide fundamental conditions of the economic situation, and second, no doubt, because of impending tariff revision. Of these two facts, the second is the more clearly perceived by the average American. It is playing a large part in determining his industrial policies at this time.

"But the fact of first importance, in my judgment, is the impoverished character of international finance. There is hardly a corner of the civilized world where the acute consequences of reckless extravagance do not stare one in the face. And these consequences are not such as can be instantaneously got rid of by acts of repentance; it is a case of taking one's medicine whether one will or no. To change the figure, the world has danced and is now trying to pay the fiddler, who has been busy in recent months in getting his bill in, but who has by no means got his check.

"It should not be necessary to enumerate in detail the national governments with great budget deficiencies, or to call attention to the fact that Great Britain has got to raise annually from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 of new money for old-age pensions, to say nothing of the cost of Mr. Asquith's new naval policy, or to remind the reader of the Kaiser's eagerness for more ships, or to cite the fact of Russia's immense need of money, as evidenced by her latest proposed bond issue. Again, the enormous treasury deficit and the enormously increasing annual expenditures of the Government of the United States are known to all.

"Less familiar are the chaotic facts of Oriental finance. China's currency is demoralized, and her industry stagnant. Japan has capitalized the past, present, and future with a jauntiness that has excited both the admiration and the apprehension of other nations. India is alive with economic and political discontent, a factor of no slight consequence to international finance. Probably no better criterion of private industry in the East could be desired than the recent low quotations on silver.

"Viewing the situation fundamentally, there seems no good reason to look for any great increase in the industrial pace of the world this winter. It is in the air of both Europe and America that the brake was not applied a moment too soon to the great boom of the decade following our war with Spain. The wonder is, in the minds of very many thoughtful people, that the world came off as well as it did. In view of what are considered the absolutely necessary commitments of capital on the part of national governments in the near future, there is a feeling that private industry should go slow in spreading itself anew."

THE DEMAND FOR BONDS

One of the notable features of the recent activity on stock exchanges has been the interest in bonds. During the week ending December 19, for example, the par value of those sold on the New York Stock Exchange was $38,760,000, which is regarded as the heaviest week's trading of the year.

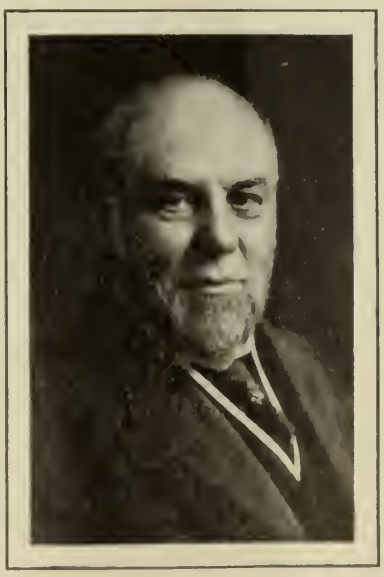
JAMES J. HILL

About to start from St. Paul on a tour of inspection. Mr. Hill is the man at the left, with his hand resting against his hip. At the extreme right of the picture stands Congressman Burton of Cleveland, now a candidate for Senator from Ohio.

If to these figures are added the sales made privately, it is believed that the total will represent as large a business as was ever done in a single week in New York. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says of maximum bond sales in other years:

"While total sales on the Exchange since January 1, $981,099,520, were, excepting 1905, when the volume was $6,000,000 greater, the largest on record, the 'after-election business' this year was really below that of 1904. From the last of October to the middle of December $271,251,000 bonds were traded in during 1904, as against $200,749,000 this year. The same period in other active bond markets yielded sales of $139,083,000 in 1901, $136,330,000 in 1900, $195,731,000 in 1898 and $74,673 in 1899."

The writer then discusses the question "how far the extraordinary dealings of this year have anticipated the January reinvestment demand," as follows:



N. W. HARRIS,
The New-York banker.

"The January showing of other years is interesting. Following the furious bond market of December, 1904, activity continued into January, with a violent break before the month was half over. There was a similar movement in January, 1901, the month ending with general net declines. Record trading followed the December advance of 1898, the succeeding month contributing total sales of $144,579,340 bonds, a volume never before equaled in a single month.

"In January, 1906, the very heavy railway security issues came up on a market that had not yet recovered from the 125-per-cent. call loan rate of the month before and prices collapsed as a result. Such advances since last November's election as 13¼ points in Interborough-Metropolitan, 12 in Wabash, 3½ in Norfolk & Western, and from two to three points in various other active issues, give special interest to the course of next month's bond market. In spite of the prevailing ease, money-market considerations will be an important factor, as the ability of the banks to conveniently turn over $45,000,000 cash to the trust companies for reserve purposes during the next five weeks will largely determine the situation."

Particular meaning is attached to the magnitude of the recent bond transactions as showing "at least one genuine point of vantage in the existing situation, as compared with the similar date in any previous after-panic year." Not only does it show that the investing community is not poor, but that the community has not, as in 1894, been compelled to forego interest on any of its bond investments, defaulting bonds having this year been very rare.

It may be added here that a notable instance of public confidence in bonds was shown in the week ending December 26, when the new Colorado and Southern refunding and extension 4½ per cents became among the most active of bonds. In part the confidence shown was due, no doubt, to inside information that the Burlington railroad system was about to acquire the Colorado and Southern, but a further reason must be sought in the intrinsic value of the bonds themselves, as had been set forth in numerous publications devoted to railway interests. *The Review of Reviews* more recently has pointed out that these bonds have met three primary conditions of good railway-bond investments with unusual precision, these conditions being the control which the bonds give to their owners, the extra income possest by the road after settling all other fixed charges, and the character and efficiency of the men who manage the road. During the week ending December 26 these bonds advanced to within a point or two of par, after having sold within the year as low as 73.

AS TO COPPER

Stock exchanges, in the matter of industrial investments, have under consideration few commodities more often than copper, which is the basis of some of the most speculative of stocks. Copper has become one of the most important of all mining products. Altho the metal was known in

(*Continued on page 28*)

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(*Continued from page 20*)

the earliest times, having even been traced in Egypt to 7000 B. C., its commercial importance began as late as the eighteenth century. Great Britain then produced about three-quarters of the world's entire supply. One hundred years ago the mines now worked elsewhere, and largely in this country and Mexico, and which now produce nine-tenths of the world's supply, were either unknown or entirely undeveloped. Great Britain to-day produces only about 500 tons of copper, whereas the total world's production in 1906 was a little over 700,000 long tons, of which a little above fifty per cent. was found in this country. Howard S. Mott, in *Harper's Weekly*, commenting on these facts, presents further interesting statements in regard to copper.

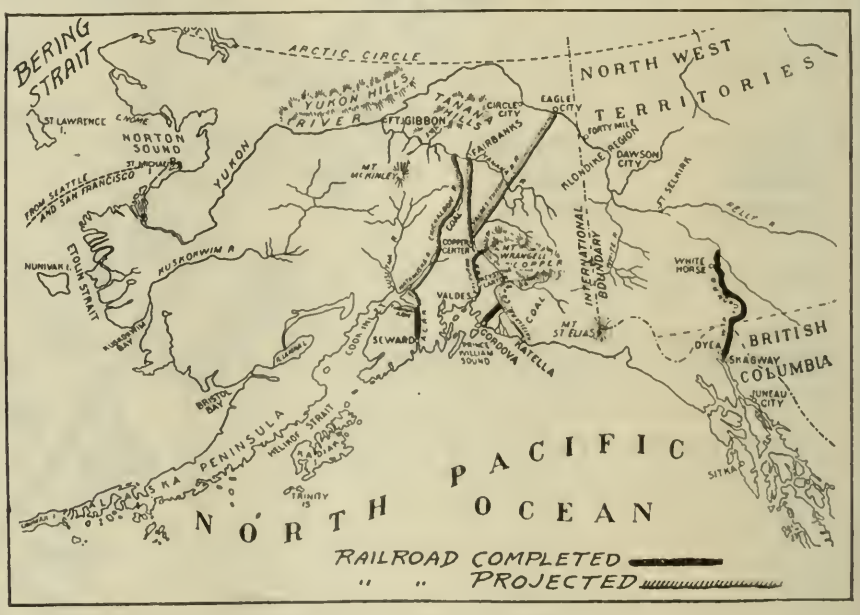
"The United States holds a dominant position in the production of copper. This fact is what led the Amalgamated Copper Company in 1901–2 to believe that it could dictate the price of copper. The Amalgamated's attempt ended disastrously, and the price of copper, through enormous accumulations of unsold metal, suffered a break to eleven cents per pound. In 1906, the world's consumption of copper was approximately 740,000 long tons. The production of copper was not quite equal to its consumption in 1906. This fact furnished the ostensible excuse for the advance in the price early in 1907 to twenty-six cents per pound. At that price, production was greatly stimulated, and shortly thereafter the signs of impending financial disturbance became so apparent that consumers grew cautious and pursued a waiting attitude for the greater part of 1907.

"Probably the extreme rise in the price of copper at the end of 1906, and the beginning of 1907, was better justified by immediate natural conditions than either of the two great attempts to corner the metal. Those conditions, however, changed very suddenly last year. The immediate result of a world-wide shrinkage in consumption was a fall in the price of the metal without a parallel for its violence. The American consumption of copper, for a few months after last year's panic, dropped to insignificant proportions.

"In spite of disturbed financial conditions abroad, the European consumer rushed into the American copper market and bought the metal on an extraordinarily large scale. Our copper exports jumped from 17,157 tons in September, 1907, to 29,161 tons in October, and reached the maximum in December with 37,685 tons. During the present calendar year the price of copper has ruled comparatively low, and exports for the year 1908 will probably approximate 300,000 tons, as against 228,836 tons last year and 205,460 tons in 1906. At the same time imports into the United States in 1908 have fallen off to an estimated total of 84,800 tons against 115,100 tons in 1907 and 100,400 tons in 1906. It has been very largely the foreign purchasers of our copper for over a year past who have rescued the business of producing copper from a market situation which otherwise would have caused the shutting down for a long time of practically every copper-mine in the United States.

"The Amalgamated Company's mines, which had been shut down for a short time were opened up before the Company could possibly make much money on the margin between cost of production and the selling price of the metal. Thus production increased very materially while prices were low. Production has increased from another quarter. In Utah and Nevada there are several large copper-camps where the geological formation is such as to permit the mining of ore near the surface by steam-shovels.

"This fact gives to these comparatively new copper-fields a striking advantage in competition, for example, with the mines of the Butte district, Montana, where the mining is conducted at great depth. Most of the Utah and Nevada companies claim a cost of production not above eight cents per pound, while the cost of production in the Butte district varies from ten to twelve cents per pound. More and more it seems likely that the very favorable conditions at the Utah and Nevada camps, as their mines are developed, will lower the average cost of producing copper in the United States, which in turn will undoubtedly have an influence in keeping down more or less permanently the selling price of the metal."



MAP OF RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

TIMES FOR CAUTION

"C. M. K.," a regular contributor to *The World's Work*, has an article in that magazine for December, in which he makes sev-

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

eral wise comments as to times when investors should exercise particular caution. He quotes one large investor as having said he "always made money by becoming what one might call reckless when the rest of the world was scared," and has kept his money "by getting scared when the rest of the world got reckless." The writer cites this comment as the true principle of scientific investment. The man quoted was busy last winter, we are told, when every one else talked of bank and commercial failures and railway receiverships, "buying for cash gold-edged bonds, high-grade stocks, middle-class bonds, and fairly reputable railway stocks in immense amounts." He paid for them outright and, then put them away in his large strong box. He had three expert statisticians working for him all this time. Their business was to find out the truth about the stocks and bonds he intended purchasing—that is, whether they were quoted at far less than their intrinsic values. After he had bought, and the rise in prices set in, he kept these men still at work discovering, not what he ought to buy, but what he ought now to sell, the reason for selling being that the market prices had been boomed far beyond what intrinsic values justified. We are told that 99 out of 100 persons, when it comes to investments, follow the crowd, whereas the true time to buy is when the crowd itself is not buying and hence when values are low. The writer points out "certain signs not infallible, but always very clear," by which a man may judge of investing conditions at a given time, as follows:

"When the public investing temper is reckless, Wall Street is the happiest place on earth. Every shop is full of optimism. The market letters stream forth from the printing-houses of the down-town district, carrying with them tales of prosperity and alluring calls to 'come on in.'

"These letters, written in good faith or not, are scattered all over the country. They make up the bulk of the 'financial news' in country newspapers, for they come to the editor free of cost.

"If the letters are full of rhapsodies over 'new high records,' of glowing descriptions of some particular stock, of fervid appreciations of the latest annual report of some railroad—take in your extra canvas and look out for squalls. Remember that the letter, in all human probability, was written by a young fellow working hard at $25 per week, and that he has to reflect the opinions of his superiors or lose his job. He often comes to believe the things that he writes; but that will not help you if he is wrong.

"Another sign, more subtle and more accurate, is the outbreak of what Wall Street knows as 'underwriting.' The country calls it 'financing.' It means that the big corporations all at once determine that they ought to sell a lot of stocks or bonds to prepare the way for new building, etc. If, within a couple of months, you happen to read in the newspapers that six or seven of the big railroads have sold large bond issues, it is a time for caution. A man does his borrowing at the moment when he thinks his credit is best. So does a corporation. Its credit is usually at its best when the stocks are at their highest.

"When the executive committees of the Union Pacific, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul met their respective boards of directors in the autumn of 1906, you may be sure that no

GUARANTEED BONDS

No. 1. The Company Back of Them

THIS is the first of a series of advertisements having a two-fold aim.

First—To explain the thoroughly desirable character of Water Works Bonds as an investment.

Second—To emphasize the exceptional desirability of such bonds when *guaranteed* by The American Water Works and Guarantee Company.

There isn't any *sounder* business on earth than that of supplying water to a thriving community. The raw material costs nothing—there are no manufacturing uncertainties—the demand is always steady and continually growing. It is a business that is not affected by panics or business depressions. People must have water—and they must have it all the time.

Hence a bond backed by the substantial plant and profitable business of a water supplying company is pretty sure to be a sound and profitable investment.

A water works bond *guaranteed* by The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is *absolutely sure* to be a sound and profitable investment.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is not merely a guarantee company in the ordinary sense of the word.

It actually *owns* a controlling interest in, and directs the operation of every plant whose bonds it guarantees.

It now owns and operates 40 water supplying plants in 17 different states, and its own capital and surplus of $4,000,000, together with the physical properties and business of these 40 prosperous plants, makes its guarantee absolutely sound and sure.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is a close corporation—its stock is not listed—none of it is for sale—it is owned and controlled by the *same men* who organized it 26 years ago—men who are at the head of large financial institutions in Pittsburgh, New York, and elsewhere, whose sound judgment and conservative management have made a success of everything in which they are interested.

The guarantee of such a Company *means something* to the man who has $100 or $100,000 to invest.

Bonds, guaranteed by The American Water Works and Guarantee Company, are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. They are particularly desirable as an investment for savings and trust funds.

Write for illustrated Booklet and folder describing the several issues and giving full details. Address Dept. F.

You will be interested no matter whether you have much money or little to invest.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN
INCORPORATED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Bank for Savings Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branch Offices: Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia

JAMES S. KUHN, President WILLIAM S. KUHN, Vice-Prest. L. L. McCLELLAND, Sec. & Treas.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES PAY 6%

I Have Loaned $1,500,000 on the Farms and Never Lost a Cent—Never Even Foreclosed.

I have loaned over $1,500,000 to private investors without a single default of principal or interest on North Dakota farm lands, and never had to foreclose. I sell mortgages of that kind, all on rich farms in the seven counties surrounding my home. They are exactly the same kind of mortgages that through banks and trust companies are sold to net 4½ to 5 per cent. I sell them so your money can earn 6 per cent.

I know personally every farm upon which these mortgages are issued. I am personally acquainted with the farmer. I know for what purpose he wants the money, and in no case do I loan more than 40 per cent of a conservative present valuation.

I give all the details of every mortgage I offer. I live here and am in constant touch with the property and owner. I am always at your service.

If you have $1,000 or more that you would like to invest in the best security and that will earn 6 per cent, write me for list number 116.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
Lisbon, North Dakota.

FURNITURE FITNESS

is the product of years of experience and that is the mark attained by ***Derby Quality.***

THE RECORD

We have been specialists in office equipment for over a third of a century.

THE RESULT

A perfect union of artistic and mechanical excellence. The *Derby* Desk and *Derby* furniture generally are the recognized standard of excellence.

THE REASON

DESIGNS are chaste, exclusive, harmonious, sanitary, up-to-date.

MATERIALS—Selected seasoned lumber only is used and finishing materials are chemically correct.

CONSTRUCTION is mechanically perfect. Skilled workmen only are employed. Every piece of *Derby* furniture is under expert supervision from start to finish.

GUARANTEE—*Derby* furniture is guaranteed not to shrink, warp, crack or split.

RESUMÉ

As the character of the office proclaims the man, he should discriminate in the selection of office equipment. Our contract department, with its staff of experienced designers co-operating with architect and owner, executes complete equipment for offices, banks, libraries and public buildings.

Our staple line includes all kinds of Office Furniture—Desks, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Wardrobes, Hat Trees, etc.

Ask our dealer in your town to show you the points of superiority of the *Derby* Desk. Anyone who needs a desk can afford a *Derby*. You will be pleased to know how reasonable the price considering the quality.

Write for Catalog 2905

DERBY DESK COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO. SAFETY AND 6% INCOME

Safe, Convenient, Profitable

Send postal today for book telling about this Company's

6% MORTGAGE BONDS

Secured by first mortgages on improved Farm Lands

If you have money on deposit, or if you contemplate opening a savings bank account, you will be interested in this convenient and safe method.

REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO.
322 Security Building Minneapolis, Minn.

6%

THE Secured Certificates of Deposit issued by this institution afford unquestioned security for money. Interest payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually

Please write for our booklet "F"

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY.

member of any of these bodies said in so many words: 'There is going to be trouble: let us get in out of the rain.' What they did say was: 'It would be wise to sell stock or bonds and get ready to take care of the work we have to do for the next year or two.'

"Then they all went to the bankers, and asked what would sell best. Mr. Hill's roads sold more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock at par. The St. Paul did the same thing. The Union Pacific arranged with the bankers for a great bond issue. The Vanderbilt roads did whatever the bankers told them. The net result was that the big companies filled up their treasuries against the storm.

"The average investor, therefore, may find it worth while to keep an eye on the executive committees; for what the executive committees do is the result of their own judgment, of the judgment of the great bankers, and of the concentrated market wisdom of a hundred men, all trained to mark the rise and the fall of the financial tides. Only a few men who really know ever talk about the market for the benefit of the public, and they generally are adepts in the art of circumlocution."

THE WEST FOR YOUNG MEN

Mr. James J. Hill's recent insistence that Horace Greeley's ancient maxim, "Go West, Young Man," is still perfectly good, has been exemplified, as to his own faith in it, by the opening a few weeks ago of the recently completed Spokane, Portland, and Seattle Railway which was built by him. A dinner was given to Mr. Hill to celebrate this opening. There was exhibited during the dinner in a conspicuous place in the room, the words "James J. Hill, Empire Builder." Commenting on this incident, *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that a truer word has not been said of any man. It declares that the Pacific and the Northwest "owes more to Mr. Hill than it does to any human being who ever lived." The phenomenal growth of that part of the country in great measure is to be ascribed to the transportation facilities afforded by roads built and directed by him.

LAWLESSNESS AMONG PROMOTERS

President Eliot of Harvard, who has just been chosen president of the Civil Service Reform Association, as the successor of Joseph H. Choate, made the opening address for the season before the Civic Forum of New York on December 17. In addition to what he had to say of ordinary vulgar crime, he spoke drastically, but dispassionately of the bribing of Senators, Legislators, and Judges, and then devoted one of his most notable assaults to the offenses committed by corporation-promoters

While "the impunity with which crimes of violence are now committed is a disgrace to the country, and demonstrates the urgent need of much more effective protective forces," President Eliot declared that "a far worse form of lawlessness" is committed by rich corporations. Many of their acts of lawlessness "are not explicit, but implicit—that is, implied in a course of conduct which seems fair on the outside." He then specifies

"Thus in the commercial operation

Public Utility Bonds as Investments

We have prepared a pamphlet with the above title, showing the desirability of well selected public utility bonds.

This pamphlet describes the different classes of public utility bonds. It shows what safeguards and underlying factors the investor should look for. It will be of assistance to you in selecting safe bonds of public service corporations yielding from 5% to 6%.

If you are an investor, or if you anticipate making investments, we shall be pleased to send you a copy of this Booklet C without charge.

We offer several selected issues of public utility bonds yielding from 5% to 6% described fully in our circular No. 916-B mailed on request.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
Bankers for 32 years
21 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
CHICAGO DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

MONEY INSURED

5% Over 20 years' record.
Highest references in America.
Full information freely given, write
BANKERS' FINANCING CO.
Atlanta, Georgia

6% Municipal Bonds

Constituting Tax Liens on Cultivated Farms Worth Many Times the Debt

Bonds $500 and $100. Single bonds sold. Choice of maturity from 10 to 20 years. Coupons payable semi-annually, at Chase National Bank, New York. Price to yield nearly six per cent. **Safe — Convenient — Profitable.** Illustrated circular upon application.

TROWBRIDGE & NIVER CO.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
402 First National Bank Bldg., CHICAGO

called promoting, the promoter organizes a corporation, issues a large amount of stocks and bonds which represent in real values only a small proportion of their nominal value, and then sells to a confiding public these stocks and bonds, by means of false promises and exaggerated estimates of profit. When a satisfying amount of stocks and bonds has been thus disposed of, he steps out himself, leaving the deluded shareholders to put what real value they may into the paper capital. The common thief is an outlaw, and his exploits do little harm, by way of example, even when they succeed. The dishonest promoter, on the other hand, does not necessarily become an outlaw, and when he succeeds he is apt to stimulate others to attempt like iniquities, and the ruin he works is wide-spread."

President Eliot's remarks on legislation as secured by corporations in their own interest and for their own immunity against what otherwise would be illegal acts, were as follows:

"Much lawlessness in this country has been justified on the ground that the managers of large businesses must protect the interests of the owners by procuring favorable legislation and preventing the enactment of unfavorable laws. It is said, for instance, that directors must procure some wished-for legislation by any necessary amount of bribery and corruption because the interests of the shareholders, for whom the directors are in some sense trustees or managing agents, requires the enactment of this legislation; and that when purchasable members of a Legislature introduce laws adverse to the interests of a given corporation they may properly be bought off because, again, the interests of the shareholders require protection. The briber and the bribed are both lawless, but the worse of the two is the briber.

"A peculiarly deliberate form of lawlessness is exhibited when corporations or large combinations of men for business purposes, foreseeing that they shall shortly wish to commit illegal acts, procure beforehand protection against prosecution for illegitimate practises by means of legislation apparently innocent, but really designed to entrench in their control of trust institutions speculative and immoral officials, or to prevent convictions for criminal violence not yet perpetrated, but to be perpetrated."

RAILROADS IN ALASKA

A railroad-building era for Alaska has set in. At four points on its southern coast roads extending several miles to the north have actually been constructed already. When completed to their ultimate northern termini, they will open up rich fields of gold, copper, tin, and coal, not to mention fertile lands. Frederick H. Chase, in *The Review of Reviews* (December), writing on this subject, says of the need for these roads:

"Alaska has more gold than ever had California, Australia, or South Africa; it has more copper than twenty Buttes; it has more hard coal than Pennsylvania, and it has more tin than Wales. The hay that rots on its tundras and plains would fatten all the cattle that roam upon the prairies of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

"And yet this virgin empire remains virtually landlocked for nearly 1,000 miles along its Pacific coast. For a distance of nearly 100 miles from the coast inland the country is so rugged that it is almost as cheap to build a railroad as a wagon road. In the mountain walls along this coast

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
TAX BONDS AND FIRST MORTGAGE SECURITIES

IN selecting your investment, whether $100, $500 or many thousands, the advice and assistance of a well organized, reputable Investment Banking House is of the utmost importance. Its duties to patrons demand the most careful investigation of security and legality.

With a reputation of nearly twenty years, without a single loss to our clients, we feel confidence in our ability as Investment Bankers. Our extensive ownership of high class city municipals affords a wide selection of choice bonds yielding interest from 3.75% to 5%. In addition to such investments, we frequently acquire through favorable purchase issues of *Tax Bonds*, Irrigation Bonds and Southern and Western Schools yielding 5½% to 6%. An example at the present moment is

$150,000—6% Carey Act Gold Bonds, secured by farm mortgage liens and payable in from five to ten years and of Denominations $100, $500 and $1,000.

The rapidity with which such exceptionally favorable purchases are bought by our patrons in thirty-one States, justifies a request for immediate inquiry from those desiring safety and such exceptional interest return.

Complete descriptions, copies of legal papers and other details will be furnished. Address

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY
229 Merchants-Laclede Building - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

Prime Securities

FIRST mortgages on improved and productive farm property afford absolute protection for money. This Company has constantly on hand choice mortgages, yielding interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

Please write for our descriptive list and booklet "A."

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E. J. LANDER & CO.
Grand Forks, N. D., or
Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Why we can pay 5%

NO CITY grows and spreads out like New York. Nowhere else does real estate always increase in value. Nowhere else are so many young, ambitious, salaried men borrowing money at liberal interest to build homes and avoid excessive rents. Capital in most localities cannot be loaned so safely and profitably. It cannot earn enough to pay you the dividends that our patrons have received through us for many years. FIVE PER CENT, reckoned for every day we have the funds, whether the time be long or short, principal secured by

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Assets of $1,800,000

safety assured by our reputation of over fifteen years, and constant supervision of all operations by the New York Banking Department. *Write us.*

Industrial Savings and Loan Co., 9 Times Bldg. B'way, New York

6% Bonds--Safe Beyond Question

These bonds are secured by First Mortgage on 30,000 Water Horse Power, Mills, Power Houses and other assets, having a total valuation of over $8,000,000.

The bonds are payable serially, in accordance with our usual plan.

The bonds are issued at the very conservative rate of $100 per Horse Power developed, exclusive of Mills and their assets, and are guaranteed by a strong corporation, having a long and successful history, large assets and an established income.

A well located Water Power is an ideal form of security for bonds, because it is a **perpetual** income producing asset, with a definite value, which continues to increase with the growth of the population and the development of the country surrounding it.

This particular Water Power is one of the most efficient, economic and valuable to be found on the North American Continent.

We strongly recommend these bonds to conservative investors who want an assured income of six per cent for any period of time from five to twenty years, at their option.

Our circular No. 645-R describes the issue fully and will be sent promptly upon request.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865) **181 La Salle Street, Chicago**

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Transact a General Stock Exchange business. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Weekly Market Letter and Monthly Book of Statistics Sent on Request. .....

111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

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An Unlimited Number of Prizes will be distributed among those who make a copy of this picture. If our Art Director decides that your copy is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, it will win an illustrated magazine **FREE OF CHARGE FOR SIX MONTHS,** showing the work of the most prominent artists of the country.

No Money Required to Win a Prize—It will not cost you a cent to enter this contest. Sit right down now and copy this picture with either pencil or pen and ink. See how well you can do it. If you are a prize winner it will prove you have talent for drawing.

Copy This Picture and Win a Prize

Thousands of people now earning small pay have illustrating ability, but do not know it. If you will send your drawing to-day, we will tell you whether you possess this talent. If your drawing is even 40 per cent. as good as the original, you have this natural ability, and we can start you on the road to a comfortable and independent living, with pleasant, steady and profitable employment.

Correspondence Institute of America, Dept. 267, Scranton, Pa.

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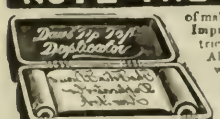

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We want some one in every city and town in the United States to sell our

Income Insurance

a plan which provides income and expenses for the insured in case he or she falls ill or becomes disabled. Good money for good workers.

Write for particulars, stating whether you are interested in insurance or agents' proposition

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Offices in all important cities

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

In each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs $2.00 per pound—three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

there have been found at least three and perhaps four sufficient depressions or passes for railroad construction to the fertile, grassy plains of the Yukon, the Tanana, and the Susitna. It has been said that a railroad constructed from, say, Valdez to the heart of the great Yukon Valley would in time be worth its weight in gold in every ton of its rails and rolling stock.

"Roads at three separate points on the Pacific Coast are projected and are now being constructed to reach the Yukon country. These roads are the Alaska Central at Seward City, at the head of Resurrection Bay; the Valdez-Yukon Railway at the head of Port Valdez, and the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad at Cordova on Cordova Bay. These three points are within a radius of 200 miles on Prince William Sound. The completion of any one of these three roads to Fairbanks, the metropolis of the Tanana Valley, or to Eagle City on the Yukon River, near the boundary line between Alaska and the Canadian Northwest, means the development of three or four agricultural and mining States like Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana in central Alaska.

"The builders of these roads are all aiming first to secure the enormous freight tonnage that must result from the tapping of the great copper belt and coal-fields that almost parallel the coast for 150 miles, beginning with the islands on Prince William Sound, extending northeast across the Copper River to Mount Wrangell, Alaska's sole active interior volcano. These are the richest known copper-fields of the world. In an area of some 200 miles there is in sight what competent mineralogists estimate as $1,000,000,000 worth of copper. There is scarcely an explored district ten miles square within this entire belt that does not show more or less high-grade ore.

"Within two years the world is likely to behold the most gigantic of all mining industries in this valley and along these mountain sides, for there is an area twelve by fifty miles within the district, bounded on the north by Elliott Creek, where there are mountains ribbed with veins of the highest-grade copper ever located in commercial quantities, and even veins of pure copper. I myself have found a sheet of native copper one-half inch thick projecting out a foot from the face of a cliff where the country rock had eroded away from it. On Nugget Creek is located a nugget of pure copper over seven feet long and weighing about three tons, which, if possible, will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in Seattle in 1909. The gravels of all the valleys are full of copper nuggets from the size of a pea to a pumpkin. In many instances veins of twenty feet in width and traceable for miles have been found. Most of these ores range in value from 20 to 30 per cent. copper, and many carry as high as $20 and $30 in gold and silver in addition. One or two bonanza properties have uncovered large bodies of ore with 60 to 70 per cent. copper.

"From Copper Centre it is the intention to extend the Valdez-Yukon Railway in two directions, one line going to Eagle City on the Yukon, and the other going to Fairbanks, the Chicago of Alaska. If the Valdez-Yukon Railway is thus built as planned, it will be to Alaska what the New York Central or the Pennsylvania is to the United States, for as Fairbanks is Alaska's Chicago so is Valdez its New York."

The small beginnings of the Alaska railroads are shown in the accompanying map, with the proposed extension. Mr. Chase writes:

"But as yet there is only a short section of the Valdez-Yukon Railway finished, notwithstanding the fact that no town the size of this one has projected or attempted to build so many railroads in so short a time. The Valdez population of 2,000 for

the past seven years has talked of nothing but railroads and copper-mines. There is scarcely a man or a woman in the town who does not own a copper-claim. Two barbers in Valdez have been engaged in shaving faces and cutting hair in order to earn sufficient money to pay the $100 worth of work required by law on each claim annually, which means the saving of claims worth millions when the railroads are completed.

"The longest section of completed railroad in Alaska is the Alaska Central from Seward to the head of Turnagain Arm, a distance of fifty-three miles. Seward may be reckoned commercially the Boston of Alaska. It is about 150 miles to the west and south of Valdez, and some fifteen hours farther from Seattle. It is the entrepôt for the fertile Susitna Valley, and the Matanuska coal-fields. The primary purpose in building the road was to lay down the excellent hard coal of Matanuska on the wharves at Seward, where it could be shipped to Seattle and San Francisco for less per ton than the Pennsylvania or the Pocahontas of Virginia.

"The coal in the Chickaloon Valley is one of the richest deposits in the world. One may view a geological phenomenon on the Chickaloon River that nature has provided nowhere else. At certain points the banks of the river rise into towering bluffs of anthracite coal. With a pick and a shovel the miner can fill his boat, and float down into the Matanuska and into Cook's Inlet.

"The White Pass & Yukon, which connects Skagway on the Pacific coast with White Horse, the head of navigation on the Yukon River, is said to be one of the most unique roads on the planet. It is certainly one of the best-paying roads in the world, and yet most of its freight-cars go south empty, but freight rates are high enough going in to more than offset this. It was the most expensive railroad ever built, some sections of it costing $75,000 to $100,000 per mile. Many of its bridges are ethereal, picturesque structures. To get over the famous White Pass and also avoid the White Horse Rapids and Miles Cañon, where many lives and much property have been lost, have made necessary the construction of this remarkable road.

"There is enough of rich placer and latent quartz mining in Alaska to employ 500,000 miners for the next quarter of a century. There is enough coal, copper, and other minerals to employ another 500,000. But a purely mining population does not build country homes, macadamized highways, and beautiful cities. Alaska must look to its seed-growing soil for these things. It must look to the fertility

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WE are offering to investors a First Mortgage Bond of unusual attractiveness. The bond is secured by railroad property of high-class construction, and by the Company's holdings of bituminous coking coal lands—the largest coal holdings under one ownership in the United States.

The bonds are particularly desirable because of the ample margin of security behind them; because of the attractive return at the price at which they are being sold, and because of the prospects of material appreciation in market value in the course of time.

A descriptive circular, or copy of the 1908 annual report, will be furnished on application.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY—

A Protest and a Warning

26 BROADWAY, DEC. 19, 1908.

To the Press and Public:

Moved by many recent publications of false, misleading, and injurious statements regarding its acts, motives and associations in business and otherwise, the STANDARD OIL COMPANY, at the risk of tiring the public by reiteration of a well-founded complaint, hereby enters a protest and a warning against all such unauthorized and unfounded publications.

It has, for instance, been widely stated of late that the Corn Products Refining Company and a proposed corporate body to engage in the Smelting Industry are either directly or indirectly related to or financed by the STANDARD OIL COMPANY. These and all such statements are untrue. The Standard Oil Company is interested in its many industries growing out of the producing, manufacturing, and marketing of oil and its products, and in no others.

Another branch of misstatement lightly indulged in is of the kind attributing outside commercial and speculative action to the Company in the guise of "Standard Oil interests." "The Standard Oil crowd," "the Rockefeller interests," "the Standard Oil banks," and so on, often backing up these inventions by so-called statements of "a Standard Oil official" (unnamed), "one close to the Standard Oil," and so on, through the various shades of anonymity.

Against these and similar inventions, we take, then, this means of bringing the matter before the public, for the public's as well as for the Company's protection, and respectfully insist, as we have done before, that no credit whatever be given to any statement regarding the STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S views, acts or intentions unless the same be duly vouched for by an executive official of the Company or by its designated attorneys.

CHAS. T. WHITE,
Assist. Sec'y of the Standard Oil Company.

Reasons
FOR BUYING BONDS

Bonds offer the largest possible choice for the safe and profitable investment of money.

Savings Banks and Trustees are usually restricted in the purchase of bonds to those netting only from 3½ to 4¼%.

The individual investor or the business house investing its surplus, however, can buy bonds of *unquestioned security* paying from 4 to 5¾%, readily convertible into cash and likely to show a profit.

We have bonds for all classes of investors.

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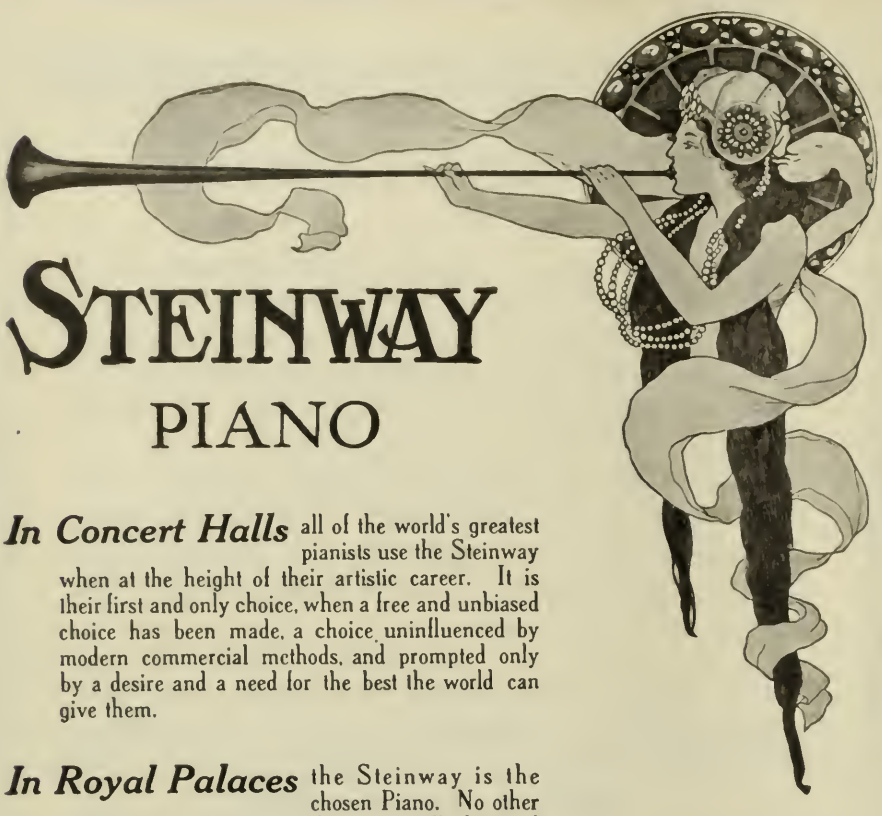

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In Private Homes the Steinway piano is the choice of the cognoscenti the world over, treasured as one of the most precious Household Gods, a necessary essential of the refined home. Its very possession puts the seal of supreme approval upon the musical taste of its owner, for it denotes the highest degree of culture and musical education.

Steinway Pianos can be bought of any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added. Illustrated catalogue and prices sent on request and mention of this magazine.

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and Almanac for 1909 contains 220 pages, **with** many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **Incubators** and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. **Price only 15cts.**
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of its plains to help support its fast-steaming railways and to found a high civilization for its hardy pioneers. What ground is there for the prophecy that this cold northern empire has in gestation three or four great States like Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan? It has three magnificent valleys, much of which is covered with lumber-bearing forests of spruce, birch, poplar, and cottonwood. All of its great interior has a splendid summer of continuous daylight. Nearly all kinds of temperate-zone vegetables flourish there. From actual figures the value of the product from truck-farms around the city of Fairbanks last year was $50,000.

"At Copper Centre is a Government agricultural station, where wheat, oats, and barley, and nearly all the garden vegetables grow to wonderful perfection. I have seen vast areas of blue glass equal in quality and as luxuriant as that in Kentucky. Central Alaska must attract the stock-grower and farmer as soon as the railroad gets there. The next great homestead rush on this continent will be to its plains and valleys. Once it is opened to the sea it will grow faster than Northwestern Canada, for here is room for 500,000 prosperous farms and homes under the American flag."

THE SMALL SAVINGS OF EUROPEANS

An anonymous writer contributes to *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia an interesting summary of the methods employed by Europeans of small means in investing their savings. Speaking generally, he remarks that the average person in those countries is less speculative than the average person here, for which reason he usually keeps what he saves.

In France, for example, the percentage of people actually owning securities is greater than anywhere else in the world. One can scarcely find a workman or peasant in any small town who does not own at least one mortgage bond or government *rente*. The savings-banks of France, aiming to encourage thrift in every possible way, accept deposits in so small a sum as one franc; hence the results achieved by these institutions is remarkable. In ten years deposits increased 460 per cent.

While the resources of our own country are much larger than those of France, our investment power is much smaller. The writer makes a comparison between the savings-bank statistics of the two countries:

"In the United States there are approximately 8,588,000 depositors in the savings-banks. Their total deposits are $3,690,000,000. France, on the other hand, has 12,500,000 savings-bank depositors. Their deposits only amount to $954,000,000, however. The striking fact is that France, where the average wage is lower than the United

Pears'

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States, has a great many more savings-bank depositors.

"The average French investor suffers less loss, perhaps, than any other investor. Why is this? He is not better qualified to judge of the merits of an investment. On the contrary, many French investors are peasants and workmen, and lack the educational opportunities afforded Americans. The reason is simply that there is a close and confidential relation between the bankers and the people. The investments of the great mass of the French are controlled by the Paris bankers and their local agents scattered throughout the Republic. These banks take the responsibility of putting their small customers into a great many investments. While they do not guarantee the investment, they do all in their power to safeguard it. The result is that when the French banker says to his client, 'You buy this,' the man usually buys without hesitation. A well developed relation of this kind in the United States would go a long way toward encouraging safe investment and eliminating the unscrupulous financial promoter, who ofter masquerades under the title of 'banker.'

"The French investor buys, in the main, two kinds of securities: *rentes*, which are the Government bonds, and the mortgage bonds of the Crédit Foncier. The word *rente* means income. These bonds may be bought in denominations as low as one hundred francs ($20). The usual interest-rate is three per cent.

"The Crédit Foncier is a huge mortgage bank and is the largest mortgage company in the world. Its outstanding bonds to-day amount to three billions of francs. It enjoys many special privileges from the French Government, and is a sort of national institution. The company is a vast lender of money on real-estate mortgages. These mortgages are pooled and bonds are issued against them.

"The bonds of the Crédit Foncier run for seventy-five years and thus afford a lifetime investment for the holder. They may be had in denominations of one hundred francs and upward. The usual interest-rate is three per cent. In France they are regarded as safe as government bonds and, in many quarters, they are preferred to *rentes*, for the reason that they do not fluctuate in value. A war scare will send *rentes* down. During the Franco-Prussian War there was little change in the price of the Crédit Foncier securities. One reason is that the security behind them is land, which usually retains its value."

The writer proceeds then to describe the saving habits and investments of the Germans:

"In the main, the people's money is invested in three ways: in savings-banks, in real-estate mortgage bonds, and in Government and municipal bonds. Over each of these the Imperial Government has some sort of guardianship.

"As in France, the savings-banks have developed at a remarkable rate. Germany has more different kinds of savings-institutions than France and this accounts for the fact that to-day there are nineteen million savings pass-books in the empire. They represent savings aggregating thirteen billion five hundred million marks, or about three billion two hundred and thirteen million dollars.

"A feature of German savings-banks is that they are guaranteed by the municipalities. This guarantee is a sort of bulwark against the depressions of panic, hard times, or war. These banks pay from three and one-half to four per cent. interest. In all the history of German municipal savings-banks there has been only one failure, and that was when the officers looted the insti-

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A SAFETY razor should be *safe*. You can't have safety if there is any way for the blade to slip. The blade must be absolutely secure.

With a "safety" razor you have a removable or interchangeable blade. You can slide it in position—the difficulty is to keep it there!

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The GILLETTE is *the only* safety razor that *does not* attempt to clamp the blade by one or more of its sides (*a razor blade as hard and slippery as glass*) and to hold it by the *pressure*, or *spring* principle.

A GILLETTE blade has three round perforations. When you drop it over the three positioning pins it can't slip. It can't get away. The blade is in perfect alignment. You can't place it out of position if you try.

How it is held there in a vice-like grip we shall explain another time.

There is no razor like the GILLETTE—no handle, no blade like it. Any man can use it. It makes shaving easy no matter how tough the beard or tender the skin. No stropping, no honing.

Standard set $5.00. On sale everywhere.

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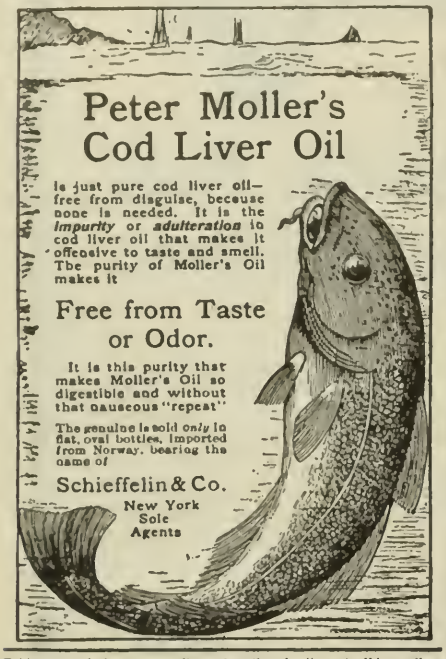

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tution. The city authorities promptly levied a special tax on all the citizens and paid the depositors. In all these banks there is a provision stating that, after a reserve fund of ten per cent of the depositors has been created, the remainder of the profits are used to beautify the city parks and streets.

"Both Government and municipal bonds in Germany may be obtained in denominations as low as one hundred marks (twenty-five dollars) and are widely held by the great mass of the people. The average interest-rate is from three to three and one-half per cent. In Germany as in France, there are great land mortgage companies which issue bonds against mortgages. The German equivalent of the Crédit Foncier is the Prussian Central Boden Credit Company. The amount of its mortgage bonds outstanding is about eight billions of marks."

Of English savings the writer says that the Government offers "a strong incentive to savings in her postal savings-banks, which pay two and one-half per cent. interest. When the limit of a deposit, which is one thousand dollars is reached, the bank is authorized by law to buy British consols for the depositor." English savings are also "largely directed to the purchase of annuities, which may be immediate or deferred." Many clerks and shopkeepers invest in consols, which pay two and one-half per cent, and may be had in denominations of twenty pounds and upward.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

An interesting address on securities issued by municipalities was delivered in this city on December 16 by A. M. Harris, son of N. W. Harris, the banker. After describing in detail the various classes of such securities, dealings in them and the precautions devised to make them desirable as investments, Mr. Harris described the expansion that had taken place in the demand for them. Formerly there were few bidders for them, sales being made to investors direct rather than through bankers, but conditions in recent years have changed so that the marketing of these securities has become a well-known branch of the banking business. The market in consequence has been very much enlarged and a much more ready sale has been secured for all municipal issues, of which the total amount now outstanding approximately is $2,800,000,000.

Mr. Harris said purchasers of these securities should be careful as to the nature of the city or town issuing them, no less than careful as to other points connected with them. The municipality, in the first instance, should not be too small; its prosperity should not be confined to one industry, such as a mine, which may become exhausted and the town become extinct.

The defaults in public securities in past years make up a formidable total, but the conditions which led to them generally now no longer exist. Mr. Harris said there were now outstanding, including principal and interest, about $312,000,000 of defaulted State bonds, but these were practically all issued during the "reconstruction" era in the South and were issued largely in the interest of railroads. The merits of the municipal bond in general were specified by Mr. Harris as follows:

"A municipal bond appeals especially to

For Doctors and Laymen— Valuable Information Regarding Milk

¶ The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will place at the disposal of those interested a valuable collection of facts relating to the food-values of milk from the different breeds of cattle, and particularly Holstein milk.

¶ The Holstein breed is the result of something like two thousand years' development in the Netherlands, and, latterly, in America, and the Holstein cow is to-day the "Queen of the Dairy." Physicians and others not fully informed as to the splendid body-building and vitalizing properties of Holstein milk, especially as applied to the feeding of *infants, invalids and convalescents*, are invited to write to us for our booklet, "The Choice of Cow's Milk," by Dr. J. Allen Gilbert, of Portland, Ore. It will be sent free to any address.

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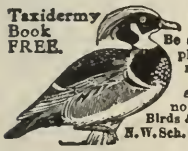

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Machine complete with connections, 1—50 c. p. light, $ 5.00
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the private investor and executors and administrators of estates because the amount is limited. There is the right to compel payment, also the duty of the officials to levy taxes necessary to take care of the interest and principal as they shall mature. Such taxes are a lien ahead of all others. You may hold a mortgage on a piece of real estate, but in order to convey same and give clear title it is absolutely essential that the taxes due thereon be first paid."

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 18.—Wilbur Wright breaks the records for height and distance in his aeroplane at Le Mans, soaring to a height of 360 feet and winning the Sarthe Aero Club prize.

The Council of the Empire unanimously approves the bill for a Russian loan of $225,000,000.

December 19.—The House of Lords passes the Miners' Bill which makes the working day nine hours.

December 20.—General Simon, who was recently elected President of Haiti, takes the oath of office.

December 21.—Vicente Gomez, the new President of Venezuela, dismisses the Cabinet of President Castro and appoints ministers representing various factions.

December 22.—General Gomez personally arrests partizans of Castro plotting to kill him, and releases former political prisoners: the Venezuelan government cancels Castro's letter of credit.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies adopt a budget which carries over 4,000,000,000 francs.

December 23.—Orders are sent to the Dutch warships off the Venezuelan coast to cease hostile action, following President Gomez's revocation of the transshipment decree.

A new Portuguese Cabinet is formed under the presidency of Dr. Pereira de Lima.

December 24.—José de J. Paul, formerly Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaves La Guayra for Paris and The Hague to negotiate with France and Holland for the settlement of existing disputes.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

December 18.—President-elect Taft announces the appointment of United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of State in his Cabinet.

December 19.—Congress adjourns until January 4.

December 20.—A decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission made public at Washington declares that allowances for the transfer of sugar from refineries to the trains are essentially rebates and in violation of the law.

December 21.—Andrew Carnegie, at the tariff hearing before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, urges the abolition of the duties on steel.

December 23.—Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sentences Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, to jail for contempt of court in the Bucks case.

December 24.—President Roosevelt calls a conference to be held in Washington on January 25 for the discussion of the problem of caring for dependent children.

GENERAL.

December 21.—Seven members of the finance committee of Pittsburg's common and select councils are arrested on charges of corruption in the passage of various legislation in the last two years.

December 23.—The Supreme Court of Missouri hands down a decision expelling the Standard-Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company of Ohio, and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri from the commonwealth of Missouri and fines them $50,000 each.

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Of face and hands is found in Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, when all else fails. For winter eczemas, rashes, itchings, chafings, chappings, redness, roughness, frost-bites, chilblains, itching, burning feet, as well as for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

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Comes out a ribbon - lies flat on the brush

A Rare Combination
Delicious and at the same time thoroughly Antiseptic—because we know how to make an efficient dentifrice with a pleasing flavor.

Cleanses thoroughly without scratching, gives a perfect polish to gold work.

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VOL. XXXVIII., No. 2 NEW YORK, JANUARY 9, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 977

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ITALY'S CALAMITY

THE last two centuries have witnessed no more stupendous drama of disaster than that enacted last week in Sicily and Calabria. In the early morning of December 28 the cities of Messina and Reggio were overwhelmed by a triple catastrophe of earthquake, flood, and fire, their fate being shared in varying degrees by a score of other towns and villages in the stricken region. According to an official estimate 115,000 lives were blotted out, while some dispatches double this figure. Scarcely less appalling than the terrible toll of death is the physical and mental suffering of between 200,000 and 300,000 survivors whose condition cries out to the whole civilized world for alleviation. Measured by loss of life, the recent earthquakes of San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Jamaica are dwarfed to comparative insignificance. If even the lowest of the present estimates stand, the closing week of 1908 will have to its credit a disaster surpassed in kind only by the Yeddo earthquake which killed 200,000 Japanese in 1703, and by that of Antioch in 526, which is credited with the destruction of 250,000. Yet in the last half-century alone, more than 110,000 earthquake shocks have been recorded. And no inhabited part of the earth's surface, according to the Springfield *Republican*, is more subject to these destructive tremors than the region about the strait of Messina, where the blow has once more fallen.

A FAMILY WHERE HEROISM IS IN THE BLOOD.

By their heroic rescue work at the scene of the earthquake King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena are carrying on the high traditions of the house of Savoy.

Such details of this latest Mediterranean earthquake as have reached the outside world carry a burden of horror which stuns the imagination and stills comment. The sudden nightmare of crumbling walls, of inland-rushing sea on the one side and devouring fire on the other, was followed by the slow tortures of hunger and cold, by the moans of the wounded imprisoned in the ruins, and by the spectacle of men, reduced to savagery by the extremity of their need, fighting to the death over scraps of food. Dogs preyed upon the bodies of the dead, and the human underworld, responding to the anarchy of nature, rushed forth to acts of theft and outrage. From the first connected accounts a Roman correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following description of the catastrophe as it fell upon Messina, whose fate may be regarded as typical of what happened in part to neighboring towns and villages:

"Messina had not awakened to its duties for the day when, at 5:20 o'clock on Monday morning, the disaster occurred. Lights were still burning in the hotels and the splendid, sickle-shaped harbor was filled with shipping.

"Suddenly, without warning, the earth began to tremble. A great shock followed a few seconds after the first oscillation. Those in the ships in the harbor heard a roar, caught a glimpse of falling walls, and looking up, saw Messina crumbling into ruin. A dense cloud of dust arose to hide the city's death-throes.

"Shouts of alarm from the sailors turned the attention of the watchers to the sea. The water had been violently troubled some minutes before. Now it seemed to recede, as tho gathering for a forward rush. A moment later, in the words of an eye-witness, the sea swelled and rose in a wall of water 35 feet high and hurled itself upon the city, engulfing whole streets near the water front. As the wave receded its surface was black with corpses and the wreckage of houses. The effect of the whole was to create a scene unequaled in terror and grandeur. The fall of dust, the flames, the falling houses, the shrieks and prayers of the inhabitants were so terrifying that of those who escaped some lost their reason."

The destruction of the aqueduct and water system left the city a vast smoldering tomb. Says a later dispatch by way of Rome to the London *Chronicle*:

"Hunger and thirst have driven the people mad with the animal desire to satisfy their cravings that stops at nothing. At every point looting and struggles for scraps of food and bits of fuel and clothing proceed. Revolver shots are exchanged at every street-corner, brother fighting with brother, over some bit of garbage. A fearful struggle over some casks of biscuits, preserves, raisins, and other foodstuffs took place at the custom-house. A regular battle with knives took place among the survivors resulting in several deaths, one man falling with his throat cut in defending a few crackers."

From Reggio comes the account of a chasm 80 feet wide which opened in the earth immediately after the shock, and belched

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MESSINA,

The Sicilian city which has been wiped out by earthquake and tidal wave. The arrow points to the position of Reggio, on the Calabrian shore.

forth scalding water to add to the agony of the sufferers. At Palmi a whole regiment was wiped out of existence.

The other side of the picture is supplied by the eagerness with which all nations have come forward with help and sympathy for Italy in her hour of affliction. The foreign war-ships in the Mediterranean were the first messengers of succor to reach the scene.

From everywhere money and help is being offered. But as the Prefect of Messina states the case, "no amount of assistance will be excessive." The United States supply-ship *Celtic* has been diverted from its errand to the returning fleet and will go at once to Messina with a million and a half of navy rations for the earthquake sufferers—enough to feed 50,000 people for a month. Our fleet will doubtless render any other aid within its power. Altho millions of dollars have already been contributed, "it is feared," says a Roman dispatch, "that the world's generosity will be insufficient in view of the immensity of the disaster." "Such a disaster," remarks the New York *Call* (Socialist), "does at least for the time make the whole world kin." This phase of the tragedy is commented upon by other papers. Says the New York *American*:

"We read in the dispatches that all the great Powers are sending war-ships to Sicily. There is portent in this alliance of the fighting forces of the world to do battle against disaster, and to mitigate, as far as may be, a great calamity that has fallen upon mankind.

"It is a holy alliance of humanity in wrestle with the harsh and inscrutable powers of the earth. And it foreshadows a day that shall surely dawn upon the earth when men will put an end to the fearful cruelty and waste of internecine war, and will unite not only on great and exceptional occasions, but in a steady and perpetual concord, to bring all the resources of organized science and art to bear upon the difficulties and dangers of our earthly existence."

In wireless telegraphy, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, modern science has employed in this disaster a new engine toward relief and rescue. "With railways ruined and wires down, on the arrival of a war-ship in the harbor communication was established by wireless," we read, and "many a sufferer in Sicily and Calabria will owe his temporal salvation to his compatriot, Guglielmo Marconi."

Several papers discuss the probable future of the ruined district. Says the New York *World*:

"Villages will recover more slowly than cities. Messina and Reggio can not be killed. Their position in the path of commerce requires rebuilding, tho Messina will continue to lose in relative importance to Catania and Palermo. Great modern ships more often go through the straits without stopping for repairs or transshipping cargo than did the buffeted little sailing craft of old days; and Messina has behind it no such tributary country as the plain of Catania, or the 'shell of gold' which smiles on Palermo; but Messina will be again Messina.

"There are villages in the earthquake zone which will hardly survive. Of many of them, until the panic, almost all the able-bodied men were in the United States. If these people must build up from the bare earth their ruined fortunes, it is as easy to do so in America as to stay by the haunted sites of their old homes. Relatives in the New World will hold out help with lavish hands. Nor should Americans of other races be backward in this.

"Economic conditions will aid in depopulating the region. For years the condition of Sicily and Calabria has been a problem of statesmanship. California has hurt the fruit industry, the crude processes of sulfur-mining afford only the scantiest wage, and the barrenness of the grain lands of the interior is a continuing evil from the time of Cicero. Nothing but money sent from America has made life possible in many families. . . . . .

"Unless the living are too few to swell the hosts, an increase in Italian immigration may be expected. If the newcomers are to herd in our cities, waiting for the resumption of construction work at full tide, much suffering may still await them. But there is

THE WATER FRONT AT MESSINA,

Which was leveled by the tidal wave. The arrow points to the Hotel Trinacria, in whose collapse, according to early reports, nearly a hundred tourists were thought to have perished. Fortunately later dispatches contradict this rumor.

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REGGIO BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE.

Its present aspect, according to a correspondent, is more than that of a city in ruins. "It seems like an infernal landscape, full of terrors and peopled by ghosts."

room for all who may be helped to a foothold upon the land, which none know better how to cultivate."

The following table showing the approximate loss of life in the great earthquakes of the past 200 years is of peculiar interest at this time. We reprint it from the New York *Tribune:*

Year.	*Place.*	*Lives lost.*
1693	Sicily	60,000
1703	Yeddo, Japan	200,000
1731	Peking	100,000
1755	Lisbon	50,000
1783	Calabria	60,000
1797	Quito	40,000
1861	Peru and Ecuador	25,000
1883	Krakatoa	35,000
1896	Japan	26,000
1902	Martinique	25,000
1905	India	15,000
1906	San Francisco	500
1906	Valparaiso	1,000
1907	Kingston, Jamaica	1,500
1907	Turkestan	14,000

MAP OF THE STRICKEN REGION.

The earthquake which destroyed Messina and Reggio is said to have made unrecognizable the geography of the strait which lies between them. The volcanos Etna and Stromboli, altho showing slight activity immediately after the shock, are reported normal.

CONSERVING A CONTINENT

THOSE mutual interests which know no international boundaries are brought into high relief by the President's invitation to Canada and Mexico to join the United States in a continental "conservation conference" at Washington on February 18. This broadening of the movement which had its beginnings in the two national conferences of last year is hailed by the press as an act of constructive and far-seeing statesmanship. "Rivers, forests, and mines know no international boundaries, and man should not when he considers so important a matter as their proper care and development," comments the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which anticipates great ultimate results from the North American conference. President Roosevelt, it adds, "apparently intends to leave nothing undone that will impress upon history his vigorous assumption of the rôle of conservator of natural resources." Conferences of this character, says the Springfield *Republican*, can not fail to promote international unity of the widest sort, "for a sense of economic unity must arouse a sense of that unity which transcends political boundaries." Recalling the present fashion of our statesmen and publicists to urge upon the peoples of South America a recognition of their underlying unity of interests, the Washington *Post* remarks: "With great propriety the same advice can be urged upon the inhabitants of North America, and the proposed conference of February 18 next would go far toward materializing that advice." Another effect of the conference, as foreseen by the Chicago *Record-Herald*, will be "to arouse those in our national Congress who have obstructed some of the efforts to protect Eastern watersheds from complete devastation to a speedy realization of duty to their country and the continent of which it is a part."

ARTHUR S. CHENEY,

The United States Consul at Messina. He and his wife were killed in the fall of the American Consulate.

President Roosevelt's invitation was sent by letter, conveyed by a special envoy, to the Governor-General and the Premier of Canada and to the President of Mexico. Their governments are asked to send representatives to Washington to discuss with the National Conservation Commission and others the "mutual interests involved in the conservation of natural resources" and "the practicability of preparing a general plan adapted to promote the welfare of the nations concerned." The letters further explain that the objects sought are a "better knowledge of the natural resources of each nation on the part of the others" and "suggestions for concurrent action for the protection of mutual interests related to conservation." Ottawa dispatches state that the Canadian Government is prepared to cooperate heartily with the United States

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PROF. GABRIEL LIPPMANN, Of the University of Paris. Prize for Physics.

DR. PAUL ERLICH, Of Berlin. Half the prize for Medicine.

PROF. ERNEST RUTHERFORD, Of Manchester, England. Prize for Chemistry.

PROF. RUDOLF EUCKEN, Of Jena. Prize for Literature.

PROF. ELIE METSCHNIKOFF, Of Paris. Half the prize for Medicine.

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS.

The Peace Prize was divided between M. K. V. Arnoldson, of Sweden, and Frederick Bajer, of Denmark.

in the proposed plan, which finds much favor with Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"We may pride ourselves," remarks the New York *Globe*, "upon this sort of an entangling alliance, this prospective triple *entente* for the protection of the natural resources of the North American continent." In the conservation of natural resources there is "nothing selfish, nationally competitive, or inimical to the interests of any other inhabitants of this planet," says the New York *Evening Mail*, while the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* points out that "without cooperation from Canada the protection of American forests may mean the earlier depletion of the Canadian timber reserves." Says the New York *Times*:

"So far as concerns waterways and forestation, with their relation to the saving of the fertility of the soil and the soil itself—really a very grave problem, involving the welfare of literally hundreds of millions of people within the next century—it is reasonable to expect that a system can be worked out that will be capable of application over the entire continent. If that can be carried out, it will obviously be of very great advantage in all the several parts of the continent, if for no other reason than that the industries and interests and modes of thought in every region will, by its operation, be practically the same. There will gradually grow up and become established a uniform and powerful public opinion, and better still, a public sentiment, that will sustain and advance the system.

"In the matter of these resources the custom of the people and the impulses and tendencies of the people have been directly and indirectly destructive, naturally and inevitably so. To change this destructive force into a preservative force, not merely by knowledge but by the actual creation of definite profit in conservation and use, will be one of the most tremendous examples of the influence of the human intellect upon the destinies of the race that the world has ever seen. In its effect upon the permanent and general well-being of future generations it will compare with the application of steam and electricity to the movement and to the productive industries of the human family. Certainly it is in scope and in importance a continental work."

That each country on the continent is more or less affected by what is done or not done in the others has had two important demonstrations in recent years, says the Brooklyn *Citizen*. To quote:

"One of these was pleasantly manifested in the agreement under which the United States was permitted to divert certain streams originating in the Rocky Mountains from their northerly course in Canada to the southward so that they could be made use of in the general scheme of irrigation in the Western States. The other was, for some, at least, on this side the Mexican border, a very unpleasant illustration of what may occur in both countries when action is taken on such an important matter in the other without the knowledge and consent of the other.

"The latter consisted in the result of the change of course of the great Colorado River so that the part of Mexico through which it flowed on its way to the Gulf of California, was deprived of whatever benefits its waters brought with them, until its course was restored; while on this side a great valley perhaps fifty miles long and ten to twenty wide was turned into a lake, the industries carried on there totally or partly destroyed, and the climate utterly changed, as the people there said, for the worse.

"The river was restored to its natural course several years ago at great expense, but the lake remains and will probably take years to dry up as it has no outlet."

Doubt is exprest by the New York *Journal of Commerce* whether the conference will have any practical result of the kind sought. Not to be impertinent, it thinks, the proposal should be accompanied by some plan of trade reciprocity which would be of mutual benefit. We read:

"It may be that Canada and Mexico will be imprest more directly than they otherwise would be with the desirability of adopting a policy of conservation for themselves, but just how the mutual interests of the three countries are to be promoted in this matter is not clear, so long as each maintains the policy of developing its resources and conserving them for its own benefit and restricting an interchange of benefits in trade. The attitude which our Government has maintained for forty years with reference to trade with its close neighbors is not favorable to reciprocal action in the use of their natural resources."

HOW ONE STATE FOILS THE LOAN-SHARK

A FEW weeks ago THE LITERARY DIGEST called attention to the efforts in New York and other cities to draw the teeth of the "loan-sharks," those money-lenders who advance sums at usurious rates against the assignment of the poor man's weekly salary. It was pointed out that publicity, together with the competition of honest loan organizations, would go far toward remedying the evil. Our attention has since been called to yet another method of dealing with the problem. The last session of the Massachusetts legislature, writes Mr. De Witt T. Cope, has dealt a body blow to the loan-shark business in that State by the following enactments:

"No assignment of, or order for, wages to be earned in the future to secure a loan of less than two hundred dollars, shall be valid against an employer of the person making said assignment or order until said assignment or order is accepted in writing by the employer, and said assignment or order, and the acceptance of the same have been filed and recorded with the clerk of the city or town where the party making said assignment or order resides if

a resident of the Commonwealth, or in which he is employed, if not a resident of the Commonwealth.

"No such assignment of, or order for, wages to be earned in the future shall be valid, when made by a married man, unless the written consent of his wife to the making of such assignment or order is attached thereto."

Thus in Massachusetts the validity of an assignment of future wages depends upon the written consent of the employer and the wife of the assigner. Commenting upon these safeguards Mr. Cope says:

"When it is remembered that the assignment of wages is the club which the loan-sharks hold constantly over the head of the victims, and when it is also remembered that in most establishments, the large ones at least, such as the Boston Elevated Railway, the assigning of his wages by an employee is cause for instant dismissal, it will be seen how the business in Massachusetts has practically had its fangs pulled.

"Another thing is also true. I think you will find, for every case of real need that is met by a resort to the loan-sharks, there are two instances where the man goes to them to obtain money for purposes outside of his household. This is pretty effectually prevented by the provision requiring the written consent of the wife."

A DEFENSE OF THE NAVAL BUREAUCRACY

IN our issue for December 12 we chronicled the fact that the press were practically unanimous in their indorsement of President Roosevelt's attack on the naval bureaucracy. Recently, however, several writers have come to the defense of the effectiveness of the bureau system, an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* being especially interesting. He quotes, before commenting, the part of President Roosevelt's annual message which attacked the present system, thus:

"There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the Navy. The Secretary must be supreme, and he should have as his official advisers a body of *line officers* who should themselves have the power to pass upon and coordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus."

The Scientific American explains the fact that "line officer" in the parlance of the Navy means a sea-going officer, and describes the present organization of the system thus:

"Under the present organization the work of designing a battleship is entrusted to several separate bureaus, one of which is responsible for the steam machinery, another for the guns and armor, a third for the equipment, and the fourth, the Bureau of Construction, for the construction of the hull and the general design and arrangement of the ship as a whole. The final word as to the design at present rests in a Board of Construction, which is made up of the chiefs of the four bureaus above mentioned, and an additional officer from the sea-going branch of the service. The chiefs of the Bureaus of Equipment, Ordnance, and Machinery are sea-going officers, so that in the composition of the Board there are already four sea-going officers to one of the Construction Corps; and now even he is to be eliminated."

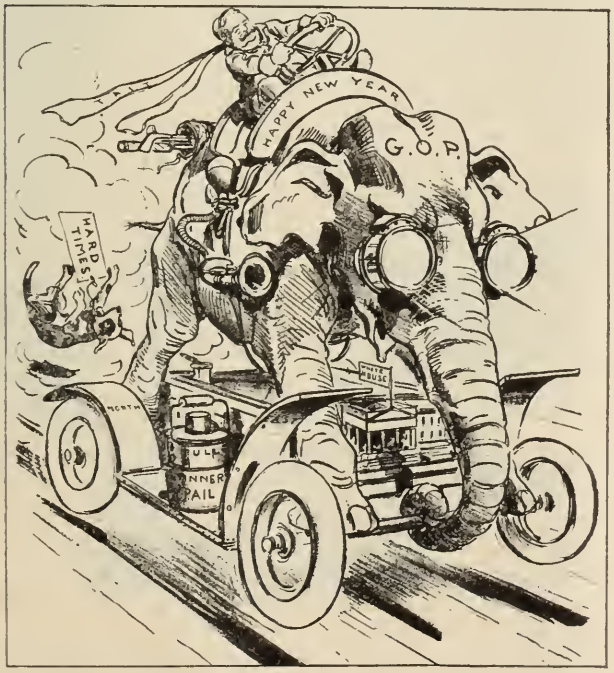
The duties of this officer, for whose continuance on the Board there is "literally no excuse whatever," are further described:

"Let us take a look at the duties of this gentleman. . . . . .

"The size of a battle-ship, as determined by the total weight, or displacement, is set by Congress. This displacement might be called the capital with which the bureaus have to work in getting out the ship. Each bureau naturally desires to make that part of the ship for which it is responsible as effective as possible. The Ordnance Bureau wishes to clothe the ship with the heaviest armor and mount the largest possible number of heavy guns. The Steam Engineering Bureau would like to make her the fastest battle-ship afloat. The Bureau of Equipment would wish to make the ship a record-breaker in respect of the amount of coal and stores she can carry, and in the variety and convenience of the various details of her equipment. Each of these departments will ask for a big slice out of that working capital of 16,000 or 20,000 tons which Congress has allowed.

"Now, it is evident that the final design of the ship must be the work of the Bureau of Construction; for upon this bureau falls the difficult task of harmonizing the various requisitions of the other bureaus upon the total displacement of the ship, so that when completed she shall not exceed the limit of weight as imposed by Congress. This is by far the most difficult problem connected with the design. In fact, it is the very essence of the design, and it calls for the widest range of technical knowledge and skill. . . . .

"Yet this is the very man whom President Roosevelt would exclude from that body of 'official advisers,' who are to 'have the power to pass upon and coordinate all the work and all the proposals of the several bureaus.'"



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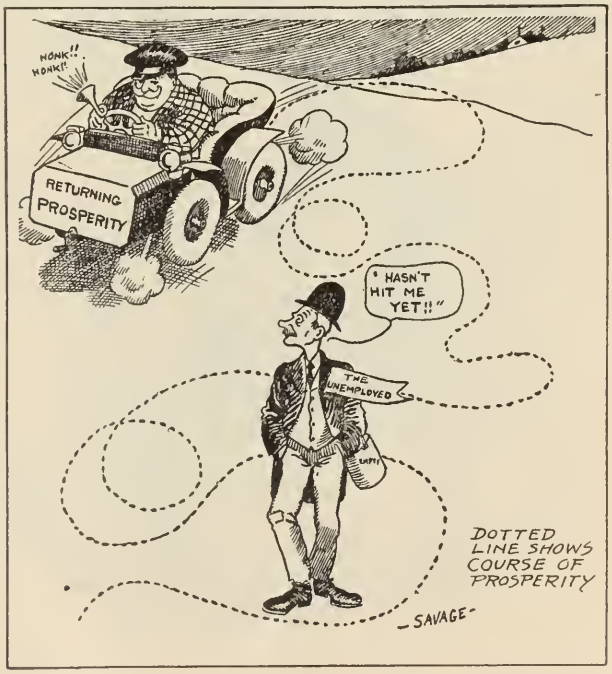
THE 1909 MODEL.

Hamilton in *Judge*.



THERE'S NOT MUCH DANGER OF THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER GETTING STRUCK.

Savage in the Chicago *Daily Socialist*.

WHAT'S COMING—FROM DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS.

TO CURE THE MOB EVIL

SOME pretty radical changes in our legal procedure are proposed by Mr. Duane Mowry in *The Central Law Journal* (St. Louis) to cure the epidemic of mob outbreaks that seems to be afflicting the country. "Scarcely a day passes," said Justice Brewer recently, "that the people of some community have not, as it is said, taken the law into their own hands." And the worst of it is, as Mr. Mowry reminds us, that after the mob has done its terrible work, "arrests are rarely made, convictions are next to impossible." Such desperate conditions, he believes, demand radical remedies, and he outlines his suggestions as follows:

"In the first place: The place of trial of those accused of the offense must be changed to some other part of the State than the county where it is charged the offense was committed. This is necessary in order to get a fair and impartial jury, fair and impartial alike to the State and the accused. . . . The right to change the place of trial should be vested in the State, and should be absolute.

"Second: To allow a change of place of trial would make necessary an amendment to the respective constitutions of the States. For the constitutions now provide that the accused is entitled to a speedy trial by a jury of his county.

"Third: A preponderance of credible evidence should be sufficient to convict members of a mob. Evidence which satisfies beyond a reasonable doubt should not be required. The rule of evidence should be changed in this regard.

"Fourth: Prosecuting attorneys are usually made by the electors of the respective counties. This fact serves, in many instances, and I personally believe, in most instances, to deter the State's attorney from vigorously prosecuting the mob. It seems wise, therefore, that the Governor and the Attorney-General should have the discretionary power to substitute another attorney to prosecute the mob, supplanting the local prosecutor with an attorney who would not be controlled by local sentiment and feeling.

"Fifth: In case the jury should acquit, the State should have the absolute right to have the case reviewed by the higher court before an absolute discharge of the prisoner or prisoners be entered. This is not a new suggestion, but is advocated by many able members of the bench and bar.

"These are confessedly radical changes in the existing criminal procedure of the land. But they are not too radical. The triumph of lawless force throughout the length and breadth of the land, a force that is unwhipt of justice, demands that these changes should be made. . . . . .

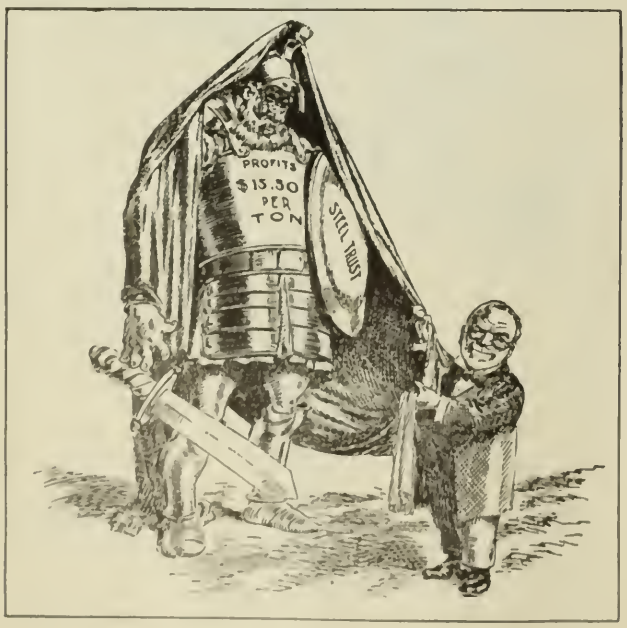
"Quite apart from the foregoing, and yet closely related to it, is the suggestion that compensation be accorded the legal heirs of the victim of the mob by the State or county which failed to give adequate protection against the mob. Several of the States (Illinois is one) have such a statute in force at the present time. It is a wise and eminently just provision. It can hardly fail of having a salutary influence."

LABOR COMMENT ON THE GOMPERS SENTENCE

ONE effect of the jail sentences passed by Justice Wright upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison promises to be a drawing together of the different factions of the labor world. The sentences, remarks the New York *People*, organ of the Socialist Labor party, "attest for the first time in their lives that these gentlemen have not lived in vain." The highest officials of unionism, as recorded in last week's issue, were sentenced to jail for ignoring an injunction against publishing a boycott notice. Justice Wright's denunciation, asserts the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, was in reality directed against the principles of unionism. "It is the Employers' Association and not the law that is speaking through him," it declares. And Eugene Debs, who admits that he has had "no sympathy with the official attitude, views, and policies" of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison as labor leaders, proclaims that "in this fight, forgetting all else, I am with them, not half-heartedly, but as thoroughly in earnest as if they were my Socialist brothers." This jail sentence, he says, "is an attack not nearly so much upon them as it is upon organized labor and the working class." Writing in *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kans.), he goes on to say:

"Justice Wright's review of the case, his argument and summing up are without flaw, his decision absolutely correct, and his sentence reasonable and just, FROM THE CAPITALIST POINT OF VIEW From the labor point of view it is the precise opposite and is nothing less than an exhibition of supreme judicial despotism which outrages every workingman who has intelligence and self-respect enough to know when he is outraged. . . . . .

"All through the decision 'handed down' by Justice Wright labor is treated as a commodity and in this the court is entirely logical, and so far as those who regard labor as a commodity are concerned



REVEALED.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

IT MAY HURT A LITTLE, SAMUEL, BUT I THINK YE ORTER HAVE IT PULLED!
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW RÔLES.

UNCLE SAM—"There's no need of getting excited, Theodore, there's nothing in it." —Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

JOSHUA OUTDONE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

MAKING THE MUD FLY.

and treat it accordingly, there is no valid reason for objection and no good ground for complaint.

"But labor is not a commodity, but life, human life, with a soul in it, and as sacred as the God who created it, and that is why Justice Wright's decision is heartless and infamous; and if Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison are in contempt of his capitalist court—and if they are not they ought to be—his court is in an infinitely larger degree in contempt of enlightened human conscience. . . . .

"When Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were kidnaped *The Appeal to Reason* and other Socialist papers took the lead in the fight to rescue them because they had been attacked for serving labor, and the same is true in this instance of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, and every Socialist and labor paper and every Socialist, trade-unionist, and workingman, and every sympathizer with labor, should make this fight his own and raise such a storm of protest that even capitalist courts will be given to understand that labor is not a commodity to be treated as hair, hides, and tallow, and that it will no longer stand for outrageous court decisions jailing its officials for the meek and humble offense of serving notice that it will not patronize its enemies."

Federal judges, he goes on to say, are extremely jealous of the sacred rights of capitalist "property" but supremely indifferent to working-class life. Thus:

"The boycott by labor is punished with a jail sentence, but the black list by capital, under which a workingman is driven to suicide and his wife and children to starvation, is no infraction of law or equity, as administered by corporation judges, and no capitalist has ever been so much as fined saying nothing of being sent to prison for that infamous crime."

Whether Judge Wright's decision is allowed to stand, says Mr. Debs, "depends entirely upon the working class." "Judge Wright to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Gompers is not a law-breaker," asserts the San Francisco *Labor Clarion*, which goes on to say:

"Public attention having been called to the importance of the injunction question, it is well to state that trade-unionists have no objection to injunctions as they relate to property rights, but emphatically object to the enlargement of the equity power to include man as so much property. The right of the individual to labor, or not to labor, to buy, or not to buy, is naturally considered part of his being, and not bound by the limitations of a judge. Likewise the individual has determined views on the propriety of interfering with speech or press, for these are certainly not 'property rights.'"

GRAFT IN PITTSBURG

TERRIFYING, declares Mayor Guthrie, of Pittsburg, is the extent to which graft and insidious corruption of all sorts have undermined the government of our great cities—a process which if not checked "will spread from the cities to the States and thence to the nation, and the peril of the future will be not of violence from without, but of corruption within." The recent shifting of the municipal-scandal center from San Francisco to Pitts-

UNCLE SAM—"Tarnation! What next?"
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*

burg gives special pertinence to the words of Mayor Guthrie, who was recently informed by a detective that there were only six incorruptible men in his City Council—the rest being "for sale at prices ranging from $5 upward." An interesting side-light is thrown upon the Pittsburg graft situation by the "Pittsburg Survey," the published report of an exhaustive investigation carried out under the auspices of the Charities Publication Committee. In that part of the report dealing with Pittsburg's growth, and signed by Robert Woods, we read:

"Few cities have had a greater degree of political-machine control, and the prime sources of this corruption have been nowhere else than among the Scotch-Irish. Ever since the days of Simon Cameron a clan-like political organization has dominated the State of Pennsylvania; and the city of Pittsburg has been only a less important headquarters for its operations than Philadelphia. The condition of politics in Pennsylvania has led many to think that the people of the State were characterized by a generally lax moral sense. On the contrary, and in Pittsburg particularly, this situation is because of a too intense and therefore too restricted ethical motive. The passage and enforcement of certain types of legislation having an immediate and obvious ethical bearing satisfies this restricted ethical demand, and sidetracks tendencies which might check the indirect causes of great underlying demoralization. A long list of charities each year receives substantial appropriations from the legislature. The 20,000 earnest and influential people in Pennsylvania who are members of managing boards of philanthropic institutions receiving State subsidies are by the same token so much less inclined and less able to be alert and watchful against such matters as the theft of millions from the State treasury and from banks which carry State accounts.

"The difficulty with Pennsylvania, and emphatically with Pittsburg, is not degeneracy; it is simply moral adolescence, and the confusion that inevitably accompanies it. The materialism of Pittsburg is that of the overwrought, not of the overindulgent. No one can study the life of the city without feeling a mighty undercurrent of moral capacity not yet in any sufficient degree brought to the surface. Its religion cultivates definite restraints and reassurances, rather than aspiration and moral enterprise.

HOW EVIDENCE AGAINST ACCUSED COUNCILMEN WAS SECURED AT THE FORT PITT HOTEL.

By the help of these paper cones a stenographer in this room recorded the conversations which were carried on by arrangement on the other side of the door.

This is, however, always the case when a community's moral powers are absorbed in the subduing of nature and the achieving of a great material destiny. The spirit of adventure in Pittsburg has been thus far economic. The moral movement of this people in any case is slow; but it is unyielding always, and once fully aroused knows how to be irresistible."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANY one in doubt as to what he is should ask the president.—*Chicago News.*

NEW YORK gamblers are wondering how people earn an honest living.—*Chicago News.*

WHAT the Democratic party needs is more initiative and less referendum.—*Florida Times-Union.*

JUDGING from the messages the *Outlook's* editorials will fill the entire paper.—*New York American.*

Africa will offer great opportunities for the increasing of the membership of the Liars' Club.

—Walker of the International Cartoon Syndicate.

IF the Kaiser is really hard up, why doesn't he get into the dollar-a-word class?—*New York American.*

THE agreement of the United States with Japan is that Japan shall be good.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

PERHAPS the African jungle is one of the few places where Teddy wouldn't like to be lionized.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

YOU can lead a Standard Oil magnate to the witness stand, but you can't make him remember.—*New York Post.*

ANOTHER way out of it would be for Congress to offer Mr. Roosevelt a dollar a word to keep still.—*Washington Post.*

THE Czar will not purchase the Wright aeroplane on account of the revolutions of its propeller.—*New York Post.*

OF course Congress wants to pick its weapons carefully. It might hit the President with a boomerang.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

WE believe that Mr. Roosevelt is by temperament and practise eminently qualified to tell hunting stories.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

BATTLING NELSON wants to be a Chicago councilman. Nearly all pugilists take the downward path.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THAT clergyman who thinks New York will be a pagan city twenty years from now is just twenty years behindhand.—*Washington Post.*

SCIENTISTS say that camels originated in America, which serves to explain how they happened to get a hump on themselves.—*Chicago News.*

PERSIAN revolutionists have condemned the shah to death. This will probably worry the shah some if he ever finds it out.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

IN the duel to which the Congressmen have challenged the President it seems that every one of them would prefer to be a second.—*New York American.*

THE Sargasso Sea is missing. As a clue for the police, it might be mentioned that Castro recently passed that way on his trip to Europe.—*Washington Post.*

A COMIC song by Wagner has just been published for the first time. Many believe that he wrote a lot of such, but forgot to label 'em.—*Cleveland Leader.*

ONE way to get ahead of the alleged world-wide powder trust would be for the nations of the earth to form a trust and agree not to burn any powder.—*New York Mail.*

THE English Society for Psychical Research has discovered that the soul weighs two ounces. We know men whose souls could turn a double somersault on the point of a pin and never be in danger of falling off.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

NATIVE SIDE OF INDIA'S TROUBLES

THE most recent dispatches to the London press inform us that the position of the English Government in India is becoming more and more perilous. We read in the London *Daily Mail* of "a reign of terror" in Calcutta. But it is reassuring to learn that Lord Minto, the Viceroy, and Lord Morley, the Secretary for India, are projecting conciliatory schemes of reform which have been well received by Indian "regenerators," the vernacular press, and the National Congress which has just assembled. Meanwhile we must listen to what a Hindu writer of culture, patriotism, and apparent fair-mindedness has to say in the way of justifying his fellow countrymen. Assassinations or attempted assassinations, political bomb-throwing, and seditious speeches and utterances of the press are merely the signs in India, writes Lajpat Rai in *The International* (London), that the natives are beginning to realize the truth of John Stuart Mills's dictum concerning national government. "The government of a people by itself," declares this philosopher, "has a meaning and a reality, but such a thing as government of one people by another does not and can not exist." The Indian native has learned the truth of this sentence not as a mere speculation, but, as this reformer teaches us, from practical experience. Lajpat Rai's portrait appeared in our pages last week. He writes:

"The vast bulk of Indian population are sick of the British as rulers. If you were to take a free vote of the proletariat to-day, and ask them to say if they were happy and contented, under British rule, the replies of the majority would certainly be in the negative. This is true of all classes, from the ruling chiefs downward to the ordinary day-laborers. If the ruling chiefs complain of the wanton breaches of treaty obligations, and of deliberate insults to their dignity and honor, by British representatives, the *coolie* has his own tale of high prices and famine rates to tell. The land-holding, the cultivating, the trading, and the working classes have their own grievances. Neither the ryot nor the *lania* (the trader) has any reason to be enthusiastic for the British Raj. As for the educated classes (whom the Anglo-Indian press contemptuously calls half-educated) the less said the better.

"The change has by no means been sudden. Its progress might have been perhaps even slower and more gradual, but for the impetus it received from the statesmanship of Lord Curzon."

Mr. Lajpat Rai dwells at some length upon the mistakes made by Lord Curzon. This viceroy never "made any serious attempt to study the Indian mind." "He could not mix with the middle classes and did not know their language." He took his information from "official reports . . . written in some cases by men who knew as much of the real condition of the people as the man in the moon." "His educational policy crusht all faith in the honesty of British statesmanship." He excluded the Hindu both from his educational conferences and his University Commission. He refused to receive the president of the National Congress that had held its session in Bombay in 1904, altho that Congress had been "sponsored in a way by Lord Dufferin." The Indian Government in general, too, has acted toward their native subordinates in a niggardly and unfair manner.

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LORD MINTO.

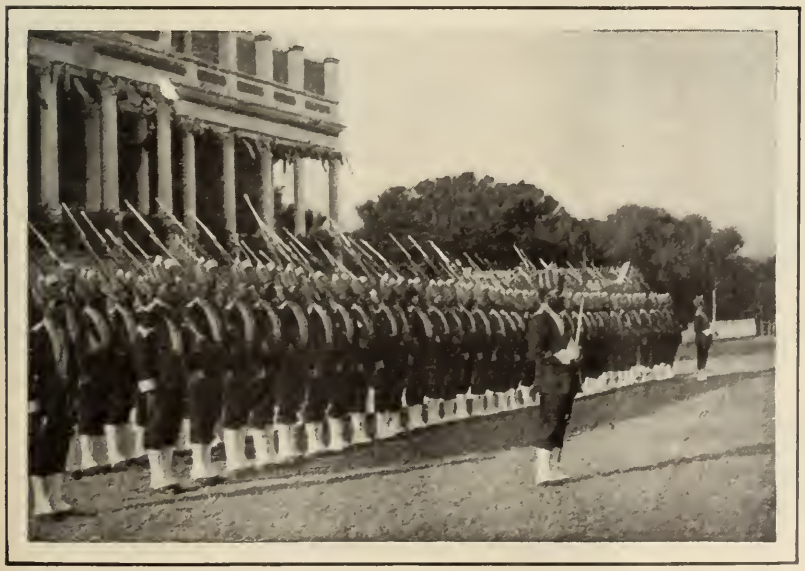
The Governor-General of India, whose program of reform was well received last week by the Indian National Congress.

Speaking of recent treatment of so-called political offenders by magistrates and police, the writer declares that it has "given strength to the movement of passive resistance," and he concludes with the following warning words:

"The greatest problem for British statesmanship to solve in connection with their government in India at the present moment is how to reconcile the supremacy of England with Indian aspirations. A mere expansion of legislative councils will serve no purpose until a substantial step is taken to give a real voice to the people in the government of their country, in the imposition of taxes, in the spending of revenue, and in the control of all branches of public service. Last, but not the least, no reforms stand any chance of evoking any enthusiasm unless they are preceded by a general amnesty to political prisoners, and by a healing of the sores made by the policy of repression and coercion. We are assured by telegrams from India that this latest attempt to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor has once more brought about a revulsion of public feeling against the methods of violence. If so, here is an opportunity which the Government should not throw away. To meet violence with violence is no statesmanship.

"Lord Morley has a great opportunity, and the whole of India is on the tiptoe of expectation watching how he acquits himself. On the successful grappling of this question depends his future place in the history of England.

"Let us hope that he will do something worthy of a political moralist, such as he is, at least in the pages of his books."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF HYDERABAD.

A splendid body of native Indian troops.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

ENTERTAINING THE OFFICERS OF OUR FLEET AT AMOY

On November 3, 1908, the Empress Dowager's birthday. This picture shows all the chief Chinese dignitaries in the province, including the Viceroy and Prince Lang, representing the Emperor. Admiral Emory is proposing the health of the Empress. She died twelve days later.

A JAPANESE CODE OF POLITENESS

IN ancient Rome the words used for stranger and enemy were identical, and in our own day the treatment of foreign races in America seems to show that the idea has not yet died. Indeed, whenever two races come into contact, something of this hostility usually crops out. But the Japanese are said to be an exception to this general rule of impertinence, unkindness, and scurrility, even if they can not be pronounced the most polite people in the world at this present day. One proof of this is found in the fact that when the American fleet was expected at the Japanese ports last October the Governor of Kanogawa, a town on the Bay of Tokyo in which the fleet was to anchor, published an edict in which he prescribed the deportment of the people on the arrival of the foreigners. As we gather from the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) this curious document laid down the following rules of behavior:

"Loungers shall not crowd around foreigners. Merchants must not charge them excessive prices. People must refrain from throwing stones at the dogs which accompany strangers, who are to be treated with courtesy and cordiality. They must be offered a seat when they enter government offices and not be required to take off their hats."

If the Persians are the French of the Nearer East, being not only sentimental but adepts at persiflage and repartee, the Japanese are the Greeks of the Far East. Their poetry is exquisite, their powers of satire and sarcasm undoubted. They have the faults of their qualities and excel in epigram, and their quick discernment of an incongruity and their sense of the ludicrous are dangerous gifts. The good Governor is aware of this and he tries to put a rein on the tongue of witty Japanese youths or girls who notice the unfamiliar ways or dress of foreigners:

"No ironical remarks are to be made upon their dress, their religion, or their doings. No coarse or insulting remark is to be addrest to them. They must not be looked in the face, or stared at impertinently. No one must enter the house of a stranger with muddy boots on. Foreign missionaries must be as much respected as Japanese priests. The games or promenades of foreigners are not to be interrupted by throwing pieces of crockery, sticks, or stones at them. You must avoid spitting, throwing down fruit-skins, or cigar-ends in the trains or ships on which foreigners are traveling with you."

Foreign ladies are to be treated with the most delicate circumspection, as is shown from the following directions:

"It is forbidden to point the finger at a foreign lady, or annoy them or any other foreigner by talking to them in a random manner and asking them their age without having some reason for the question. . . . When you walk out with a stranger keep in step with him, and if he takes out his watch you may be sure he has some other appointment to keep."

This official manual of politeness, we are told further, has more recently been extended to include behavior toward Chinamen. Their pigtails are not to be pulled, nor are they to be addrest as "rascal." More than this, the sale of any cartoon which may wound the sensibilities of Chinese soldiers, such as the numerous caricatures which appeared during the Chino-Japanese War, is utterly forbidden.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"ONE WORD MORE"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (to Central African fauna)—"Half a moment, while I just throw this off, and then I'm with you."

—*Punch* (London).

CASTRO'S EUROPEAN ANTICS

PRESIDENT CASTRO, "the Napoleon of the Andes" as he is styled by a sarcastic writer in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), made his trip to Europe apparently with the same motive as that which urged General Boulanger to prance through the streets of Paris on a long-tailed black horse. He has been parading around Europe in a curious costume that includes a pair of carpet

A SICK VISIT TO CASTRO.

FALLIERES AND BUELOW.—"Don't be too rough on the patient, doctor; perhaps it would be sufficient just to amputate his tongue."
—*Amsterdammer.*

slippers and a cloth cap, and the general feeling seems to be that if he is content to pose as a private individual he will be endured, but if he tries to assume a political character he will find Europe an uncomfortable place. According to *The Westminster Gazette* (London) he was politely and informally advised to leave Paris, and the *Débats* remarks:

"If he goes back to America he will have to choose a different route. Public opinion would not put up with a second performance of the comedy which has just been enacted by this Napoleon of the Andes."

A correspondent of *The Standard* (London) has little to say about "'General' Castro, the picturesque and pugnacious President of Venezuela," excepting to chronicle the clothing of the man "who sets all Europe at defiance." To quote this writer's words:

"I could not help noticing the dark silk muffler passed round the President's neck. I also noticed the monster diamond, set in a clumsy ring, worn on one of the right fingers. There was also a very long, very heavy, gold watch-chain, fastened to a leather belt. Attached to it was a bulky, heart-shaped charm. The chain reached nearly to the knees.

"The South-American President again wore the carpet slippers and cloth cap which were so much remarked on his arrival."

That is all the impression made in Paris by this comic-opera hero.

From Paris he passed to Berlin. The London *Times* notes his arrival there and remarks editorially:

"The Venezuelan patriot and statesman, who, not long ago, intimated with much affability that he was prepared graciously to receive any advances that M. Fallières might make to him, must have been disappointed by the conduct of the 'barbarians of Europe.' He listened to their decision in a silence which was as prudent as it was dignified, and presently he sent word to the Quai d'Orsay, by one of the doctors in his suite, that it was his purpose forthwith to leave the Republic for Germany. The French public appear to be relieved by his resolve. A leading journal goes so far as to say that, if he returns to the land which he has ruled and adorned, he must not again pass through France. . . . Germany has been insulted and outraged by him as well as most other civilized countries, and she is, moreover, aware that Washington has long ceased to regard him with favor. He has, indeed, been at pains to show by his acts, as well as by his words, that he classes the barbarians of 'the other America' with those of Europe. Germany will, of course, afford him the fullest opportunity for undergoing surgical treatment. . . . But it seems doubtful whether his past career will have endeared him either to ministers or to the public."

It may be that Castro considers Europe to be at present a healthier place for him than Venezuela. To a representative of the *Temps* he remarked, "My first concern is my health. I am going to Berlin to be medically examined." The Paris *Matin*, on the other hand, reports that on being asked whether he was going to Berlin to undergo an operation, he replied, with a laugh, "I am as well as you are."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN OPINION OF MR. STEAD

AS Mr. Stead has addrest an "Open Letter" to the German people, it is at least interesting to know how the German people take it. Perhaps this open letter was also addrest to the gallery of the English people, for it appears to have been published in English and printed in the London *Review of Reviews*. It is a long letter and treats of the Emperor William, the Boer War, and certain utterances and letters of his Majesty, and seems to ask the question, "How do you like this? How do you like that? What are you going to do about it?" As Michel is perhaps not likely to give his nights and his days to the study of Mr. Stead's lucubrations we must come to the conclusion that "the German People" to whom it is addrest do not think about it at all. But to turn to what seems to be the most personal and most important passage of this daring and extraordinary piece of journalistic literature, for so the *Koelnische Zeitung* in so many words calls it, we may quote the following:

"Can we in England feel that on questions of foreign policy we have to count with your friendly, stable, peace-loving sixty-five

DOWN ON THEIR LUCK.

KAISER WILLIAM (to the little Emperor of China).—"There's not much in our line of business any more."
—*Pasquino* (Turin)

millions, or solely with the brilliant but erratic Emperor? Are we to regard the carefully prepared little comedy of the Emperor's speech the other day, when he took the manuscript of his speech from the Chancellor and returned it to him when he had rehearsed his lesson, as a symbol of the future relations of the sovereign and

the nation? I wish that I could so regard it. But we have in English a homely rime which says:

> The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
> The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he.

"I do not propose to say a word as to the internal organization of the German Empire upon the question of constitutional guaranties, etc., etc., for upon such matters the friendliest comments of the most sympathetic outsider are apt to be resented. But no one can resent a suggestion which is put forward with a view to avert the danger of a sudden appeal to arms which may at any moment arise on a pretext of offended honor.

"What I would in all seriousness venture to urge upon your consideration is that if the peoples of the world are to be delivered from the dread nightmare of a sudden outbreak of hostilities arising out of the offended honor of their rulers, precautions ought to be taken to secure the nations adequate time for examination and reflection before the first shot is fired."

From the "Illustrated London News."

TURKEY'S COMMERCIAL WAR ON AUSTRIA.

As the red fez is made in Austria the Turks are discarding it and wearing the home-made white fez. The illustration shows a demonstration outside one of the biggest Austrian shops in Constantinople. The establishment was turned into a French company recently, but not even the display of the French and Turkish flags was sufficient to ward off the boycott. In the foreground are men selling white fezzes.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* appears to be the only German organ of weight and importance which notices this "Open Letter to the German People," and the *Koelnische Zeitung* represents not the people, but the bureaucracy. It counts Mr. Stead as among the class of people who rush in where angels fear to tread, and remarks in an article under the English title "Hands Off!":

"While in the Germany of to-day a declaration of war by Germany is not possible without the consent of the German people, and while, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution, war can not be declared without consultation with, followed by the formal agreement of the Federal Council, yet, as these are matters of domestic policy, outsiders have nothing whatever to do with them. We are astounded to see Mr. Stead intruding himself into this reserved and private ground of politics. The article in *The Review of Reviews* seems to us to be no more and no less than a piece of impertinence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREDICTING A BALKAN WAR

TWO points are specially to be observed in the present situation in the Balkans—Austria is thoroughly hated by the lesser nationalities, and as she has wronged and robbed Turkey, she is likely to find herself involved in a struggle with the forces of all those nationalities plus the army of Turkey. That such a war is likely to come is the opinion of "Viator," a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) who has traveled the length and breadth of the Balkan Peninsula and testifies both to the hatred of the Slavs for the "Schwabs," as they nickname the Austrians, and also to the belief of the Slavs that Austria is bent on pushing her way to Salonica. On this point "Viator" writes:

"The tale, in which all—Christian, Moslem, priest, schoolmaster, tradesman—agreed, was that Austria was working day and night to make an excuse for advancing. 'Then, unless Europe intervenes, we are lost. As soon as the railway to Uvac is finished she will be ready. Austria never advances except by underhand diplomacy. Why did Austria undertake reforms for Macedonia and select the northern part as her sphere? Because she will allow *no* peace to be established there. She intends to be compelled to occupy it in order to make peace.'"

If Montenegro and Servia have been loud in their clamors against Austria, there have been "curses not loud, but deep" heard in other quarters. Even Turkey, amid the triumph of her new Parliament and the successful achievement of her constitution, has spoken in tones quiet but firm. We find a very instructive interview between Achmed Riza, a leading member of the Young Turk party, and a representative of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. Achmed speaks calmly, but never budges from the position that the oldest European friend of Turkey has betrayed her, and amends must be made. After the Turk has repeated over and over again that his country must be righted, the interviewer blandly inquires:

"But don't you think, Achmed Riza Bey, that instead of indulging in these recriminations it would be better to discuss some means of getting over this difficulty?"

To which the Turkish statesman sternly replies:

"Austria can only prove her generosity of intention by acknowledging her error. That would be the noblest course to take. Austria-Hungary has deeply injured us. It is incumbent upon Austria to show her magnanimity by presenting a solution of the difficulty which would satisfy all parties. If Austria could come to an understanding with Turkey, she would secure the whole of that great territory as a field of commerce. The countries she has annexed are of slight value in comparison with this advantage. One way of repairing the wrong would be to give Bosnia and Herzegovina complete autonomy."

The military correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) seriously discusses a war between Austria and Turkey in alliance with the Slavs of the Peninsula. He goes so far as to calculate how many men the parties to such a struggle could put into the field. He thus concludes:

"Assuming the allies to dispose in Servia 200,000 Servians, 200,000 Turks, 20,000 Montenegrins, and perhaps another 20,000 miscellaneous guerillas, not less than 500,000 Austrians would be required to fight the necessary battles and hold the territory occupied.

"Having regard to the above figures, it is clearly apparent that an Austro-Balkan war must be one of almost first-class magnitude, involving in any case great expenditure of men and money. Whether Baron Aehrenthal has been wilfully blind to facts, or has erred through ignorance, it seems scarcely possible that he can now fail to regret having pursued his policy by high-handed methods. Had a round sum of money been in the first place offered to Turkey as the price of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is highly probable that the long-standing occupation of those provinces might readily have been converted by such peaceable means into permanent possession. But in existing conditions it seems fairly certain that only after a victorious war can Austria hope to gain her ends."

THE HUMAN CAUSE OF EFFICIENCY

THIS is an age of machinery, and we are apt to think, when one concern is more efficient than another, that we must look for the cause in improved machines. We are told, however, by Walter M. McFarland, writing in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, December), that the basic cause of increased efficiency is now, as it always was, improvement in men and not in machines. The advent of machinery, has, indeed, made the human part of the problem a little more difficult, but it has not essentially altered it. Says Mr. McFarland:

"In the early days of hand workmanship, men were either their own masters or, at least, worked in small groups where they were thoroughly under the master's eye, so that questions of organization did not enter. The advent of the steam-engine, and following it the growth of the factory system, changed the problem of craftsmanship almost completely and in a way to make the questions of organization and discipline somewhat analogous to those obtaining in military organizations. When the factories were still small and the masters could be personally acquainted with every man, so that there was a personal touch, there was still something of pride on the part of all decent workmen in rendering an adequate return for the wage received; but with the development into the huge establishments of recent years this personal touch has been entirely lost, and it is an undoubted fact that there has been a tendency on the part of the men to render less than an adequate return for their wage.

WALTER M. MCFARLAND.

There is a mistaken tendency, he says, to assume that the human beings in our industrial system are mere machines.

"Two methods are always open in handling large bodies of men—by leading or by driving. With work that requires no particular skill and mere brute strength, the method of driving may succeed moderately; this was the method, in both ancient and modern times, of handling slaves. Where the skill of the workmen is involved, however, driving is practically out of the question. Something can be accomplished, but there is almost sure to be a reduction in quality of product. We then come to exactly what was found two thousand years ago in the military organization—that to get zealous and efficient work, an adequate reward must be offered.

"It can hardly be asserted with confidence that in industrial lines the perfect system of reward has yet been discovered—that is, one which, while perfectly just in theory to master and man, is accepted cheerfully by both. Piece-work seemed very promising (and it certainly is just) but in one way it did even more than was expected. It proved almost always that the men had produced so much less than was easily possible that the masters would have been more than human if they had not cut the piece-work rate, and, of course, the result was strikes and other troubles. Then came the premium system, which seemed to be entirely fair to both masters and men; but the labor organizations are against this because they claim that it leads men to produce too much, thereby throwing many out of employment. Others, like Mr. F. W. Taylor and his followers, have shown very admirably how a proper bonus system would produce the proper results, altho this would doubtless be opposed by the labor agitators. There can be no doubt whatever that all of these systems have shown very thoroughly that they do offer an adequate reward to men who are willing to be fair, and that, as a result, the efficiency of work and of the plants is enormously increased. It will, of course, be understood that it is assumed that the other essentials of success—proper organization, modern labor-saving methods, etc., are to go along with the factor specially affecting the *personnel*—but I believe that the human factor is vastly the more important."

The writer illustrates his point by reference to the history of the United States Navy for forty years past. He believes that it shows the direct dependence of every increase in efficiency on the improvement of the men by stimulation of their interest in some way. He ends by saying:

"I assume that it will not be supposed, because I do not discuss other vital elements to efficiency, such as proper organization, thorough discipline, specialization, etc., that I underrate them, but it has seemed to me that in many of the schemes which are put forward for increased efficiency there is too great a tendency to assume that the human beings who have to carry them out are machines. This mistake is akin to that which is so often made where it is believed that an evil can be cured by simply passing a law against it, forgetting that public opinion must be back of the law.

"In these days, some branches of business, notably advertising and selling, are showing a firm belief in the truth of Pope's saying, 'The proper study of mankind is man,' with splendid results. They aim to show a man that it is to his interest to buy. What we have to do in production is to show the men that it is to their interest to produce with the highest efficiency. The most practical way to do this—is it not indeed the only way?—is to provide an adequate reward. The rare men who are sure to rise to higher positions are naturally satisfied with this as their reward; but the vast majority can not hope to rise higher than skilled artificers.

"These men have exactly the same human nature as the executives of the establishment, and what causes the executives to be efficient will certainly have the same effect upon the workmen—and this is adequate reward for the highest efficiency."

A LIVING HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

THAT rheumatism may be relieved by injections of bee-poison, administered by the bees themselves through the instruments provided by nature for that purpose, has long been known, altho not many physicians have been radical enough to use the method in their current practise. A recent inquiry into the origin of this odd "bee-cure" and its actual results, confirms the popular tradition of its efficacy. Says Dr. A. Cartaz, writing in *La Nature* (Paris):

"It is a popular belief, in many parts of France and other countries, that the stings of bees constitute a sovereign remedy against rheumatism of the joints. This belief, which, as we shall see, is justified by authentic facts, probably arose from some accident. A bee-keeper, or a simple peasant, may have been stung by a bee and have noted the disappearance of a rheumatic pain of long standing. Such was the case of Mr. De Gasparin as reported by Dr. Desjardins, fifty years ago, in *L'Union Médicale*. A rheumatic affection of the joints had caused him continued suffering, and he had in vain used the waters of Aix and St. Laurent, when he was one day stung seriously by a wasp in his right wrist. The arm, which had been very painful, swelled at once, but the pain, at the same time, diappeared. Seeing this happy result, the victim caused himself voluntarily to be stung on other parts of the body, and the rheumatism was cured.

"It would be difficult to ascertain at what epoch this new treatment took its place as an acknowledged method; bee-culture dates back to the earliest times, and it is probable that the accident just described happened in other circumstances. A professor in Oxford University, Dr. Ainley Walker, has for some months past been investigating this subject, and the data that he has gathered from physicians and patients indicate clearly that the poison of bees has a quieting action on rheumatic pains. . . . Besides precise

facts, Dr. Walker has numerous indications from hearsay evidence Physicians report that the belief is wide-spread in the United States and in Cornwall, Shropshire, and other English counties. . . . The French and English journals of apiculture have also published numerous examples."

Precise evidence on this matter has also been furnished by Dr. Téré, a practising physician of Marburg, in Styria. In 1888 he published a very clear series of observations on the effects of this treatment. Since that time he has continued to treat numerous patients by this method, and the number of his cases is now above seven hundred. The writer says of his observations:

"According to Dr. Téré, the pain due to the sting is often severe, but if the precaution is taken to withdraw the sting from the wound, it soon disappears. In three or four hours the irritant effect gives place to a swelling which extends around the sting. . . . After a series of three or four operations, the patient acquires a real immunity, which persists about six months, and prevents irritation or swelling at subsequent inoculations. This immunity has been remarked by all bee-keepers. . . . For rheumatic patients a series of stings is necessary to cause immunity. Sometimes a single treatment is enough: with one patient treated at Marburg eight stings effected an immediate cure. . . . Generally, however, and especially in old cases, there must be hundreds. . . . .

THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S PARK. VIEW MAGNIFIED, TAKEN BY CARRIER-PIGEON.

This place, inaccessible to the public, was photographed by a pigeon.

WORK OF FEATHERED PHOTOGRAPHERS.

"It would be interesting to determine the curative agent in bees' stings. Is it the active principle discovered by Phisalix? Is it simply the formic acid that the liquid contains? Dr. Lamarche believes that this latter hypothesis is correct, and he has supported his view by injecting patients with formic acid hypodermically. A woman attacked with acute rheumatism of the shoulder, which prevented the slightest movement, was cured in two sittings by injections of one grain of formic acid.

"Professor Walker would be inclined to agree with this opinion if it had been thoroughly demonstrated, as some of his correspondents assert, that after the absorption of formiates or of formic acid, they had seen painful and deep-seated rheumatism disappear. I think that the cure is rather due to the introduction, in successive and continued doses, of a special toxin contained in the bee-poison, which neutralizes the infectious toxins that are the cause of the rheumatismal process.

"Whatever may be the interpretation of the facts, it is certain, at any rate, that bee-stings have in certain cases (we may not venture to say all, altho this is Dr. Téré's conviction) given decisive curative results, when ordinary treatment has given no relief. It must also be said that the stings of these insects have sometimes occasioned serious injury, . . . but in the case of so serious a malady, which resists so many curative agents, external or internal, we can afford to run some risks, taking the precaution not to apply the remedy except under expert advice."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PIGEONS AS PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHS have been successfully taken in Germany with cameras fastened to carrier-pigeons. The use of birds for this purpose, we are told by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, January), originated with a Cronberg apothecary, Dr. Neubronner, who for years has trained pigeons to carry packages of considerable weight to and from his shop. Dr. Neubronner finds that a pigeon can carry a weight of 75 grains, and if this be attached to its back, where the bird is strongest, can transport it quite easily to distances of 60 to 90 miles. Dr. Gradenwitz tells us:

"Now it so happened that a pigeon that used to be quite punctual, remained fully a month on its way, so that the question arose as to where it might have stayed in the mean time. In order to decide this, it occurred to Dr. Neubronner that he might attach to his pigeon a small photographic camera, allowing some distinct views to be taken during a flight of about 20 meters a second.

"After testing this camera from an express train, Dr. Neubronner proceeded to perform his first experiments on carrier-pigeons as photographers, and the first pictures, which were two by two centimeters in size, were considered quite satisfactory as preliminary results. As the inventor soon realized the scope of this idea, he ordered from a good mechanic a larger camera with a better objective and films of four by four centimeters, with a view to further improving those views. This camera having been fixt to the pigeon's breast with a thin board of hard wood, was kept in position on the back of the bird by means of straps. A small india-rubber ball, allowing the air slowly to escape, would effect the instantaneous opening of the shutter in due time. As the air issued from the ball the latter collapsed more and more, while disengaging the shutter at regular intervals, which were readily predetermined. Dr. Neubronner was thus able to secure eight consecutive views, but the capacity of the apparatus is likely to be increased up to 30 views, so that, with intervals of half a minute, a distance of 15 kilometers could be covered nearly continuously. As a pigeon is able to transport 75 grains to a distance ten times as great, no essential difficulties will be met with in carrying this idea out in practise. It is interesting that the German patent office, owing to the prevalent erroneous views as to the small carrying capacity of pigeons, should at first have been rather skeptical in regard to Dr. Neubronner's invention, granting the patent only after being satisfied of his claims by the demonstration of some photographic records actually taken by pigeons."

This process would seem to be specially adapted to taking photographic records from a bird's-eye perspective, and the German War Department soon became interested. Dr. Neubronner was entrusted with the taking of views from two kilometers distance of the Tegel Water Works, which are quite similar to a fortress. Being unable to use any local dove-cote, he built the transportable cote shown in one of the photographs. A dark room on the car allowed the pictures taken to be developed immediately. The pigeon during its ascent is able to see to 20 miles distance. We read further:

"On the occasion of a lecture recently delivered at Cronberg, Dr. Neubronner exhibited a carrier-pigeon equipped with his apparatus, as illustrated herewith, as well as some pigeon pictures magnified on a screen. Special interest was aroused in some views

taken of the park in Friedrichshof Castle, accessible to nobody, which strikingly demonstrated the possibility of using carrier pigeons for obtaining pictures of beleaguered forts.

"The invention and practical use of dirigible air-ships, so far from reducing the utility of this ingenious process, would seem to increase its possibilities. Air-ships would, in fact, allow a number of carrier-pigeons to be launched from considerable height behind the front of the enemy on the positions of the latter, and as these pigeons would take their views from a moderate height, the balloon would not require to be taken to the various positions necessitated by the photographic work, but could permanently remain at considerable height, thus being relatively safe against the projectiles of the enemy. Those two inventions would thus serve to supplement one another."

Our illustrations are from *The Illustrated London News*.

HOW BEAUTY DEPENDS ON THE TEETH

MOST people will readily agree that no one can be beautiful without good teeth; but it is not generally realized that the teeth affect the appearance of the face in many ways beside their own color and arrangement. We are told by Dr. H. B. Mitchell, of Elmira, N. Y., writing in *Dental Cosmos*, that in order to insure beauty and symmetry in the face, the teeth must be maintained in normal position and condition, and that this often means constant attention in early childhood. Says Dr. Mitchell:

"Your child breathes through his mouth, and his teeth are not in normal occlusion [do not shut together properly]. You are aware of these conditions and still you allow this perversion of functions to exist until the child grows to be 12 years of age, if he lives long enough, and then you awake to the realization of the fact that something is wrong. Nature has spent more than half of the time allotted to her for developing the osseous structure of the child's face, and then you expect to readjust this organism to render it serviceable with the aid of your mechanical ability!

"You regulate the teeth, extract two or three, and tho you somewhat reduce the deformity and gruesome expression of the face you are dissatisfied with the result, because nature's architectural plan has been spoiled—the features do not harmonize with the rest of the head, and the balance is imperfect.

"If you would but study the growth of the facial bones of your child and understand the forces which produce this development, you could not help appreciating the necessity of assisting nature at an early date by bringing these forces into their proper influence. Remove the obstructions from the nose of your child in his fourth year or earlier; see that the faucial tonsils are not abnormally large, and study the normal occlusion of the inclined planes of the deciduous teeth [the way in which they shut together]; watch the locking of the first permanent molars, and if they do not occlude properly, have them placed in their normal position. That a normal occlusion does exist in all types is a fact that has been accepted by the scientists for the last 20 years. If you do not understand this normal occlusion, familiarize yourself with the manner in which the inclined planes of the human teeth occlude. Learn how man masticates his food."

Dr. Mitchell declares that one inclined plane in malposition, one rotated tooth, one abnormal restoration by means of a poor filling, or one extraction, is sufficient to spoil a face which might otherwise show harmonious lines. He continues:

"Do not feed your child with predigested food—with hash and croquettes—after these imperfections have been corrected, but make him chew hard bread-crusts, round steak, etc. In other words, compel the child to exercise the muscles of mastication as you do the muscles of locomotion, thereby improving his digestion and consequent nourishment.

"If the muscles are developed, the strain exerted by them upon the supporting osseous parts will necessarily develop their structure. If the muscles do not perform their normal functions, however, the osseous structure will undergo abnormal development. If you would have your child grow to be a runner, you would not keep him indoors for a month before a race, and what is true of one part of the human system is true of another.

"The mother takes her child to a professional man, calling his attention to the child's crooked teeth. The instinct of the parent precedes science. But how many guardians have been put off with the statement that the twelfth year is the proper time for adjusting malformations, and that the nervous strain connected with such correction would be detrimental to the child's health? If an animal can not masticate its food, will it thrive?

THE CAMERA THAT TAKES REAL "BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS."

"The harmfulness of such advice is elucidated by the fact that by leaving the child's teeth in malocclusion the normal development of the jaw-bones is prevented. Considering, then, that each jaw-bone stands in close relationship to nine bones of the head, it is evident that the whole enclosure of the brain is being retarded in its development. Men need not be scientists to understand what influence this condition will have on a child's nervous system."

Statistics show that the child grows in weight as soon as this strained condition is relieved by moving the teeth to their normal position, thereby permitting the bones to develop freely. Further:

"Common sense tells us that if a child's arm be put into a splint for six years, atrophy of the osseous and muscular tissues will ensue, and a nervous tension of the whole system be produced. With the removal of this splint the child's nervous system is immediately relieved. But even then the child's one arm will never

attain the proportions of his other, for too large a portion of the period during which the tissues develop has been lost. This illustration only partly emphasizes the former statement, that the development of the osseous inclosures of the brain, which is the citadel of control of the organism, needs the most careful consideration. If you would have your child look beautiful, his brain must not be confined within too small a space, as the face is but the window of intelligence, or the mirror of man's soul. Any imperfection of the system is portrayed in the face. Therefore, the correct functioning of the muscles, having a crushing strength of one hundred pounds or more, in their influence upon man's most powerful organ, the brain, must be carefully observed.

"Every part of the dental anatomy, the cusps, the fissures, and the occlusion, must be preserved as nature intended them. If one tooth of a set of geared wheels be broken, the engineer would immediately have it replaced to restore the efficiency of his machine. Why should the masticating apparatus be neglected? This principle of preservation does not pertain to orthodontia alone, but to the general practise of dentistry.

"Do not extract either the deciduous or the permanent teeth. See that each is in its normal position and that the one hundred and thirty-four inclined planes are performing their natural functions. Only then a child can develop perfectly and exhibit the highest standard of beauty that is inherent to his type."

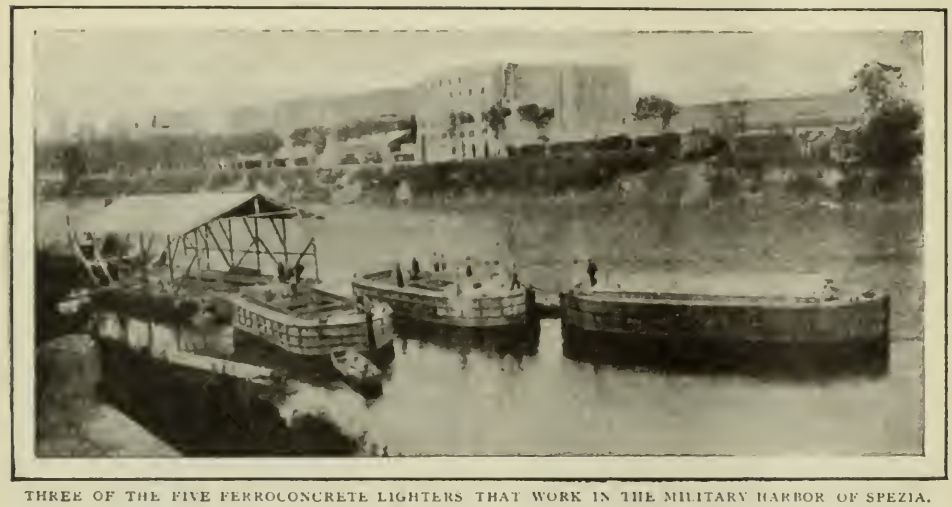
GEOLOGY AIDED BY PHOTOGRAPHY—The character and thickness of geological strata at any given point may be ascertained by drilling. This operation, however, gives no clue to the direction of the strata through which the drill passes. An ingenious device, recently invented in France, enables the geologist to ascertain this by means of photography. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 21):

"The device recently described by Jean Flarin . . . is simple, dispensing with all clock-work and other complicated mechanism. It is composed of a brass box full of water, in which is suspended, by means of rubber bands, a small photographic apparatus of great simplicity; under this are a magnetic needle and a phosphorescent disk. To work the apparatus, the disk, which is covered with calcium sulfid, is first made very phosphorescent by burning near it several centimeters of magnesium ribbon; the disk becomes sufficiently luminous for four or five hours to enable a watch to be read in darkness. The photographic apparatus is then charged and closed and filled with water at the same temperature as that in the bore-hole. This done the head of the boring-tool is caused to strike the bottom of the hole so as to make a characteristic mark. Then the device is lowered to the bottom with care and the objective is uncovered. A long exposure is made—about twenty to thirty minutes—and the image of the compass-needle with that of the marks on the strata are fixt on the sensitive plate. When the apparatus has been drawn up and the plate developed, the observer thus has at his disposal all the elements to determine exactly the direction of the strata at the bottom of the bore-hole."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOATS MADE OF CONCRETE

THE new use of reenforced concrete for the construction of boats has already been noticed in these columns. We now reproduce from *The Illustrated London News* (December 12) some interesting pictures of concrete vessels built for the Italian navy, together with parts of an article on the subject from *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Ohio). Says this paper:

"Perhaps the most unique and surprizing development in the use of concrete in recent years is the use of this material in boat-building. The discovery of the merits of reenforced concrete for boat-building, however, is as old as reenforced concrete itself. We find in searching the early history of reenforced concrete that M. Lambot, a Frenchman, constructed the first reenforced-concrete structure, a boat, in the year 1850, and in 1855 exhibited it at the Paris Exposition. The honor of the discovery of the properties of reenforced concrete is usually credited to M. Joseph Monier, a Parisian gardener, but M. Lambot's patent dated 1855 shows conclusively that the credit belongs to him instead of Monier, whose first work was done in 1861. In 1896, an Italian firm, the Signori Gabellini of Rome, built a 150-ton reenforced-concrete barge for use on the Tiber. This barge proved so successful that a number of other boats have since been built in France and Italy.



THREE OF THE FIVE FERROCONCRETE LIGHTERS THAT WORK IN THE MILITARY HARBOR OF SPEZIA.

"This industry, which is rapidly developing in Europe, should induce American enterprise to construct boats for American inland waters, especially for coastwise trade.

"The Moechel & Lowther Engineering Company, of Kansas City, has made a very thorough investigation relative to the use of concrete boats for carrying freight on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. This company constructed two models, one a power-propelled concrete boat, and the other a freight barge. These were placed on exhibition several months ago in a tank of water. They showed remarkable buoyancy and stability. They are the 'curiosity' of the passers-by, whether pedestrians, in carriages, or on the street-car. . . . Designs have been made by the Moechel & Lowther Engineering Company for a barge 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, drawing 3½ feet, carrying under a full load about 300 tons. This barge was designed especially for Missouri-River transportation, 3½ feet being the maximum safe draft on this river in low stage of water.

"Estimates from designs show that these boats can be built at half the cost of steel or about the same cost as wooden boats. Where a number of boats are built from the same forms, the cost is even less than for wood. These boats never have to be painted, and repairs caused by accidents can easily and quickly be repaired by the crew, carrying on board a few bags of cement and sand. The boats are furnished with water-tight compartments which make them practically unsinkable; and, as concrete improves with age, the life of a concrete boat should be practically unlimited.

"The effects of shocks, such as are caused by docking and being fouled by sand-bars, have been carefully considered in these designs. It is believed that a concrete boat properly designed will not suffer as much damage as a wooden or steel boat under like circumstances. This also has been proven by experiments made by the Italian Government on concrete and steel vessels. In an intentional encounter the concrete boat suffered much less than did the steel boat. This and like experiments made by the Italian naval experts have led their Government to adopt a reenforced concrete belt for armoring its war-ships. This extreme test should convince the most skeptical that concrete, properly reenforced, will answer admirably for boat-building.

"It is a safe conclusion that the great victories achieved by concrete structures built on land will at least be equaled by floating structures built on rivers, lakes, and possibly high seas. How greatly such a construction will advance the river and lake trade of our country, we will leave to our readers to guess. Cheapness, utility, and strength, and practically indestructibility by time, is a combination of quality possest by one material only—concrete."

THE FERROCONCRETE BARGE "LIGURIA" IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ON A PONTOON.

A FERROCONCRETE BARGE (USED FOR CARRYING COAL) IN THE WATER

SURGICAL TRANSPLANTATION

SPECIAL experimentation along this line is going on in France in the physiological laboratory of Dr. Carrel, who has been specially successful in "splicing" injured arteries and in replacing sections of arteries with veins. He has also, upon occasion, attempted to transplant such organs as the kidneys. These experiments have, so far, been performed only on animals, but Dr. Carrel hopes soon to have perfected his method so that it will be possible, by its aid, to save scores of human lives yearly. Similar researches have been going on in the Rockefeller Institute in New York, and remarkable accounts of what has been accomplished along this line have appeared in the daily press. These doubtless must be taken with a grain of salt. A contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, November 7) thus summarizes what Dr. Carrel has already accomplished:

"Carrel's experiments have shown that it is possible to separate completely from the organism portions of arteries or veins, and even important organs such as the kidneys, and to transplant them successfully to another part of the same subject, or to another animal of the same species. Survival of the animal after such transplantation has never been long . . . but it has been clearly demonstrated that such grafting is possible. A perfected technique . . . will doubtless make it more durable.

"The application to human surgery of methods for transplanting whole organs appears to belong to a somewhat distant future, and the combination of circumstances that will permit its realization will rarely occur. This is not the case, however, with sutures of arteries and veins and their transplantation. . . . The particular conditions of the disease may prevent the reunion of arteries, end to end, and then we may make a 'splice' with a piece of vein of nearly the same size, taken from the same subject. This experiment has succeeded several times with animals. . . . The vein grows rapidly thicker and adapts itself extraordinarily soon to its new functions. . . . . .

"An artery has also been caused to discharge directly into a vein. In these cases valves and capillaries fulfil their duties somewhat badly after reversal of the circulation, but several experimenters have essayed to prove that this difficulty is not insurmountable.

"The object of the researches undertaken in the Carrel laboratory is to establish new methods of physiological investigation and of surgical treatment. The experiments in transplantation of veins have been carried out to investigate the possibility of a new treatment of arterial wounds and aneurisms.

"When a person has been run over by a carriage or a car, or a bone has been broken and violently displaced, causing rupture of an artery, the walls of the vessel are lacerated for a considerable distance, . . . and so irregularly that suture can not be attempted. The most prudent method is ligature and the result of this is often disastrous, the appearance of gangrene necessitating the amputation of the limb. In cases of this kind it may now be possible to cut away large sections of the crusht artery and to reestablish the circulation at once by the transplantation of a segment of the jugular or some other vein. As this treatment would be reserved for subcutaneous ruptures, asepsis would be perfect. In open wounds, ligature would always be wiser."

It will be noted that the "splicing" of an artery with a vein has been successfully performed only on dogs. It would be somewhat rash, Dr. Carrel thinks, to assert at present that it would be equally successful in the human subject. There are, however, other possible applications of the method. For instance, in certain kinds of goitre, the reversal of the circulation in the thyroid gland has been found beneficial. It has even been suggested that it may be possible to send arterial blood to the brain through the veins when the arteries have been made useless by disease. In other cases, also, where the arteries leading to the brain are unduly dilated and are supplying too much blood to that organ, the introduction of a section of vein may serve as a pressure-reduction valve.

Discussion of this kind, however, is purely theoretical; and much more experimentation will be necessary before surgeons will be sure enough of their technique to apply it to man.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY—An account of a Russian who has reached the age of 136 without using any of the patent medicines which seem to form the chief diet of our centenarians who write testimonials for newspaper advertising is given from data in the *Medizinische Wochenschrift* of St. Petersburg by *The Hospital* (London, December 12). Says this paper:

"We need hardly say that our informant bears a reputation for the strictest integrity and the highest scientific accuracy. Nevertheless, we must disclaim any responsibility for the astonishing account which follows: Andreas Schmidt was born on September 5, 1772, and served in the Reval Regiment for many years, taking part in the historic campaigns against Napoleon. In 1798 he accompanied Suvarof's brigade across the Alps, and later on he took part in the skirmishes which the army of pursuit waged against the French troops retreating from Moscow. His military career is probably unique, as he remained on active service until he was 86 years of age, his final campaign being the Crimean War.

"In 1858 he was pensioned, and since then he has lived quietly, carrying the weight of his years well. He is able to go about, and talks and hears well. During the last few years, however, his sight has been gradually failing, and he has suffered from arthritic pains. To his medical interviewer he declares that he had never indulged in alcoholic drinks, and never smoked. His diet is by no means restricted, and even at present, when he is 136 years of age, he eats his meals with a hearty appetite."

SAN FRANCISCO'S IRRELIGION

THE black record of San Francisco is set down unsparingly by one of her clergymen, George E. Burlingame, in the "series of authoritative papers upon religious and denominational conditions in great American cities" published in the Baptist *Standard* (Chicago, December 26). "From its origin in 1846 to this hour," the writer asserts, "San Francisco has maintained a unique position among American cities as being entitled to the preeminence in godlessness and immorality." This, he maintains, "is the judgment of its most faithful historians," and he cites the late Hubert Howe Bancroft, who described San Francisco in its earlier days as being "a community in which being a religious man was considered not exactly a crime, but only a misfortune." The present conditions can not be understood, we are told, without a reference to its historical background. Of this we read:

"There were not wanting an element of godly people, in these first days. Among the arrivals from the Eastern States were many earnest Christians of the Puritan type, and these laid the foundations for evangelical Christianity. A Protestant minister from Honolulu was chosen as chaplain for the town late in 1848, and the next year witnessed the founding of several 'First' churches. Yet the predominant character of the people was godless, and from the beginning moral conditions were almost hopelessly bad. The annalist of these early days, Soule, describes with graphic fidelity the dissipation, revelry, and shameless indulgence in uncontrolled vice, which prevailed. In his desperate effort to cover the case, he resorts at last to this series of expressive adjectives: '"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." This maxim abundantly satisfies the excitement-craving, money-seeking, luxurious-living, reckless, heaven-earth-and-hell-daring citizens of San Francisco.' This characterization was written when the city was five years old; but the city has never lost its right to this superb aggregation of hyphenated verbiage."

As surely as Plymouth Rock and Salem Church and the Puritan Fathers of Boston fixt the ideals and shaped the religious life of Boston and its environs for three centuries after the *Mayflower* compact, it is affirmed, "just so surely did the unhallowed and godless crew of adventurers pouring through the Golden Gate and Emigrant Gap in '49 fix the ideals and shape the religious life of San Francisco and its environs for the six decades since their advent." Nor has the subsequent "more godly stream of immigration from the East been potent to check the blight and regenerate the moral life of the city." We read further:

"From the earliest days San Francisco has been the familiar home and haunt of the gambler, the harlot, the libertine, and the drunkard. The moral forces indeed are more virile and potent than in the early days; but the powers of darkness are more appalling in their syndicated strength, and the muddied current is a broader and a deeper stream than that which swirled around Portsmouth Square in the '50's. Here is the home, and the last lurking place, of the prize-fight in its most unblushing brutality. Here 'Battling' Nelson wins the laurels which lead to an Illinois municipal office (with apologies to Hegewisch). Here 20,000, more or less, of men and boys, and—God pity us!—women too, gather on Independence day, or Thanksgiving day, or Christmas day, to see two men fight to a finish under a license duly issued by the city council. The prize-fighter is the hero of the schoolboy's dreams and the inspiration of his ambitions.

"The slot-machine offers to the youth and manhood of the city a less exciting, but less costly and more convenient means of diversion. Their right to run openly is not disputed by city ordinance or police scruple; and the 3,000 of them which are in constant use operate under license from the city, bringing in the precious revenue of $40 per year, and turning out their finished product of idleness, dissipation, lost manhood, and ruined homes; but the city gets the $40, and it helps to pay the police force.

"Barbary Coast is unique. There, sin does not flaunt itself; it has no need, for it is naked and open. A distinguished minister from the East recently visited the missions and also the resorts on the Barbary Coast—dance-halls, brothels, and wine-rooms. There was much that he did not see; the wretched wine-dumps where the lowest dregs of humanity gravitate; the opium-dens where white and yellow men lie in stupid and shameful degradation; the Oriental brothels where girls are locked behind grim prison bars; the monstrous 'cribs'—now suppresst—where prostitution was maintained at wholesale under municipal supervision. These latter features my friend did not observe; but the milder forms of vice which he witnessed led him to say that in all the world he had never seen such hideous vice and open shame—New York and London and Paris not excepted. Chicago had nothing to compare with it, even ten years ago. Barbary Coast is a revelation of the possible degradation of human life, which brings a pain to the soul that sees it, not soon eased nor forgotten."

For sixty years the proportion of saloons to population has been about 1 to 100. Since the great fire of 1906 the license fee has increased to $500, and bar-rooms have been separated from groceries But there are 2,291 licenses in force for drinking resorts, not including groceries, most of which sell liquor, nor the liquor stores, of which there are a multitude. "The city loves amusement as few communities do; and in no line has the reconstruction of the city been more rapid and extensive than in the line of amusement enterprises." But "the general average of productions is low, and even the newspaper reports of the plays are sometimes grossly improper and unfit to read." Finally:

"California enjoys the shameful distinction of being one of the two or three States in the Union which have no Sunday law. There has never been a statutory incentive to the observance of the Christian Lord's day as a day of rest and worship. The early industries of the city and State—mining and shipping—were peculiarly conducive to neglect of such a day. . . . The charming climate, assuring 275 rainless days in the year, with a mean average temperature of 55° and a minimum of 36° degrees, fixt the character of popular Sunday observance as a day of feasting and carnivals and reveling and sport."

THE FALSE "GIFT OF TONGUES"

ONE member of the band who went forth into foreign lands equipped only with the "gift of tongues" has returned to admit the gift was not of God. A year or more ago the movement so named was rife in parts of this country and several accounts of "manifestations" were presented in this paper. Now *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) gives the story of Mabel Collins, "a pretty girl of eighteen years," who, having succeeded in returning home after wanderings in India and South America, "looks like a woman of fifty." The story in her own words is this:

"We were driven out of New York. We were members of the Holy Ghost sect and we had the gift of tongues and went out to teach the rest of the world the real Christ. We decided to sail to London. We escaped a great shipwreck, but they would not receive us there. Then six of us got the call to go to India. We went from London and reached Calcutta in July. Mr. McElroy, who led us, thought we could do great things in India.

"Besides me, there were three girls from New York and two from Philadelphia. We nearly starved in Calcutta and went to the north. We reached Benares a month later. There two of our girls disappeared. They were very pretty and there were some Indians we met who liked them very much. We were destitute, and the girls—well, they just vanished. We didn't complain to the authorities, because we knew pretty well where they had gone. They are now in harems and I can't blame them much. We did not have the real gift, and life was far more terrible than I can tell you.

"Again we went north to Lucknow. Another girl, Mabel Charles, of New York, was taken from us one night after we had camped for the night. There were some wild hill men who rode down and stopt at our camp. Next morning all were gone. There were only three of us left, Mr. McElroy and Lillie Thomas and

1, and we went back to Calcutta. From there we sailed to Buenos Aires to join the others. We had even harder times in Argentina than in India. Then my parents succeeded in getting me home. Our gift of tongues was not from God. It was from some devil."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S "BENEVOLENT TRUSTS"

MR. ROCKEFELLER urges doing "with what you can give to others as you do with what you want to keep for yourself and your children": that is, "put it into a trust." He would have men as careful with the money spent for the benefit of others as if it were being laid aside for one's own family use. He would engage directors who will make it a life work to manage, "with our personal cooperation, this business of benevolence properly and effectively." This is the motive and purpose at the bottom of what he calls "the benevolent trust," and in *The World's Work* (January), where his reminiscences are appearing, he speaks of the plan of his organized personal charities, a system in which he is a pioneer operator. The need for such organization as his is emphasized when we contemplate the assertion that "enough money has been squandered on unwise educational projects to have built up a national system of higher education adequate to our needs if the money had been properly directed to that end." Mr. Rockefeller commends the effectiveness of the Roman-Catholic Church in its charitable enterprises through the perfection of organization. The corporations which manage the business side of benefactions, says Mr. Rockefeller, "to be successful must have the help of men who have been trained along practical lines." Further:

"We can not afford to have great souls who are capable of doing the most effective work slaving to raise the money. That should be a business man's task, and he should be supreme in managing the machinery of the expenses. The teachers, the workers, and the inspired leaders of the people should be relieved of these pressing and belittling money cares. They have more than enough to do in tilling their tremendous and never fully occupied field, and they should be free from any care which might in any wise divert them from that work.

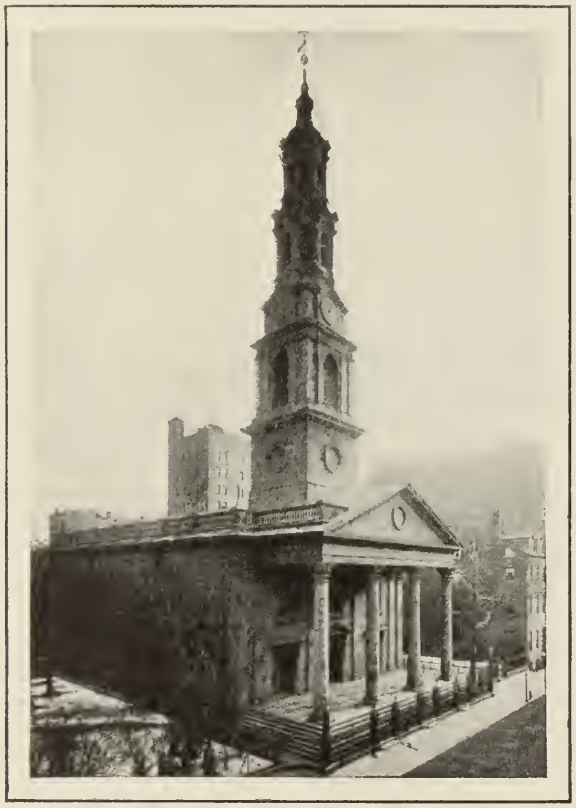
"When these benevolent trusts come into active being, such organizations on broad lines will be sure to attract the brains of the best men we have in our commercial affairs, as great business opportunities attract them now. Our successful business men as a class, and the exceptions only prove the truth of the assertion, have a high standard of honor. I have sometimes been tempted to say that our clergymen could gain by knowing the essentials of business life better. The closer association with men of affairs would, I think, benefit both classes. People who have had much to do with ministers and those who hold confidential positions in our churches have at times had surprizing experiences in meeting what is sometimes practised in the way of ecclesiastical business, because these good men have had so little of business training in the workaday world."

The whole system of proper relations, whether in commerce, in the Church, or in sciences, asserts Mr. Rockefeller, rests on honor. "Able business men seek to confine their dealings to people who tell the truth and keep their promises; and the representatives of the Church, who are often prone to attack business men as a type of what is selfish and mean, have some great lessons to learn, and they will gladly learn them as these two types of workers grow closer together." We read:

"The benevolent trusts when they come will raise these standards; they will look the facts in the face; they will applaud and sustain the effective workers and institutions; and they will uplift the intelligent standard of good work in helping all the people chiefly to help themselves. There are already signs that these combinations are coming, and coming quickly, and in the directorates of these trusts you will eventually find the flower of our American manhood, the men who not only know how to make money, but who accept the great responsibility of administering it wisely."

ABANDONING AN "UNPROFITABLE" CHURCH

A GREAT outcry has been raised in New York over the announced plan of Trinity Church to abandon St. John's Chapel, in Varick Street, because the congregations have become too small to make its continuance economically advisable. Some think it should be preserved as a historic landmark and example of Colonial architecture, while others condemn a retreat from the tenement districts as a piece of religious time-serving. The people are there, say these critics, and the better plan would be to sustain the chapel and adopt new means to fill the pews. The Salvation Army has offered to do this if given the chance. Bishop Greer



ST. JOHN'S, VARICK STREET, NEW YORK,
The church which is threatened because it no longer "pays."

and Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, indorse the action of the Trinity Corporation, so there is no doubt much to be said on that side, but *The Churchman*, the leading Episcopalian organ, notes that in the statements of these prelates "nothing is said of the people in St. John's parish, of their rights, of their hopes, or of their souls." "Modern public sentiment, not to mention Christian conscience," it declares, "stands aghast at the proposition to abandon a fighting-ground for righteousness in a tenement district and to retreat a mile uptown." Calling attention to the fact that Trinity's wealth is largely derived from the sale of its part of St. John's Park when that plot was converted into the site of a freight station, this paper charges that Trinity "thus indirectly contributed to the degrading conditions which now surround St. John's, and yet it now refuses to use the money gained from ruining the district to sustain a Christian church for the benefit of the helpless in that district."

The Churchman quotes with approval the statement of Dr. Judson, of the Judson Memorial Church, Washington Square, that "the church should cling to the old fields, no matter how discouraging, hopeless, and repugnant the conditions might become." It further replies to the statement made by the rector of Grace

Church that "the Trinity Corporation, like all other organizations, must go where it can do most":

"If this were the whole of the Christian law, surely the combined millions, if not tens of millions, of Trinity and Grace should go to some foreign field, for the harvest would be beyond anything that would be dreamed of in New York under present conditions. But there is another law that is the complement of the foreign-missionary principle, which in a homely and indirect way is exprest in the First Epistle to Timothy: 'But if any provideth not for his own, and specially his own household, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an unbeliever.' The principle of the neighbor applies in Varick Street as well as in the darkest East. As Dr. Huntington says, every parish should raise up its sons and daughters. The sons and daughters, whose sad condition has been at least indirectly brought about by the action of Trinity parish, are of Trinity parish's own household; to fail to provide for them, where they are and as they are, would be a denial of the faith alike under the apostolic and under the modern social conceptions of Christianity."

Trinity Corporation has not escaped the slings and arrows of an ironic lay press in respect to the suggestion that St. John's might be maintained as an "abandoned church." *The Evening Sun* (New York) prints the words of a correspondent who refers to the Trinity tenement-house property in the following sardonic vein:

"To preserve the church as an object of antiquarian and artistic interest would be entirely within the power and province of the Trinity Corporation. Indeed, that Corporation now possesses some of the most interesting relics of the past to be found in Manhattan, and its stern determination not to allow their destruction has frequently evoked the most heated comments. The almost inconceivable labors put forth by the Corporation in behalf of ancient dwelling-places, its passionate defense of the old ways in opposition to the invading and iconoclastic plumber, will never be forgotten by the public. Even to-day the student of the housing problem resorts to real estate owned by the Trinity Corporation to inform himself on the most intricate and delicate points of pre-tenement-reform living-conditions. But of the propriety of discontinuing services in St. John's there can be no doubt. The books of Trinity Corporation show that it was unprofitable. This argument is unanswerable."

The same paper asks, editorially:

"What if the Corporation were to decide that it were unnecessary, because unprofitable, to continue services at Trinity, or at St. Paul's? If public protest failed in one case, why should it be heeded in the other?

"Why should not the spire, now overshadowed by sky-scrapers, come down, and the tombstones in the graveyard be razed, the vaults be filled up, and the most valuable 'unimproved piece of ground in the world,' as the real-estate people say, be turned to 'productive' uses? Would the Trinity Corporation regard it as impertinence for the business men in the Wall-Street neighborhood, especially those of them who were not members of the Protestant-Episcopal Church, to raise a row under such circumstances?

A certain element of public sentiment is exprest by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder in the New York *Evening Post*, in the following "Lines on the Proposed Demolition of St. John's Chapel":

"Guardians of a holy trust
Who, in your rotting tenements,
Housed the people, till the offense
Rose to the Heaven of the Just—
Guardians of an ancient trust
Who, lately, from these little ones
Dashed the cup of water, now
Bind new laurels to your brow
Fling to earth these sacred stones,
Give the altar to the dust!
Here the poor and friendless come—
Desolate the templed home
Of the friendless and the poor,
That your laurels may be sure!
Here beside the frowning walls
Where no more the wood bird calls,
Where once the little children prayed,
Where paradise ye have betrayed!
Here let the temple lay its land
Here bring the altar to the dust—
Guardians of a holy trust!"

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ITALY

THE quantity and quality of religious teaching to be dispensed in schools under public control is agitating other countries than ours at the present time. Indeed, it would be difficult to name a single European country where the relations of church and school seem satisfactorily defined for the nation at large, including the intellectual class and the educational authorities themselves. In Italy there is much bitter feeling on the subject, and there are loud cries for the total "laicisation" of public instruction, which meet with as loud demands for change in the opposite direction.

Among some persons of moderate views, however, there prevails the idea that to eliminate Christianity and all that it connotes is simply to diminish culture, and that the teachings of Christianity should, for this reason, at least be universally inculcated. Says Mr. Gallarati-Scotti in *La Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence):

"When, in order to please those citizens of the State who are entirely without religion, it is suggested to abolish from the schools all that part of education affiliated with the Christian faith; to ignore not only the Catholic doctrines which it is the Church's office to impart, but even Christianity itself, one of the great factors of our civilization and one interwoven with all human life; to keep from our young people a whole division of history, and that just the section of it most aptly setting forth the ideas and the art of the great philosophers and poets, that is to say, the history of religious thought; and to refrain from so much as teaching this branch of history in a scientific spirit even in the universities—then one may surely conclude that in Italy 'neutrality' toward religious teaching means nothing but being inferior to other nations.

"It is not merely the Catholic, but it is the man of culture, the philosopher, or the historian, who feels how damaging it must be for the genuine, broad development of Italy's intellectual life if the opposing parties, in this conflict over neutrality toward religion, try to settle their differences by such radical means. . . . In the great universities of the country we want the comparative study of religions, the philosophy of religion, and the history of Christianity reconstituted. The university must in a modern nation be a center of religious as well as other study, a focus of free critical investigation, and the State should not assume indifference toward scientific treatment of a deep subject occupying the minds of so many thoughtful citizens."

Taking up the question of religion in reference to primary education, this writer—a member of the National Democratic League of Rimini—makes the following complaints:

"Because we feel only too well that religion, in order to be a genuine inspiration, must penetrate to the very roots of one's thought, therefore we do not resign ourselves to allowing that, by the concession of a meager remnant of time at the end of the week devoted to teaching worn-out schoolchildren arid theological principles of faith . . . a vital current of spirituality and light can be infused into the nation. We know from experience how inefficacious is the catechism taught in the primary schools to-day, and what a slight bulwark it affords against the progressing de-Christianization of contemporary society. . . . Nobody feels more seriously than we do the necessity of reforming the system of religious instruction; no one more sincerely believes that religious life is languishing in Italy largely because the doctrines of the Church are not understood at the first, since the theological language of the school catechisms renders obscure those same evangelical truths uttered by Christ in a form comprehensible even to the simplest minds."

La Rassegna Nazionale is a monthly magazine of avowedly Catholic proclivities, so that, when its editors invite attention to Mr. Gallarati-Scotti's remarks, one can not but surmise that the views he expresses coincide with those of a respectable number of Italian laymen who oppose governmental "de-Christianization" of their country's scholastic institutions.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMPOSER OF A NEW AMERICAN OPERA

THE "day of the American operatic composer" is seen approaching by an optimistic writer, Mr. Frederick W. Coburn. The rosiest sign of dawn is to him the fact that Mr. F. S. Converse's romantic grand opera, "The Pipe of Desire," will be produced this season by the Metropolitan Opera Company almost contemporaneously with the presentation of his "Job" by the Cæcilia Verein of Hamburg. The rarity of such a work as an American grand opera is seen in Mr. Coburn's statement that 'preceding Converse's romance there actually have been only three American essays in grand operatic composition." He names N. H. Fry's "Leonora," dating back to 1858; George F. Bristow's 'Rip Van Winkle," and Walter Damrosch's "The Scarlet Letter."

There is, however, at least a fourth, "Zenobia" by Silas Pratt, a Chicago composer, which was produced in New York in the early eighties of the last century. The shortness of this list is explained by Mr. Converse himself in words quoted by Mr. Coburn:

"Only the exacting nature of the work and the temptation, which is probably stronger in the United States than anywhere else, to rush into the first gainful pursuit that offers itself, stand in the way of our having a larger school of native composers than we now have."

Mr. Converse, it is here pointed out, has not done the thing that he deprecates. "Apart from his very considerable native talent, from the impelling temperamental force which would probably have made him a musician if his lot had been cast in the backwoods, Converse represents peculiarly the product of a broad, thorough, and prolonged education." His preparatory years are thus set before us in *The World To-day* (Chicago):

"Precisely such severity of training as is *de rigueur* for the young physician, with his four years of college, four years of medical school, and two or three years of graduate study in Europe, the financial circumstances of this musician permitted and his scholarly disposition exacted.

"Few men in fact who have early achieved eminence in any of the professions have proceeded in a more straightforward course. No obstacles except those due to personal limitations have stood in the way. The father was wealthy. Further back in the line of ancestry were Congregational ministers, leaders in the Puritan hierarchy. A Celtic strain in the blood has been helpful. The place of birth and boyhood, the suburban city of Newton, offered advantages for normal growth. The brothers and sisters, constituting a large family for these days, all attended the public schools. With perfect regularity and high marks, Frederick Converse passed from grammar grades to high school, and thence into Harvard College, with the class of 1893.

"Taste for music, shown from earliest childhood, led Converse to devote himself mostly to the courses offered by the late Prof. J. K. Paine, covering the theory of harmony, counterpoint, instrumentation, canon, and fugue, and the history of the musical arts. Highest honors in music stood to his credit at graduation. At his father's request there followed a few months' experience in a business house. The desire, however, to study music professionally prevailed and led to a year and a half of training under two Boston masters, Carl Baermann and George W. Chadwick, director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Presently, the young Bostonian, following in the footsteps of many Americans who have achieved distinction in music, enrolled himself as a pupil of Rheinberger at the Royal School of Music in Munich, from which he was later graduated with honors. Here he not only studied with one of the strongest and sanest of the great teachers of music, but he came into competition with good musicians of many nationalities.

"The long road of studentship, followed without serious interruptions or harrowing incidents due to poverty or ill-health, ended with Converse's returning to Boston after taking his degree at Munich. He continued, however, to be interested in the problems of musical education. For a time he taught harmony at the New England Conservatory of Music, of which he is still a director and in whose remarkable growth he takes pride. In 1902 he became an instructor in the department of music at Harvard University. He was chosen assistant professor in 1905, a position from which he has since resigned to devote himself to original production."

Mr. Converse has not come to exhibit the "refreshing and spontaneous qualities of romanticism" which now distinguish his output without a thorough grounding in the traditional standards. That he does not show "a certain severity and formalism" as a result of his training is looked upon as evidence of strong personality. His "progress toward full-blown romanticism has been gradual." His earliest work showed "sincere and thorough investigation of the fundamental principles from which the great classical composers started." Gradually he broke away from tradition. "About the beginning of this century Converse produced in rapid succession a series of important works of a romantic, personal, and highly emotional character." They were orchestral works based upon the poetry of Keats and Walt Whitman. His "Mystic Trumpeter" fantasie after Walt Whitman was performed first in 1905 and, says Mr. Coburn, "bids fair to become one of the musical classics." The dramatic poem "Job" had its first hearing in 1907. The opera, save for concert performances, awaits a public verdict. The story is given thus:

FREDERICK S. CONVERSE.
An American whose opera will be heard in New York this winter.

"A brief analysis of the subject-matter of 'The Pipe of Desire,' the words of which were written by Converse's personal friend, George Edward Barton, a Boston architect, will perhaps reveal the kind of work in which this composer delights. The theme of this opera is a tragedy of shepherd life. *Iolan*, a young Arcadian, plans to marry a beautiful maid, *Naoia*. To celebrate the approaching nuptials, certain sylvan creatures, against the wishes of their ruler, the grizzled '*Old One*'—for one of the rules of spirit land is that evil follows whenever the sprites make themselves visible to a human—determine to welcome him to their revels. The disobedience brings fearsome consequences. The somber representative of fate reluctantly agrees to pipe in order that his elfin folk may dance before the peasant. *Iolan* is impelled by the music, first to take part in the mad revel, and finally, in a wild outbreak of gaiety, to snatch from the '*Old One*' his basset horn and attempt to draw music from it.

"Even to touch the weird instrument is absolutely forbidden to mortals. *Iolan* can bring from it only discordant strains, which *Naoia*, who lies on a sick-bed, stricken with a fever, hears afar off, and, led by an irresistible impulse, makes haste to join her lover in the forest. The interval up to her arrival is filled with a recital of *Iolan's* dream of happiness, in which the efforts with which he has prepared his house for the wedding and the plans that have been made for a life of usefulness and delight are glowingly described. The recital is interrupted by the coming of *Naoia*, faint from the hardships of a journey which she was unfit to undertake. Tenderly welcomed by *Iolan*, she dies in his arms, and the luckless swain in rather long-drawn-out anguish perishes by her side. The '*Old One's*' prophecy is thus complete. Around this literary theme Mr. Converse has built up a true opera, with a notable overture and a continuous intertuning of the mystic and somber numbers of the '*Old One*' with the riotous springtime strains of his subjects. The music runs in an alternating current of dark and bright."

WHISTLER VS. RUSKIN

THAT Whistler did not desire money damages from Ruskin, but sought to establish a principle of art criticism, is the Pennells' interpretation of the famous trial. In the sumptuous life of the artist lately published, the authors, Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell, assert that the reason for the suit, "'the spirit of the matter,' was ignored at the time, and has remained a mystery ever since." In 1877 Whistler exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, and aroused a great critical outcry, "the loudest voice and the shrillest" being "that of John Ruskin, leader of taste, critic of art, prophet and propounder of new gospels of 'the Beautiful.'" Whistler, his biographers assert, "felt that either he or Ruskin must settle the

Courtesy of J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE FALLING ROCKET—NOCTURNE IN BLACK AND GOLD.

Owned by Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, and now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Ruskin's comment on this picture was the occasion of the famous trial.

question whether an artist may say what he wants, paint what he wants, honestly in his own way, tho this may not be understood by the patron, the critic, the Academy, or the real judge, the man in the street; whether the artist should rule himself or be ruled." Whistler always maintained that the case was "between the Brush and the Pen"; but the thing was taken in an entirely different way. Say the writers:

"His motives were ignored, the proceedings made a jest, and the verdict treated as a farce. Few could, or do, realize even to-day that Whistler was in earnest, that the trial was a defense of his principles, and the verdict a public justification of his artistic belief."

The two antagonists as they fronted each other are thus placed before us:

"At the time of the trial, Whistler was to the British public a charlatan, a mountebank. Ruskin was the people's prophet, and the professor of art. Whistler denied the right of a master of English literature, who had become the popularizer of pictures, to consider himself a prophet and a pope, as Ruskin undoubtedly did, his head turned by his success in the defense of the Preraffaelites and the booming of Turner. So good a friend of Ruskin's as Mr. W. M. Rossetti thought him 'substantially wrong in the matter,' and points out that his mind broke down at times, and that his mental troubles had begun as far back as 1860. His conceit and his vanity, as we have said, can hardly be explained in any other way. Unfortunately for him, he lived in the only country where his arrogant pretensions would have been countenanced, tho, owing to the present acceptance of England and everything English, he has become something of a fetish in France and Italy, just as he begins to be discredited as critic at home. He was rich, the first qualification for success; he was a university man, the second; he was keen to contribute long letters to *The Times*. He was a more or less generous patron of the artists he admired; moreover, he was a master of English; therefore he could commit any absurdity he wanted. As Whistler said, political economists considered him a great art critic, and artists looked upon him as a great political economist. Sometimes we wondered, when Whistler laughed, if there was not another reason, beside mental illness, for Ruskin's inconsequent personal venom. He never appreciated the great artists of the world, save certain Italians, recognized long before. His estimate of Velasquez and Rembrandt, and his comparison between Turner and Constable, are sufficient to prove how little his now unheeded sermons were ever worth. While he failed to comprehend Charles Keene, he went into ecstasies over Kate Greenaway. Whistler, knowing all this, may have offended. Mr. Collingwood wrote that, long before the trial, Whistler 'had made overtures to the great critic through Mr. Swinburne, the poet; but he had not been taken seriously.' It is certain Ruskin was not taken seriously by the great artist."

Whistler, it is said, "determined at any costs to drive the self-appointed preacher from his pulpit." He thought the artists would be on his side and would combine "to drive the false prophet out of the temple." "But Ruskin, the critic, was to them more powerful than Whistler, the painter, and when the time came they all sneaked away except Albert Moore. Besides there was the unspoken hope that the Yankee would lose." Whistler based his case upon Ruskin's comment on "The Falling Rocket":

"I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

Lady Burne-Jones is quoted as presenting Ruskin's words at the "prospect of the trial":

"It's nuts and nectar to me, the notion of having to answer for myself in court, and the whole thing will enable me to assert some principles of art economy which I've never got into the public's head by writing; but may get sent over all the world vividly in a newspaper report or two."

But the "nuts and nectar turned into gall and bitterness." Ruskin was too ill to attend the trial and, as everybody knows, lost the case. Whistler, as readers of the "Gentle Art of Making Enemies" know, was received with ridicule on all sides. His pictures were produced in court, were laughed at by those present, inspected upside down by the jury, treated superciliously by the judge. One of these was the "Nocturne, Blue and Silver"—a picture of Battersea Bridge by moonlight. Its subsequent history is thus given:

"This was the picture that then belonged to Mr. Graham, that some years after at his sale at Christie's was received with hisses, that was then purchased by Mr. Robert H. C. Harrison for sixty pounds, and that at the close of the London Whistler Memorial Exhibition was bought for two thousand guineas by the National Arts Collection Fund, presented to the nation, and hung in the National Gallery."

The judge in summing up the case said that certain words of Mr. Ruskin "amount to a libel." The jury gave their verdict for the plaintiff—damages one farthing. "The judge emphasized his contempt by giving judgment for the plaintiff without costs; that is, both sides had to pay." "*The Times*, *The Spectator*, and *The Portfolio* pronounced the verdict satisfactory to neither party, virtually a censure upon both, who alike would have to suffer heavily." The Pennells show that "the British public rallied to

their prophet, and got up a subscription for the rich man. . . . For Whistler, the poor man, the costs were not paid, and he went through the bankruptcy court."

A POET BROUGHT BACK TO LIGHT

A FORGOTTEN American poet is brought back to the light by Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton. His name is Edward Goddard Tuckerman, and the oblivion into which he has fallen stirs Mr. Eaton's sense of the curious injustice of literary fame. Tuckerman's was "a rare, if imperfect poetic faculty," Mr. Eaton thinks, "and certain portions of his verse are worthy of perpetuation."

Little has been learned of the poet's history. He was born in 1821, of a distinguished Boston family. A brother, Edward, was professor of botany at Amherst from 1858 to 1886. His cousin, Henry T. Tuckerman, was once a man of letters. The poet spent one year at Harvard, took a degree in law, and published one volume of poetry when he was 39. Little more of his history is known. Evidently a recluse, it appears that he passed much of his life in the country in western Massachusetts. Mr. Eaton, writing in the January *Forum*, qualifies:

"But perhaps the man is sufficiently self-revealing in his verse. At a period when the country was stirring to its depths with the great issues that precipitated the Civil War, he wrote of harebells in the woods and the slow, quiet march of the seasons. At a time

LITTLE ROSE.
One of Whistler's later works, owned by the Boston Art Museum.

when Patmore's 'The Angel in the House' was one of the six best sellers (fancy a book of verse ever having been a best seller!) he troubled little with narrative poetry. At a period when American poetry was only too full alike of moral platitudes and flowers of speech, his poetry was filled with the flowers of the field. A minute and faithful and tender rendering of the New-England landscape about him was his interest—that, and his own moods. There may well be a trace of Thoreau and the Transcendentalists in his work. But mostly, even in its faults, it is but himself—a shy, thoughtful, imaginative man, withdrawing from the world, not so much scornful of its ways as little caring for them or understanding them. Lacking the philosophical depth and the sense of form and style which distinguished Edward Rowland Sill, he yet had Sill's gift of pensive introspection, with a love of nature for

Courtesy of J. B. Lippincott Company.
THE YELLOW BUSKIN—PORTRAIT OF LADY ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
Whistler's "symphonic" name for this was "Arrangement in Black."
It is in the Wilstach collection, Philadelphia.

its own sake quite his own. His famous brother could not handle plants and flowers more lovingly than he. His poetry deals almost exclusively with the nature about him and his own moods in the face of it, and with the small but poignant ripples of his personal griefs."

The sonnet was his favorite medium, yet the volume does not contain one that is perfectly formed. "He either scorned or did not know the rules of the sonnet form. The sonnet mood, however, he knew very well, and could create with a kind of passionate dignity fourteen-line stanzas that make the poetry of his cousin Henry, included in every anthology, look trivial and commonplace." One of his lines speaks of his life as "well lost." Mr. Eaton asks:

"Would it have been lost if Tuckerman had possest a sense of style, or a care for style? . . . He was a poet by instinct, but not by trade. Too often his verse is valuable as the revelation of a personality to the curious seeker, not as music to the many. There is something precious, almost amateur, about it. There is a

delicate Pharisaism in this sonnet, for instance, that may conceivably have grated on the sterner consciences of his neighbors:

"'That boy,' the farmer said, with hazel wand
Pointing him out, half by the hayeock hid,
'Tho bare sixteen, can work at what he's bid
From sun till set, to cradle, reap, or band.'
I heard the words, but scarce could understand
Whether they claimed a smile or gave me pain;
Or was it aught to me, in that green lane,
That all day yesterday, the briers amid,
He held the plow against the jarring land
Steady, or kept his place among the mowers;
Whilst other fingers, sweeping for the flowers,
Brought from the forest back a crimson stain?
Was it a thorn that touched the flesh? or did
The pokeberry spit purple on my hand?"

The sequence with which the book closes is curiously intimate. Almost, says the writer, "it is a diary of the poet's moods of grief for the loss of the woman he loved." Here is a poem, "piercing and beautiful, worthy of a place," declares Mr. Eaton, "in Mr. Stedman's or any other anthology of American poetry":

"Again, again, ye part in stormy grief
From these bare hills and bowers so built in vain,
And lips and hearts that will not move again—
Pathetic Autumn and the writhled leaf;
Dropping away in tears with warning brief.
The wind reiterates a wailful strain,
And on the skylight beats the restless rain,
And vapor drowns the mountain, base and brow.
I watch the wet black roofs through mist defined,
I watch the raindrops strung along the blind,
And my heart bleeds, and all my senses bow
In grief, as one mild face, with suffering lined,
Comes up in thought: oh, wildly, rain and wind,
Mourn on! she sleeps, nor heeds your angry sorrow now."

Of this Mr. Eaton says:

"It violates the metrical rule of the sonnet; but do not call it a sonnet, then, call it simply a stanza. Surely inspiration outweighs mere form. The bit of observation of the raindrops 'strung along the blind' gives it a pictorial vividness not unlike Rossetti, and 'the wet black roofs through mists defined,' also. It has passion, sincerity; it stabs."

But Tuckerman's predominant note is not elegiac, we are told, "rather is it a note of tender, wistful contemplation of the quiet New England countryside, a contemplation at once of its pictorial charm and of its meanings for the soul of Man."

THE "KING'S ENGLISH" NO LONGER

IN one of the sessions of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War an ardent patriot moved that we renounce the English speech of our British oppressors, and adopt a language of our own. Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, thereupon, moved to amend the resolution to read that we should retain English ourselves and compel the British to adopt some other language. Prof. Brander Matthews, who tells this story in *Munsey's Magazine* (January), calls attention to a movement, not so drastic as this proposed by the continental patriots, now being pushed by the American Language Legion. That body is sending out appeals to the American people urging them "to unite in calling the mother-tongue by the name of the children who speak it." The language is to remain English, but it is to be called American. Professor Matthews quotes a paragraph or two from the circular mentioned to this effect:

"Does not America's preponderance carry with it the privilege and the duty of renaming its own language and calling it the American language? The language itself has done no more for Americans than French or German would have done, were either of those our national language; on the other hand, Americans have done for the language this—they have practically made it the international language. Neither the language nor any name is necessary for our glory, but our nation-name, and exclusively ours, has become necessary for the language if it is to be designated by the full-defining term, the term which recognizes the teachings of the past and the sweep of present events.

"How much longer must the relative population, wealth, and power of the United States and Canada increase before it dawns upon us that *the American language* is the logically defining, the solely appropriate, the historically inevitable designation?—and that to call the giant language by a nomenclatural inadequacy is like cloaking the shoulders of a Hercules with the garments of a dwarf?"

While one tries to imagine the gasping stupefaction of a British reader of these statements, Professor Matthews reminds us that hostile critics in London periodicals have often asserted that the language which we now speak here in the United States is really American and not recognizably English. While they have pointed out "a host of abhorrent Americanisms," American writers have now and then retorted with a list of Britishisms. One American writer, he says, "had no hesitation in meeting the British animadversions on the use of our own language by admitting frankly that as a matter of fact we did not speak English any longer, we spoke American." He goes on:

"This bold man of letters was Mark Twain, in whose works we can find a chapter on the 'American Language,' in which he sets forth a conversation he once had with an Englishman whom he met thirty years ago when he was a 'tramp abroad.' He told this inquirer that the English and the American languages 'were identical several generations ago, but our changed conditions, and the spread of our people far to the south and far to the west, have made many alterations in our pronunciation, and have introduced new words among us and changed the meanings of many old ones.' Then he proceeded to give illustrations of these modifications of meaning and of pronunciation; and finally he declared, with characteristic exaggeration, that he could pile up differences until he not only convinced his hearer that English and American are separate tongues, but also that when he chose to speak his native tongue in its utmost purity, an Englishman could not understand him at all."

Professor Matthews looks upon these words as "only a humorous overstatement." In reality, he thinks, the differences between British and American usage are "superficial and insignificant." He has at hand a proposition which he thinks should satisfy the *amour propre* of both branches of the English-speaking family and at the same time cover the facts in the case. Thus:

"American literature, properly considered, is only one of the subdivisions of English literature in the past hundred years. Whatever is written in English, if only it has lasting merit, belongs to English literature, whether the writer lives in London or Chicago, in Quebec or in Calcutta. The Alexandrian poets contributed to Greek literature, even tho many of them never set foot on the soil of Greece. M. Maeterlinck is contributing to French literature, even if he is a Belgian, just as Joseph de Maistre did, even if he lived and died a subject of the house of Savoy.

"But when we have maintained that American literature is a branch of English literature, we are not denying the advantage of calling it American literature, any the less, and of recognizing its origin and its special national flavor. And we shall come to see, in time, the further advantage of calling the other branch of our common literature, that still produced in the British Isles—we shall see the propriety of distinguishing this subdivision by calling it British literature. In adopting this adjective we should be doing no more than revive a practise common enough a century ago, when there were published various collections of the 'British Poets,' the 'British Essayists,' and the 'British Novelists,' thus broadly entitled that they might include the writers of Scotland and of Ireland.

"English literature as a whole has now, in the beginning of the twentieth century, two main subdivisions—British literature and American literature. They are both written in the English language, in the use of which they vary very little. In the nineteenth century British literature was adorned by many more glorious names than American literature, important as this is to us Americans. In the twenty-first century, probably the balance will incline the other way.

"The language of this literature is the English language, but it is not exclusively the 'king's English' any longer. As Mark Twain is reported to have said once, the language has been taken over by a company, and we Americans hold a majority of the stock."

slowing down only when we met the chain gang and steam roller at work, and when we crossed the Catawba River by ferry—another of those "automatic" affairs, such as above described.

"We had been on the lookout having been told that within a few miles we would strike a 'kalsomined' road. Charlotte is a hotbed of good-roads enthusiasm. Macadam roads radiate from it in every direction, and all those who visit that hustling city from the neighboring counties take back with them not only some of the enthusiasm, but also the kind of specific information that accomplishes results—for example, that the value of farm land immediately jumps ten dollars an acre as soon as it is connected with a town by a macadam road. From Charlotte to Salisbury, a distance of 46 miles, the road is mostly of macadam, and the few gaps that remain are to be improved within the next few months. After Salisbury came a 40-mile drive to Winston-Salem through a region where good roads are not yet a reality, altho the subject is one of considerable local agitation.

"The task which now lay before us was to cross the Blue-Ridge range of mountains and to reach the Shenandoah Valley. I will not soon forget that 60-mile journey from Martinsville to Roanoke. It rained continuously with almost tropical fury. The road, which probably is in fair condition in dry weather, was turned into a slippery mass of wet clay, and we could not make any progress without tire-chains. At the half-way point of this stage of our trip, Rocky Mount, we were confronted with a nice alternative as regards the choice of road. 'One road has one fording-place with a quicksand bottom, and the other has twenty-seven fording-places with gravel bottoms.' Without a moment's hesitation we chose the latter. Fording had no terrors for us, but quicksand is an element against which neither flexibility, nor tremendous power, nor great torque at low speeds can prevail. So on we dashed through the twenty-seven fords."

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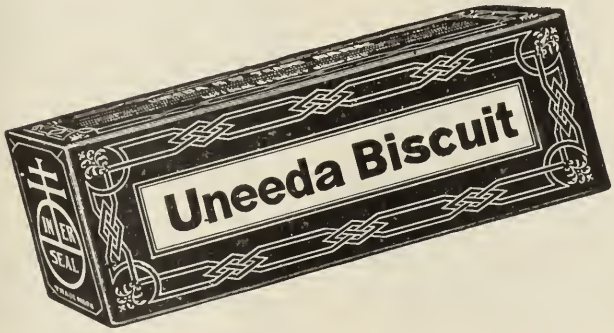

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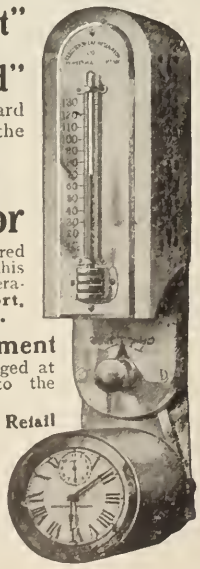

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CURRENT POETRY

All Souls

By EDITH WHARTON

I

A thin moon faints in the sky o'erhead,
And dumb in the churchyard lie the dead.
Walk we not, Sweet, by garden ways,
Where the late rose hangs and the phlox delays,
But forth of the gate and down the road,
Past the church and the yews, to their dim abode.
For it's turn of the year and All Souls' night,
When the dead can hear and the dead have sight

II

Fear not that sound like wind in the trees:
It is only their call that comes on the breeze;
Fear not the shudder that seems to pass:
It is only the tread of their feet on the grass;
Fear not the drip of the bough as you stoop:
It is only the touch of their hands that grope—
For the year's on the turn, and it's All Souls' night,
When the dead can yearn and the dead can smite.

III

And where should a man bring his sweet to woo
But here, where such hundreds were lovers too?
Where lie the dead lips that thirst to kiss,
The empty hands that their fellows miss,
Where the maid and her lover, from sere to green,
Sleep bed by bed, with the worm between?
For it's turn of the year and All Souls' night,
When the dead can hear and the dead have sight.

IV

And now that they rise and walk in the cold,
Let us warm their blood and give youth to the old.
Let them see us and hear us, and say: "Ah, thus
In the prime of the year it went with us!"
Till their lips drawn close, and so long unkist,
Forget they are mist that mingles with mist!
For the year's on the turn, and it's All Souls' night,
When the dead can burn and the dead can smite.

V

Till they say, as they hear us—poor dead, poor dead!
"Just an hour of this, and our age-long bed—
Just a thrill of the old remembered pains
To kindle a flame in our frozen veins,
Just a touch, and a sight, and a floating apart,
As the chill of dawn strikes each fantom heart—
For it's turn of the year and All Souls' night,
When the dead can hear, and the dead have sight."

VI

And where should the living feel alive
But here in this wan white humming hive,
As the moon wastes down, and the dawn turns cold,
And one by one they creep back to the fold?
And where should a man hold his mate and say
"One more, one more, ere we go their way"?
For the year's on the turn, and it's All Souls' night,
When the living can learn by the churchyard light.

VII

And how should we break faith who have seen
Those dead lips plight with the mist between,
And how forget, who have seen how soon
They lie thus chambered and cold to the moon?
How scorn, how hate, how strive, we too,
Who must do so soon as those others do?
For it's All Souls' night, and break of the day,
And behold, with the light the dead are away. . . .

—*Scribner's Magazine* (January).

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LIONS THAT STOPT A RAILROAD

MAN-EATING lions some time ago completely stopt the construction of a new railroad in British East Africa. The frequency of night attacks on the railroad camp by the hungry lions, and the almost unvarying success of these raids, finally caused a wild and frantic stampede of the workmen which completely suspended all operations for a time. Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Patterson, who had charge of one of these camps, has been writing in *The World's Work* of the fight made against these daring beasts, and of the almost fruitless efforts either to shoot or to trap them. After almost numberless attempts to check the wholesale feast, he finally devised a scheme which was successful in netting him his first man-eating lion. With a dead ass for bait, the writer took his place on a small platform built upon stilts out of reach of the lions, and waited for their approach. The night was extremely dark, but in a short while an angry growl from the edge of the forest told the hunter that the prey had been scented. Then suddenly, much to Colonel Patterson's horror, the lion was discovered stalking his frail house instead of the dead bait. For two hours this continued. We read further:

I kept perfectly still, however, hardly daring even to blink my eyes; but the long-continued strain was telling on my nerves, and my feelings may be better imagined than described when about midnight suddenly something came flop and struck me on the back of the head. For a moment I was so terrified that I nearly fell off the plank, as I thought that the lion had sprung on me from behind. Regaining my senses in a second or two, I realized that I had been hit by nothing more formidable than an owl, which had doubtless mistaken me for the branch of a tree—not a very alarming thing to happen in ordinary circumstances, I admit, but coming at the time it did, it almost paralyzed me. The involuntary start which I could not help giving was immediately answered by a sinister growl from below.

After this I again kept as still as I could, tho absolutely trembling with excitement; and in a short while I heard the lion begin to creep stealthily toward me. I could barely make out his form as he crouched among the whitish undergrowth; but I saw enough for my purpose, and before he could come any nearer I took careful aim and pulled the trigger.

The sound of the shot was at once followed by a most terrific roar, and then I could hear him leaping about in all directions. I was no longer able to see him, however, as his first bound had taken him into the thick bush; but to make assurance doubly sure, I kept blazing away in the direction in which I heard him plunging about. At length came a series of mighty groans, gradually subsiding into deep sighs, and finally ceasing altogether; and I felt convinced that one of the "devils" who had so long harried us would trouble us no more.

As soon as I ceased firing, a tumult of inquiring voices was borne across the dark jungle from the men in camp about a quarter of a mile away. I shouted back that I was safe and sound, and that one of the lions was dead, whereupon such a mighty cheer went up from all the camps as must have astonished the denizens of the jungle for miles around.

Shortly I saw scores of lights twinkling through the bushes; every man in camp turned out, and with tom-toms beating and horns blowing came running to the scene. They surrounded my aerie, and to my amazement prostrated themselves on the ground before me, saluting me with cries of "*Mabarak! Mabarak!*" which I believe means "blessed one" or "savior."

All the same, I refused to allow any search to be made that night for the body of the lion, in case his companion might be close by. . . . I anxiously awaited the dawn; and even before it was thoroughly light I was on my way to the eventful spot. . . .

I had scarcely traced the blood for more than a few paces when, on rounding a bush, I was startled to see a huge lion right in front of me, seemingly alive and crouching for a spring. On looking closer, how-

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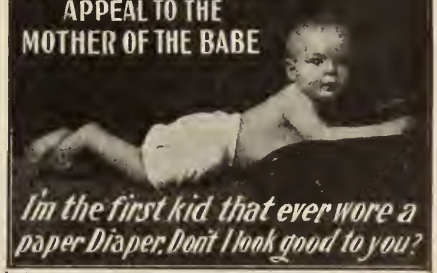

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ever, I satisfied myself that he was really and truly stone-dead, whereupon my followers crowded round, laughed and danced and shouted with joy like children, and bore me in triumph shoulder high round the dead body.

These thanksgiving ceremonies being over I examined the body and found that two bullets had taken effect—one close behind the left shoulder, evidently penetrating the heart, and the other in the off hind leg. The prize was indeed one to be proud of; his length from tip of nose to tip of tail was nine feet eight inches, he stood three feet nine inches high, and it took eight men to carry him back to camp. The only blemish was that the skin was much scored by the *boma* thorns through which he had so often forced his way in carrying off his victims.

SHEAR WIT

The Boss.—The insurance agent climbed the steps and rang the bell.

"Whom do you wish to see?" asked the careworn person who came to the door.

"I want to see the boss of the house," replied the insurance agent. "Are you the boss?"

"No," meekly returned the man who came to the door; "I'm only the husband of the boss. Step in, I'll call the boss."

The insurance agent took a seat in the hall, and in a short time a tall, dignified woman appeared.

"So you want to see the boss?" repeated the woman. "Well, just step into the kitchen. This way, please. Bridget, this gentleman desires to see you."

"Me th' boss!" exclaimed Bridget, when the insurance agent asked her the question. "Indade Oi'm not! Sure, here comes th' boss now."

She pointed to a small boy of ten years who was coming toward the house.

"Tell me," pleaded the insurance agent, when the lad came into the kitchen, "are you the boss of the house?"

"Want to see the boss?" asked the boy. "Well, you just come with me."

Wearily the insurance agent climbed up the stairs. He was ushered into a room on the second floor and guided to the crib of a sleeping baby.

"There!" exclaimed the boy, "that's the real boss of this house."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

Too Literal.—"Well, yes," said Old Uncle Lazzenberry, who was intimately acquainted with most of the happenstances of the village. "Almira Stang has broken off her engagement with Charles Henry Tootwiler. They'd be goin' together for about eight years, durin' which time she had been inculcatin' into him, as you might call it, the beauties of economy; but when she discovered, just lately, that he had learnt his lesson so well that he had saved up two hundred and seventeen pairs of socks for her to darn immediately after the wedding, she 'peared to conclude that he had taken her advice a little too literally, and broke off the match."—*Puck.*

His Motive.—"I compel my daughter to practise four hours a day," said Mr. Cumrox.

"But you will make her hate music so that she will never want to go near a piano!"

"That's what I am hoping."—*Washington Star.*

Handsome Is as Handsome Does.—WEGGIE—"I say, Cholly, what a deucedly homely fellow they have for quarterback on that team, you know."

PERCY—"Aw, yes, but you see, old fellow, he'll pass in a crowd."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Saw Him First.—About the year 1707 William Penn became heavily involved in a lawsuit, and the author of a recent biography, entitled "Quaker and Courier," says that he was greatly in fear—under the laws of the day—of being arrested. Many noble personages were in the same plight, but no other, it is believed, resorted to Penn's expedient in meeting the situation.

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hole made through which he could see any person who came to him. A creditor one day sent in his name, and, having been made to wait more than a reasonable time, knocked for the servant and asked him

"Will not your master see me?"

"Friend, he has seen thee," replied the servant, calmly, "and does not like the looks of thee."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Reason.—Young Man—"Why do you advise Miss Smith to go abroad to study music? You know she has no talent."

Old Man—"I live next door to Miss Smith."—*Town and Country.*

Where the Miracle Came In.—Dr. Walter C. Smith, the popular Scotch poet-preacher, on one occasion tried to explain to an old lady the meaning of the scriptural expression, "Take up thy bed and walk," by saying that the bed was simply a mat or rug easily taken up and carried away.

"No, no," replied the lady. "I canna believe that. The bed was a regular four-poster. There would be no miracle in walking away wi' a bit o' mat or rug on your back"—*Argonaut.*

Was He Delirious?—"Almost every man," says a Baltimore specialist, "learns sooner or later to think of his doctor as one of his best friends, but this fact does not hinder the world from laughing at the profession.

"'How is our patient this morning?' asked a physician, a fellow graduate of mine, of a patient's brother.

"'Oh, he's much worse,' came from the other in a tone of dejection. 'He's been delirious for several hours. At three o'clock he said, "What an old woman that doctor of mine is!" and he hasn't made a rational remark since.'"—*Lippincott's.*

The Great Poe.—"The late Charles Eliot Norton," said a Bostonian, "used humorously to deplore the modern youth's preference of brawn to brain.

"He used to tell of a football game he once witnessed. Princeton had a splendid player in Poe—you will remember little Poe?—and Professor Norton, thinking of 'The Raven' and 'Annabel Lee,' said to the lad at his side:

"'He plays well, that Poe.'

"'Doesn't he?' the youth cried.

"'Is he,' said Professor Norton, 'any relation to the great Poe?'

"'Any relation?' said the youth, frowning. 'Why, he is the great Poe.'"—*Boston Herald.*

Out of Order.—Champ Clark loves to tell of how in the heat of a debate Congressman Johnson of Indiana called an Illinois representative a jackass. The expression was unparliamentary, and in retraction Johnson said:

"While I withdraw the unfortunate word, Mr. Speaker, I must insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order."

"How am I out of order?" yelled the man from Illinois.

"Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you," answered Johnson, and that was parliamentary enough to stay on the record.—*Success Magazine.*

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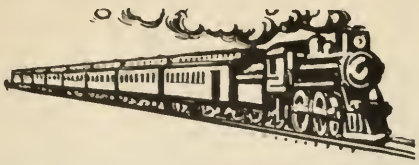

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"Pardon me," interrupted Miss Prym. "I trust the conversation can proceed without drifting into scandal."—*Washington Star.*

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APPLICANT—"No, ma'am. Heretofore I've only worked for the best families."—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 27.—Eleven men are killed in a riot at Tungau, 20 miles north of Amoy, following an endeavor to enforce the antiopium edict.

December 28.—Over 100,000 persons lose their lives in an earthquake in Calabria and Sicily, practically no towns on either side of the strait have escaped destruction or damage from the shock or tidal wave.

Turkey refuses the Austrian proposals for a settlement of the annexation dispute.

December 29.—A report received at Washington indicates that Arthur S. Cheney, American consul at Messina, and Mrs. Cheney were killed by the earthquake in that region.

December 30.—It is reported that the dead in Calabria and Sicily may number 150,000, it is believed that 100,000 persons perished in Messina and Reggio alone.

December 31.—Wilbur Wright breaks all previous aeroplane records at Le Mans, France, with a flight of 2 hours and 9 minutes.

Belgium releases the Peking-Hankow Railroad to China, following the payment of the redemption price, about $30,000,000.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

December 27.—Announcement is made at the White House of a plan for a conference looking toward the conservation of the natural resources of North America to be held at the White House February 18 next.

December 29.—The office of Assistant Secretary of State in the next administration is offered to Beekman Winthrop, who accepts it.

December 30.—Count von Bernstorff, the new German Ambassador, is formally presented to the President at the White House.

December 31.—The United States produced $90,435,700 in gold and $37,299,700 in silver in 1907, according to a report given out in Washington.

GENERAL.

December 26.—The jury in the case of Beach Hargis, charged with the murder of his father, Judge James Hargis, fails to agree at Irvine, Kentucky.

December 29.—Abraham Ruef, formerly political boss of San Francisco, is sentenced to 14 years for bribery in granting a United-Railways franchise.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

Vol. XXXVIII., No. 3 New York, January 16, 1909 Whole Number, 978

TOPICS OF THE DAY

AT SWORDS' POINTS IN WASHINGTON

ALTHO long looked for, the opening of hostilities between President Roosevelt and the Congress has come with a rush that for the moment staggers even an expectant press. The fight is on with a vigor never dreamed of, says a Washington correspondent, who adds that the battle is shaping itself along totally unexpected lines; and the end, remarks the New York *Times*, may be beyond anybody's guessing. The end of last week saw both branches busy assailing the President, whose immediate counterblast was the publication of a statement accusing Senator Tillman, one of his most virulent critics, of dishonest conduct in an Oregon land deal. In the House the drastic report of the "spanking committee" was adopted by a vote of 212 to 35, while in the Senate the Judiciary Committee was directed to investigate the legality of the President's action in permitting the Steel Trust to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. For the present, interest centers chiefly on the action of the House in tabling the offending portion of the President's annual message, together with his later "explanatory" Secret-Service message in its entirety.

It will be remembered that in his annual message of December 8 President Roosevelt, protesting against the action of Congress in cutting down the Secret-Service appropriation and otherwise restricting the activities of that service, stated that "the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret-Service men." Interpreting these words as an impeachment of the honor and integrity of Congress, the House of Representatives on December 17 adopted a resolution asking the President for an explanation of his words. On January 4, this "explanation" was forthcoming in the form of a message asserting that "I have made no charges of corruption against Congress nor against any member of the present House," and surmising on the part of Congress "an entire failure to understand my message." In response the House Committee which has the matter in hand reported in part that "We consider the language of the President in his message of December 8, 1908, unjustified and without basis of fact, and that it constitutes a breach of the privilege of the House." It added to its report the following resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming vote:

"*Resolved*, That the House, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, declines to consider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the special committee and the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from any consideration of so much of the President's annual message as relates to the Secret Service and is above set forth, and that the said portion of the message be laid on the table; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the message of the President sent to the House on January 4, 1909, being unresponsive to the inquiry of the House, and constituting an invasion of the privileges of this House by questioning the motives and intelligence of members in the exercise of their constitutional rights and functions, be laid on the table."

Not since the time of Andrew Johnson has a quarrel between Congress and President reached such dimensions. The shot against Mr. Tillman, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "has plainly staggered the Senate," and he adds: "From a very authoritative source comes the strong intimation that if the President cares to do so he can deliver a similar blow, or series of them, to the House." In the same dispatch we read further:

"At the White House it is openly said there is not the least concern what either the House or Senate does or says about the President. The only thing which concerns him is the restoration of the Secret Service to its old status. But it is pointed out this evening that after the disclosures he has made it will be practically impossible for Congress now to enact the old provision regarding the Secret Service without making a plea of guilty to his charge that its chief reason for making the restriction was the fear of personal investigation of its members."

On every side are heard expressions of editorial regret over the unseemly developments at Washington. "The short session gives every promise of being not only short but ugly," remarks the New Haven *Register*. "An enmity akin to hatred between the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue has been growing up for several years," says the New York *Globe*, which continues:

"Party and personal prudence tended to mitigate its expression, but now that the President is going out of office it has broken out with fury. On the one side, individual Congressmen now deem it safe to express opinions they have long entertained, and the President's partizans are retorting in a similar spirit. . . . The President, volubly talking to visitors, makes no scruple about questioning the good faith and integrity of Congress, while the lounge-rooms of the Capitol are filled with men who challenge not only the wisdom and the sincerity but the sanity of the President."

Many papers compare the situation to the clash between Emperor William and the Reichstag, while some add the hope that the outcome may not be different. "The truth is," remarks the Rochester *Post*, "that President Roosevelt, in his eagerness to strengthen the Secret Service, wrote eagerly, hurriedly, carelessly, and without due regard for the dignity of the Presidential office and the respect with which an American Executive should deal with the law-making branch of the Government." By way of comment the

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Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

New York *Sun* pertinently quotes the following sentence from one of Mr. Roosevelt's own works, his "Life of Oliver Cromwell": "Had Cromwell not become cursed with the love of power, had he not acquired a dictatorial habit of mind and the fatal incapacity to acknowledge that there might be righteousness in other methods than his own, he would certainly have avoided a break with this Parliament." Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"This formal action of the House of Representatives, in which his own party has a large majority, is a declaration that his messages contained statements not only in derogation of the privileges of the House, but 'unfounded in fact.' Mr. Roosevelt has been very free with the lie; now he has it fastened upon himself, by a vote of 7 to 1 of the House. He brought this upon himself. What really had happened was well stated yesterday by Representative Sherley. The President, in a burst of reckless vituperation, had grossly libeled the members of Congress. When taken to task, two courses were open to him: he might prove his charges true; or, if he could not do that, he might withdraw his offensive words and apologize. Mr. Roosevelt did neither. The natural result was the arraignment of his judgment and the impeachment of his veracity by the House. No air of bravado about this, such as is now reported from the White House, can conceal the real nature of the occurrence. Mr. Roosevelt may pretend not to care, but we may be sure he does care. He has said that there was to be 'no Andrew-Johnson business' in his Administration. But now, not only has he got himself at loggerheads with Congress as Johnson did, but finds himself solemnly declared by the House to be guilty of a more serious moral fault than Johnson was ever charged with. No loud Rough-Rider laughter can make this appear a joke."

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I. W. BUSBEY.

Whose newspaper statements about the Secret Service President Roosevelt declares to be "wholly without foundation in fact." Mr. Busbey is private Secretary to Speaker Cannon.

The country is "interested but not edified," remarks the New York *Times*, which compares the affair to "a street fight between reputable men." In defense of the President the New York *Tribune* asserts that in regard to the practical issue behind the controversy—the need of an efficient Secret Service—he is entirely in the right. We read:

"In our opinion the country will not greatly concern itself about the technicalities raised by the House in its controversy with the President in regard to the latter's comments on the disabling of the Secret Service. It may be all right to assert an injured self respect. But it is far more important to deal wisely with the practical issue at the bottom of the controversy. Was the House justified in the action which it took last year in restricting the functions of the Secret-Service Bureau? If it was in the wrong, will it repair the blunder committed?

"The value of the Secret Service as an agency to detect violations of the Federal statutes, in order that wrongdoers may be punished and misappropriated Government property recovered, can hardly be disputed. It has been a most efficient weapon in the Government's hands, for it has not only accomplished far reaching, positive results, but also serves to deter potential violators of the statutes who have learned to fear its wholesome activities. In the face of the results achieved it is hard to understand why the House should think that the public interest can be served by putting a check on its use. Can the work which the Treasury Secret Service Bureau has done be done better by special department agencies, one for each department? What is the advantage of confining the well-organized Treasury Bureau to the pursuit of counterfeiters and the unearthing of frauds on the revenue? Will the House be able to show that it has a better plan in view for protecting the Government's interest than the plan so far followed with highly profitable results? That is a point which really interests the public."

Turning to the Senate's quarrel with the President, we find that last week that body "directed" Attorney-General Bonaparte to inform it whether any steps had been taken by the Department of Justice toward the prosecution of the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman Law for its absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in 1907. The President himself replied by a statement which intimated that the matter was none of the Senate's business. He said, moreover, that he "was personally cognizant of and responsible for" "every detail" of the transaction in question, which was put through for the alleged purpose of mitigating the panic. Senator Culberson, on the floor of the Senate, characterized this as "one more lawless act of the President," and a resolution was adopted asking the Judiciary Committee to investigate "whether the President was authorized to permit" the absorption in question.

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CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TAWNEY

Whose veracity is challenged in one of the latest presidential messages. In regard to a letter written to Mr. Tawney, the President says: "It makes no such admission as Mr. Tawney alleges."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that public feeling will be on the side of the President in this matter, while *The World* considers it "the crowning achievement of personal government." To quote *The World* further:

"If the President of the United States can license an ostensible violation of the Sherman Act on the pretense of preventing 'a panic' which had already taken place and for which he was largely responsible, we see no reason why he should not suspend any other Federal statutes whenever it suited his whim or desire or convenience or political plans. He might even authorize piracy on the high seas if it were represented to him that a little judicious buccaneering would 'prevent a panic' or 'save the situation.' . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt's methods differ in no important respect from those of an Oriental sultan who rewards or punishes his courtiers according to his caprice. There has been nothing else like it known to American institutions."

The Times regards the Senate resolution as a very serious matter, as indicating the temper of the Senate toward the President. We read:

"A report of the committee that the law had been violated would be conclusive of nothing; would, in fact, have but little more weight than an ordinary legal opinion of a matter that can finally be determined only by the courts. So we are not called upon to inquire whether the resolution adopted does not logically lead to impeachment proceedings, particularly as in acting in either sense upon the report of its Judiciary Committee the Senate would necessarily pass upon the very issues it would have to hear and determine sitting as a court of impeachment. The very great probability is that the committee will find no violation of law, and this will close that branch of the question.

"The Senate is entitled to complain of the President under three

heads: First, on the assumption that he has violated the law in the Steel Company transaction and violated his oath by neglecting to pursue the offenders; second, that he was guilty of a gross impropriety in consenting to advise with the Steel Corporation officers about a possibly unlawful act; third, that he used language derogatory to the dignity of the Senate in bidding it to cease calling upon the heads of his departments for information. The Senate is maddest on the third count, which, after all, is only a pin prick compared with the other two."

IMPORTANCE OF THE GAS DECISION

IN the struggle that is going on all over the country to regulate the public-service corporations, the Supreme-Court decision of January 4 is hailed by most of the press as a clear and wise exposition of what can be done and what can not be done. The Court was asked to save the Consolidated Gas Company of New York from the law passed by the New-York legislature cutting the price of gas to 80 cents a thousand feet, from $1. In reply, after looking carefully into the finances of the concern, the Court decided that it could pay dividends at 6 per cent. under the 80-cent law, and therefore refused to interfere; but at the same time it gave the company permission to bring another suit if it found it could not make 6 per cent. The Court radically revised the company's estimate of the assets upon which it must earn dividends, and incidentally made the important ruling that "in this case, as there is no possibility of competition, there should be no allowance for good-will."

The Philadelphia *Press* estimates in the following sentences the importance of the decision:

"No decision in years has settled as much on public-service corporations as the New York 80-cent gas case. None will be so often cited.

"Actual value is made the basis upon which the capital of a railroad must be estimated. The mere presence of 'water' in shares does not count. The franchise is a part of the actual value. This increases in value with time and use. The earning on this value must be 6 per cent.

"This gives a public-service corporation fair protection, but on the other hand, it can not refuse a rate until it has tried it. The State can fix the rate. It can decide the charge to the public. Once enacted, the charge must be accepted until experience shows it does not earn 6 per cent. on actual value.

"This practically limits the total return of a public-service corporation, if a State exercises its powers, to 6 per cent. on the actual value of the property, considered as a going concern, realty, equipment, and franchise being considered and fairly estimated.

"If more than 6 per cent. is being earned on a fair valuation of these three factors, rates can come down. If less, rates must go up.

"The broad public of consumers will, we believe, accept this as fair for both ends of the bargain."

GOT IT!
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

The New York *American* reads the lesson of the decision as follows:

"The great point gained in this case is a clear understanding of a legal principle which hitherto has been seen only through a haze, namely, this:

"*The public has a right to restrict the dividends of a public-service corporation to a fair return upon capital actually invested; it has a right to refuse to pay dividends upon watered stock.*

"Confiscation of capital is, of course, lawless and out of the question. It is unquestioned that the people, when they employ private capital to provide gas or electricity or street-cars, must pay a fair price in interest or dividends for the use of this

THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

SHADOWED.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

capital. All that is perfectly plain. But what has not been perfectly plain hitherto is the principle that the people ought not to consent to pay a penny *more* than a fair price.

"*The people should hire whatever capital they need at the lowest rate that will fetch and hold it.*

"Buying the use of capital is like buying anything else. The people are going to learn from this gas case to drive better bargains."

What do the corporations gain from this decision? They gain the important point, as the New York *Times* explains, that they have a right to a profit of 6 per cent. Says this paper:

THEODORE E. BURTON,
Who will succeed Foraker in the Senate. Papers of all parties speak highly of his ability.

"The highest judicial guaranty against the political risk of business undertakings is of great importance to all the public-service corporations of the country, for altho the intimation of the courts that 6 per cent. is a fair return in the case of the Consolidated Gas Company must be considered as limited to the particular case of that company, nevertheless an affirmation of that principle, even in one case, is valuable for general guidance. It will serve as a cautionary signal to legislatures, it is a defense expressly set up against actually confiscatory enactments and regulations. . . . But if capital for new undertakings can not be readily obtained on a 6-per-cent. basis, it is evident that the decision in the gas company case is of very far-reaching importance. If investors are inclined to insist, not upon an assurance, but upon an opportunity of greater returns than 6 per cent. to cover the risks of business and to even up lean years with good years, the tendency must be to check the organization and development, not only of gas companies but of railroads, street-car lines, telegraph and telephone lines, private water works, and other concerns 'affected with a public interest,' and subject to legislative control."

On the same day, the Court handed down a decision in the case of the City of Knoxville against the Knoxville Water Company in which the following important paragraphs occur:

"The courts, in clear cases, ought not to hesitate to arrest the operation of a confiscatory law, but they ought to refrain from interfering in cases of any other kind. Regulation of public-service corporations, which perform their duties under conditions of necessary monopoly, will occur with greater and greater frequency as time goes on.

"It is a delicate and dangerous function, and ought to be exercised with a keen sense of justice on the part of the regulating body, met by a frank disclosure on the part of the company to be regulated. The courts ought not to bear the whole burden of saving property from confiscation, tho they will not be found wanting where the proof is clear. The legislatures and subordinate bodies to whom the legislative power has been delegated, ought to do their part.

"Our social system rests largely upon the sanctity of private property, and that State or community which seeks to invade it will soon discover the error in the disaster which follows. The slight gain to the consumer, which he would obtain from a reduction in the rates charged by public-service corporations, is as nothing compared with his share in the ruin which would be brought about by denying to private property its just reward, thus unsettling values and destroying confidence. On the other hand, the companies to be regulated will find it to their lasting interest to furnish freely the information upon which a just regulation can be based."

C. P. TAFT NOT FOR THE SENATE

IT is a new and strange thing in American politics for a brother of the President-elect to desire election to the Senate and be unable to obtain it. This remarkable event has just occurred in Ohio, and the papers all over the country are explaining how it happened. Charles P. Taft, who contributed heavily to his brother's campaign fund, declared himself a candidate for the Senate soon after election, and the press took it for granted that the astute Ohio legislators would not fly in the face of the new Administration by giving the toga to any one else. The only other likely candidate was Theodore E. Burton, and it was credibly reported that he would be given a seat in the Taft cabinet. Then things began going wrong. After a conference between Mr. Burton and the President-elect the report came that the cabinet offer had been withdrawn, and about the same time a rumor gained currency that Mr. C. P. Taft lacked enough votes to send him to Washington. Considerable bitterness began to develop in Ohio and the editors were looking for an old-time political rumpus, when word came that Mr. C. P. Taft had withdrawn. Senator Foraker, who controlled some votes, had done likewise, and Mr. Burton was to have the seat. Mr. Taft said in the course of a statement:

"I have long had an ambition to be a Senator from Ohio. I have sought this great honor without reliance upon the popularity or prestige of any other man, and especially without any expectation that my motives would be misinterpreted or my personal desires would endanger that harmony among Republicans everywhere which is so essential to the success of the incoming national Administration.

"Conditions have now arisen which impose a higher duty upon me than the gratification of any personal ambition. It is clear that a prolonged contest for the Senatorship would divide the Republican party of Ohio, and I am not willing to be in any way responsible for such division."

Much praise is coming Mr. Taft's way for his graceful act. Thus the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) remarks:

"Mr. Taft's withdrawal was greatly to his credit, whether due to a desire to promote party harmony or to a perception that public sentiment was pretty strongly against his candidacy. That he could have won by methods which he would not stoop to employ is quite probable, but a victory so gained would have been a blot on his reputation as well as a stain on the fair name of his State."

The Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) observes similarly:

"It is not advancing a paradox to state that the collapse of Charles P. Taft's Senatorial candidacy implies a Taft triumph of

THE COAT TAIL COULDN'T STAND THE STRAIN.
Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*

the first importance. The point is that this event proves beyond a doubt that the President-elect has kept his hands off the Ohio contest. Had he chosen to interfere, he could unquestionably have overpowered the opposition to his brother's candidacy, for, against the influence of Federal patronage and kindred forces,

ITALIAN. IRISH. BRITISH. RUSSIAN.

THEIR TOIL CREATES PITTSBURG'S MILLIONAIRES.

Congressman Burton's personal strength would have been of slight avail. As it is, Judge Taft has kept his word and shown to the people of Ohio and of the nation that he is too good a citizen to let selfish considerations overrule the will of the people. The moral effect of this incident is great and it affords a timely index to the tendencies which are to mark the Taft Administration. It is no new thing to learn that Judge Taft stands for a square deal in all things, but it is intensely satisfying to find the general impression in this regard so convincingly ratified."

A STUDY OF THE PITTSBURG WORKERS

PITTSBURG is to industrial America what Washington is to the nation politically, and for this reason a group of from ten to thirty expert sociologists have been investigating Pittsburg for a year, finding out things that the city itself did not know, and laying the foundations for reforms to stop the loss of life that is wasting the city's human assets. This investigation is called "The Pittsburg Survey," and is partly financed by the Russell Sage Foundation. Its results are published in *Charities and the Commons* (New York). Pittsburg is a city of Slavs, Italians, Poles, negroes, Irish, Scotch, English, Germans, Jews, Syrians, Bohemians, Japanese, Corn-Planter Indians, and Americans. It might seem hopeless for the sociologist, however learned, to try to bring order out of all this chaos, but it was done by remembering that all these races are in Pittsburg with one object—to work. And if work is their object, it would seem that they get their fill of it. Twelve hours a day is the rule for most of them, leaving them so exhausted that there is no time or inclination for reading, recreation, religion, or even home life. One man, after many years of such work, remarked that he would have been happier in the penitentiary.

It was found that as high as 50 per cent. of all young foreigners who come to Pittsburg contract typhoid fever within two years of their arrival. Employment agencies, under no adequate supervision, were discovered in some cases to be carrying on an infamous business. In one part of Homestead, near the Carnegie Steel Works, it was found that one baby in every three died before seeing its second birthday. Worst of all is the frightful toll of life taken by accidents. A Japanese veteran of the recent war told one of the investigators that "he looks upon his experience upon battle-fields as quite commonplace compared with his experience in the steel-mills." Over five hundred men are killed every year in the course of their work, and an unknown number seriously injured. The victims are usually the pick of the men: they are the young men; half of them are native-born; 51 per cent. have families, and 30 per cent. more are single men who partly, or wholly, support their families. The money loss to Pittsburg from this destruction of its workers is declared to be enormous, and the city is told that it can well afford to spend millions in devising ways to stop it.

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, director of the survey, scores the negligence of the city thus:

"Faced with its great task of production, Pittsburg has not set itself to the thrift of self-knowledge. When half a thousand people were dying each year from typhoid fever, the movement to clear the water-supply was blocked and exploited at every turn. Half a thousand workmen are now killed each year in the industries of Allegheny County, and yet the public has not taken the trouble to sift the accidents through and see which can be prevented. Nobody knows how many men are seriously injured every year; nobody knows how many men and women are beset with trade diseases. Nobody knows how much the community is paying for such wastes as these. Nobody knows how far the seeping off of human integers into hospitals, and jails, insane asylums, brothels, and orphanages, could be checked; the guesses of the town's best men are that much is needless. Pittsburg is a town which does not know the number of its children of school age, nor the physical status of the children of its classes; it is a town which, for five years, did not so much as demand a report from its health department. In such an arraignment, we must bear in mind that there are notable exceptions in one phase of social concern or another to this lack in Pittsburg's self-knowledge, and that Pittsburg is not merely a scapegoat city. It is the capital of a district representative of untrammeled industrial development, but of a district

BEFORE THE SMELTER. IN CHURCH.

THE MATERIAL AND THE SPIRITUAL SIDE.

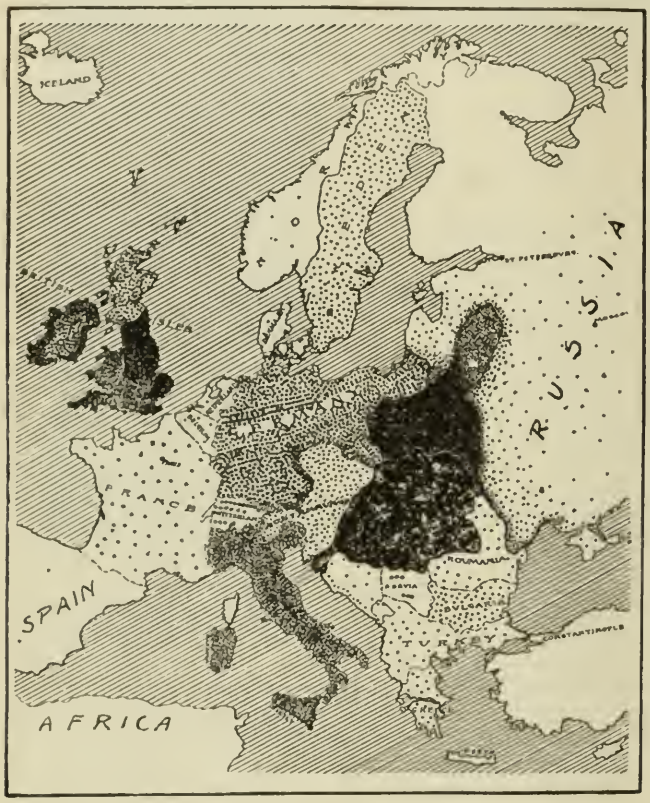
which, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, for vigor, waste, and optimism, is rampantly American."

Tabulated figures of the number of killed and injured give little or no idea of the reality. Misery can not be tabulated. One case out of many hundreds is given thus by Mr. Alois B. Koukol in his chapter on the Pittsburg Slavs:

"Often the handicapped man's problem is thrust directly upon

the wife for solution, as it has been upon the wife of John Hyrka. Hyrka is a Rutheman of thirty; his wife is twenty-eight. He was making fair wages in the Duquesne mills; they were both healthy and strong, and they had high hopes for the future as is natural with the young. But May 26, 1907, John, who was working on a platform directly over a limestone mill, stept on a rotten plank and both his legs shot down into the mill. Before he could be extricated the flesh had been torn from the soles of both his feet.

"Since then (or at least up to the time of my last report) Hyrka had been in the McKeesport hospital, where attempts were made to graft flesh upon his soles. When I last heard about him his feet were still not healed, and it was practically certain that the grafting would be a failure and that he would be a cripple for life.



SOURCES OF IMMIGRANT LABOR EMPLOYED BY THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.

Each dot represents a man. Austria-Hungary supplies 10,421; Russia, 2,577; the British Isles, 2,010; Sweden, 287; Bulgaria, 58; France, 52; Turkey-in-Europe, 26; and Rumania, 24.

"When this tragedy descended upon Mrs. Hyrka she was within a month of confinement. Into this grim situation entered the baby, adding its cares. Until months after the accident she was in no condition to work, and when she did regain her strength the demands of the infant would not permit her to take up regular employment. For six months she lived upon thirty dollars a month the company paid her, then the company cut off this allowance, and after she had felt the pinch of want for a time, she demanded a final settlement. They offered her $600, she to pay all further hospital bills, which up to then had been paid by the company. She talked the matter over with John, and between them they decided that to have the flesh scraped from your feet and to be a lifelong cripple ought to be worth as much as $1,000. But this seemed an exorbitant estimate to the company, and as Mrs. Hyrka held firm to her own figures, the matter was still unsettled when I left Pittsburg. She was then living on what she could borrow; the high hopes of twenty-eight were all blasted; he knew she had a cripple on her hands for all his life, thirty or forty years perhaps, and she was wondering, desperately wondering, how she was going to be able to support him."

Mr. Peter Roberts, another investigator, says of accidents and compensation:

"Many work in intense heat, the din of machinery, and the noise of escaping steam. The congested condition of most of the plants in Pittsburg adds to the physical discomforts for an out-of-doors people; while their ignorance of the language and of modern machinery increases the risk. How many of the Slavs, Lithuanians and Italians are injured in Pittsburg in one year is not known. No reliable statistics are compiled. In their absence people guess, and the mischief wrought by contradictory and biased statements is met on all hands. When I mentioned a plant that had a bad reputation to a priest, he said, 'Oh, that is the slaughter-house: they kill them there every day.' I quote him not for his accuracy, but to show how the rumors circulate and are real to the people themselves. It is undoubtedly true, that exaggerated tho the reports may be, the waste in life and limb is great, and if it all fell upon the native-born a cry would long since have gone up which would have stayed the slaughter.

"In the matter of compensation for injuries, the foreign-speaking are often subjected to hardships and injustice. If the widow of a man killed in a mine or mill of Pennsylvania lives in Europe, she can not recover any damages, altho the accident may be entirely due to the neglect of the company. Because of this ruling, certain strong companies in the Pittsburg district seldom pay a cent to the relatives of the deceased if they dwell beyond the seas. I asked a leader among the Italians, 'Why do you settle the serious cases for a few hundred dollars?' He replied: 'We find it best after much bitter experience. The courts are against us; a jury will not mulct a corporation to send money to Europe; the relatives are not here to bewail their loss in court; the average American cares nothing for the foreigner. Every step of the way we meet with prejudice and find positive contempt, from those in highest authority in the courts down to the tip-staff. When I settle for $200, I can do nothing better.'"

THE RESPONSE TO ITALY'S NEED

"A GREAT world disaster makes all mankind kin," is the summing up by one editorial writer of the unprecedented response of Europe and America to the need of the Italian earthquake sufferers. "There is reason to believe that the earthquake will have a continuing effect in deepening the sense of world fraternity," declares the New York *American*; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* believes that the "most cheering aspect of this terrible catastrophe has been the wonderful generosity that has characterized the people of all civilized lands."

As to just what this generosity has amounted to, the press are as yet unable to determine. Germany, France, and England have responded immediately with ships loaded down with supplies, and private donations of money from all over Europe are growing too fast to be definitely recorded. Canada has donated $100,000 and Japan $40,000. But these remarkable gifts have been almost overshadowed by the tremendous response of the Government and people of the United States. The total of these contributions is figured by the New York *Tribune* already to exceed $2,500,000. Congress appropriated $800,000 of this, and New York City gave about $450,000.

Just how badly this generosity is needed is realized when it is considered that the latest approximate estimate of the casualties of the earthquake is 164,850. This taken with the statement of Cardinal Nova that in the cities of Messina and Reggio he was unable to find a single instance of an entire family surviving, make the pressing need exceedingly vivid.

The New York *Times* quotes several of the Italian officials in praise of the generosity of the American people. Premier Giolitti said: "The United States stands first, outdistancing all others in sympathy and generosity." Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, said: "Never before has there occurred such a demonstration of sympathy as that of America." The voice of the press in this country has been practically unanimous in its hearty support of this open-handed giving. Here and there, however, a note has been raised in protest. The Hartford *Times* takes the occasion to air a smoldering hostility to the President and remarks in an editorial printed just before Congress made its appropriation:

"The business of rescuing and caring for the victims of the earthquake in Italy belongs primarily to the Italian nation and its Government. The Italian King is proving himself an efficient leader in this great work. . . . That the relief work would be much better directed if Mr. Roosevelt, instead of Victor Emmanuel, were King of Italy, nobody will question. But that it is necessary for the Government of the United States to pass a special appropriation for the victims of this earthquake, who are not citizens of the United States, is not clear. . . . . .

"The two most serious objections to such a proposition will be seen at once—that Congress has no right to give away money to anybody, and that the effect of such giving . . . would be to chill and check private giving not only in this country but in other countries. We sympathize, of course, with the earnest wish of Mr. Roosevelt to take a prominent place in the limelight afforded by this Italian catastrophe."

The New York *American* takes up the charge that the present unprecedented generosity is instigated by the love of spectacular tragedies, and answers it thus:

"Why are we touched so deeply by the pain of Italy and so lightly by the wide-spread suffering of our own land? It is a matter for sober inquiry by such as have humility enough to discern the motions of the common heart in their own.

"The thoughtless answer is that men care only for spectacular griefs, or tragedies seen through the softening haze of distance. But this is not true. The cry of a single lost child has been known to fill the newspapers of America for months. And there is no fatality falling on the least considered man among us that may not stir the country from end to end—*only the fatality must really be a fatality. It must be a blow leveled by nature or Fate, unforeseeable and unavoidable by its victim.*

"As we seem comparatively insensible to the misery of the poor in this country it is because of an opinion—more or less erroneous—that destitution is a fault rather than a fatality. . . . . .

"Men are drawn together only from a sense of being tried by like temptations and threatened by common dangers. Poverty would be abolished in a week if we thought of poverty as a fatality menacing us all alike—a cruelty of nature inexorable as an earthquake.

"No; those who say that the wonderful outpouring of love and help to Sicily is mere vain show and rivalry—that there is no passion of universal feeling behind it—do not know what is in men. The whole race is capable of rising to any imaginable height of devotion and sacrifice to withstand the natural shocks that assail us. We need only to be roused to a keener consciousness that we all are fundamentally alike in character and conditioning; that we are engaged together in a vast engineering enterprise whose difficulties and rewards are to be shared by all."

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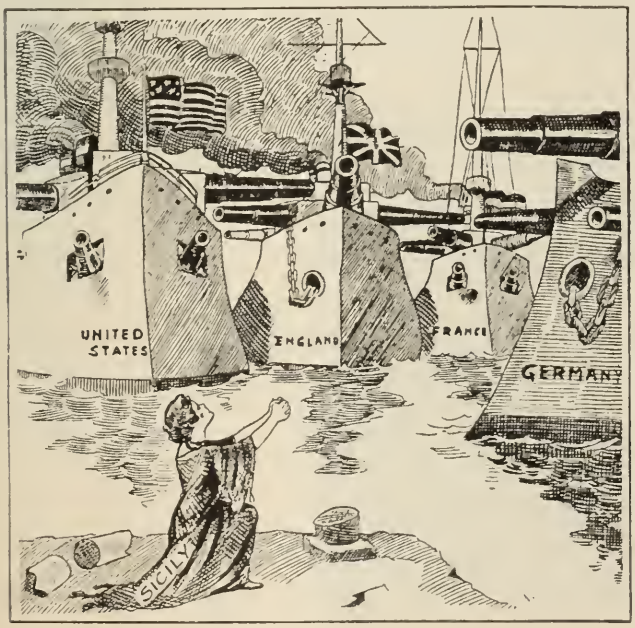
STUART K. LUPTON,
The new United States Consul at Messina.

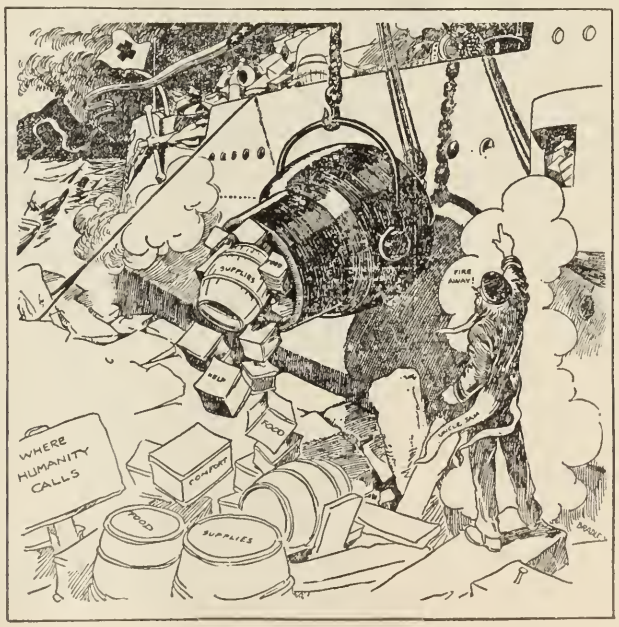
A YEAR OF BEGINNINGS

WHILE many great national issues have emerged more fully from the shadow during the past twelve months, most of them are still among the unfinished business which 1908 has bequeathed to its successor. This fact, suggests the New York *Independent*, may be due in part to the enthusiasm and aggressiveness of President Roosevelt, whose mental and moral activities covered "a vast field of intentions." "We have left on our hands," the same publication continues, "the waterway problem, the forest-reserve problem, the Panama Canal, the solution of the white-plague crusade, the revolution in educational effort, and the industrializing of our institutions, and the struggle with corporate greed and commercial meanness." 1909, in short, finds us "in a boiling cauldron," where "there is no rest, as there is no summary of events."

But if barren of solutions, the year 1908 was fertile in events. Those who survey the period through gray glasses linger over the facts that it was born under a cloud of business anxiety of almost world-wide extent, while its death was marked by one of the most terrible physical calamities known to history—the great Sicilian earthquake of December 28, which some of our contemporaries, straining for timeliness, failed to include in their reviews of the



"THE DOGS OF WAR" AT PEACE.
—Scott in the St. Louis *Times*.



A TENDENCY IN NAVAL ORDNANCE
That should not be overlooked by nations desiring to lead civilization.
—Bradley in Chicago *News*.

AN ARGUMENT FOR NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

year's events. The optimists, however, find inspiration in the story that lies between. In the United States, they point out, it has been a year of gradual but irregular recovery from the crisis of October, 1907. Thus *Bradstreet's* (New York) records that "guiding forces and ultimate results were toward recuperation and repair"; and *Dun's Review* (New York), while reporting "more or less idle machinery in the leading industries" at the close of 1908, adds that "forward spring contracts have been most encouraging, many mills and factories having good orders for shipment during the next three months."

Man's conquest of the air has advanced amazingly during the year, chiefly through the genius of the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, inventors of the Wright aeroplane. With this machine Wilbur Wright has made a sustained flight of a hundred miles.

Looking farther afield, the observer notes that in England, Russia, Germany, France, and Turkey the year has been notable for constitutional or social reforms. Peace advocates also will find comfort in the fact that 1908 has only minor wars on its roster, while several victories stand to the credit of international arbitration.

The bloodless revolution in Turkey is generally acclaimed the most salient feature of the year.

In the Balkans the delicate situation brought about by Bulgaria's declaration of independence and by Austria-Hungary's seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina still awaits final adjustment, and prophets are reticent as to the outcome. In England the suffragettes have continued their militant methods, and the cause seems to have made headway. The net result of European diplomacy has been to emphasize the increasing isolation of Germany. In India the fiftieth anniversary of the Great Mutiny was marked by ominous demonstrations against British rule, such as seditious utterances in the native press, assaults and assassinations, incendiarism and bomb-throwing. New Zealand became a dominion, and Australia adopted a system of universal compulsory military service. Canada celebrated the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec, Great Britain, France, and the United States taking part. In South America both Venezuela and Paraguay achieved a change of government by revolution, with but little disturbance or bloodshed.

At home the Presidential election took precedence of all other matters of interest in the latter part of the year. The voyage of the United States fleet around the world has been watched by the country with growing satisfaction and pride. A feature of the year that evoked less enthusiasm was the steady increase of expenditure by the Government in the face of diminishing Treasury receipts.

Special importance attaches to the experience of the railways in 1908, since upon them depend, in varying degrees, all the country's industries. Not since 1894 says *The Railway World* of Philadelphia, have American railways passed through such severe trials as in the past year. In spite of rigid economies they report tremendous decreases in gross and net earnings for the year. Yet the Chicago *Tribune*, approaching the subject in a mood of indomitable optimism, remarks that 1908 has afforded the railroads "a breathing-spell," during which the slackness of business enabled them to indulge in some salutary introspection. We read:

"The temporary relief from the strain of trying to move more traffic than they could handle left the railroad executives more leisure for a study of the readjustment of the relations existing between the public and the great corporations, which has been gradually developing since the Hepburn amendment of the Interstate Commerce Law went into effect on August 28, 1906. The coincident let-up in general business activity also gave the shippers and manufacturers a similar opportunity to observe the needs and problems of the transportation companies. The result was that there has been everywhere a much stronger feeling of the interdependence and necessity for cooperation between the shipper and the carrier."

Other channels of business activity which carried shrunken streams in 1908 were those of foreign commerce as a whole and of transatlantic travel—the passenger earnings of the transatlantic steamship lines, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, falling $26,000,000 below the figures for 1907. Our foreign commerce, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun*, showed a decline for the year of about 13 per cent., the shrinkage amounting to approximately $500,000,000. Two-fifths of this loss is on the export side, and three-fifths on the import side. Says *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore):

"The United States is not alone in the record of smaller imports and smaller exports which will characterize the history of our foreign commerce in the year about to end. Of the 25 principal countries of the world whose foreign commerce the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor records month by month and year by year, all but four show a falling off in imports."

The four exceptions are Argentina, Spain, Greece, and Sweden.

The benefactions of the year in the United States, as represented by gifts and bequests, also fall below the record of 1907 by some $59,000,000. As compiled by the Chicago *Tribune*, they amount nevertheless to the great sum of $90,932,090. The largest donor was Andrew Carnegie, whose gifts amounted to nearly seven and a half million dollars, while the name of John D. Rockefeller comes second with donations amounting to close upon three millions.

Farm products of the United States, on the other hand, broke all records, amounting, according to official estimate, to $7,778,-000,000.

The world's gold output also increased, exceeding that of 1907 by about six millions.

Turning again to the debit side of the ledger, we find that the world's loss of human life by such accidents and disasters as were recorded in the daily press amounted to nearly a quarter of a million. The Chicago *Tribune*, which makes a specialty of such statistics, finds that the deaths due to the epidemics and the little wars of the year would increase this number by more than 70,000. Narrowing its investigation to the United States, the same paper finds that homicides (exclusive of suicides and lynchings) amounted to 8,952, an increase of 240 over 1907. The suicide record "shows the same steady increase that has marked the past few years," the number for 1908 being 10,852. *The Tribune* further reports that "the number of legal executions steadily decreases, while the volume of crime increases, the executions in 1908 being 92, as compared with 104 in 1907 and 123 in 1906." The lynchings in 1908 numbered 100, "the largest number since 1903." Ninety-seven of these were in the South, 3 in the North, and 93 of the victims were negroes.

The same paper finds that the fire losses of the United States, exclusive of forest fires, amounted in 1908 to about $172,000,000, as compared with $150,000,000 the year before. Losses through embezzlements, forgeries, and bank-wreckings amounted to $13,-555,536, exceeding those for 1907.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Official returns, now practically complete, show that Hisgen was not elected. —*Chicago News.*

Tom Longboat is going to get married. Couldn't run quite fast enough. —*Cleveland Leader.*

It is lucky for the lions that the President is not to greet them in his present mood. —*Chicago News.*

Congress would like to know what kind of a bid the Republicans use. —*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

An easy way to get the census would be to count the persons mentioned for the Taft Cabinet. —*New York American.*

General Simon has been elected President of Haiti for the term ending with the next revolution. —*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, says that the office of President is "a continuous and terrific strain." We all feel it. —*New York World.*

Paragraphers are calling those Councilmen Pittsburglars; and, singularly enough, they are already in the pen. —*New York World.*

JAPAN'S UNFORTUNATE CONTEMPT FOR CHINA

THAT Japan really understands China less than the Western nations do, and is injuring herself by her failure to study real conditions in China, and at the same time is doing injustice to the Chinese, is the startling admission made by Count Okuma (a leading statesman of the Opposition party) in the Tokyo monthly *Taiyo* ("the Sun"). By this failure, he adds, they have alienated the sympathy of the Celestials, and the practical result has been that they have crippled their own trade with this vast and rich empire. Western countries are stepping in, and Japan runs the risk of being somewhat isolated in Asia. The American-Japanese compact may prove after all the union of the clay pot with the iron kettle, and Japanese clay will be crusht in contact with American iron in their competition for the Chinese market. Count Okuma declares that America knows much more about China, and how to conciliate the Chinese, than Japan does. He advises Japan to be a little less supercilious, to maintain honestly the "Open Door," and to strive after a kind and conciliatory policy and disposition of mind toward the now seriously disgruntled Celestials. Japan was once the pupil and imitator of China. China is now offended by the airs which the conquerors of Russia assume, and consequently will not trade with them to the extent which would be possible, if only Japan were a little less selfish and exacting. To quote his words:

"Not less than fifteen centuries ago our country came under the spell of Chinese civilization, and two hundred years later Japan adopted many of the institutions and customs as well as the literature of her advanced neighbor. Up to the national regeneration of Japan some forty years ago, our educational system, if system it can be called, had practically been modeled after that of China. And yet how little the people know of China, and how indifferent they are to the happenings of great moment that are at present daily agitating that vast country! True, our commerce with China is, in point of volume, next only to that of Great Britain; but this is simply due to the geographical advantages we enjoy. Had the people taken a greater interest in China—not the China of classics, but the China of to-day—and studied her political and economic institutions as they now exist, our trade in China would have developed to a much greater extent."

Not only do the Japanese fail in eagerness to study conditions in China, but, according to Count Okuma, they have assumed an attitude of contempt toward the Chinese — an attitude not calculated to foster friendly relationship between two nations. He continues:

"The Governments of Europe and America have shown considerable leniency toward the Government at Peking, while their private citizens have likewise exerted their influence to befriend the Chinese people. It is true that the Western nations, like ourselves, still retain exterritoriality in the Celestial Empire; yet, in spite of this, they have not been slow

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CHINA'S APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN JUSTICE.

This photograph shows the special envoy, T'ang Shao Yi (with his hands clasped before him, at Minister Wu's left), who is sent by the Chinese Government to thank America for our remission of $14,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity, left after paying for actual damages. China will use this sum to send students here to be educated, and over one hundred of them appear in this group. This is one of the ways by which America is gaining China's good will, which Japan complains it can not secure.

THE FUTURE MIKADO AND HIS BROTHERS.

Prince Hirohito, eldest son of the Japanese Crown Prince, stands by the table. At his left is Prince Nobuhito and, in a military attitude, Prince Yasuhito.

to understand that their interests in that country can be best promoted by dealing with the Chinese in a spirit of sympathy and tolerance. Japan, on the contrary, intentionally assumes an overbearing attitude toward the Chinese, looking down upon them as a hopelessly effete people. Perhaps the Western nations have no more respect for the Chinaman than we have, but their contempt

A DIPLOMA OUT OF WHICH WAR MAY COME.

The certificate issued to Turks who boycott Austria.

If there is war between Turkey and Austria, as it seems possible there may be in the spring, the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods will have done much toward causing the hostilities. Therefore, exceptional interest attaches to the diploma here illustrated, a copy of which is given to those who take part in the boycott. The inscription, translated, reads: "Notice to the public. Diploma of participation issued by the syndicate of boycotters organized against the Austrian merchants."

—*Illustrated London News.*

of him is concealed under the cloak of sagacious diplomacy. Not only does the individual Japanese show no such caution in dealing with the Chinese, but Japan's policy in China has been such as to invoke even among ourselves a suspicion of severity."

It is, the Count believes, this attitude of contempt which has utterly alienated from Japan the friendly feeling which she inspired in the Chinese mind at the time of the Boxer trouble through the bravery and chivalrous conduct of her soldiers. Japan had every reason to expect courtesy and gratitude from the Chinese, after she had gallantly taken arms against Russia. For her disappointed expectations the ingratitude of the Chinaman is, no doubt, partly responsible, but the Japanese, Count Okuma warns his fellow countrymen, must remember that their policy since the war with Russia has not been calculated to foster the feeling of gratitude on the part of the Celestials. In the Count's opinion, China's ill-feeling toward the Japanese since the war with Russia is as intense as her friendly sentiment was warm at the termination of the Boxer disturbance.

To alleviate this unhappy condition, the Count urges that the attitude of the Japanese Government and people be radically altered. He also emphatically declares that in the disposition of the Chinese question Japan must show unswerving fidelity to the principle of the "Open Door" and "Equal Opportunity."

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW TURKISH PARLIAMENT

THE world has looked on in astonishment, mingled with curiosity and doubt, at the opening of the Turkish Parliament by the Sultan in the ancient Forum of Augustus at Constantinople. The whole Ottoman Empire showed a keen but grave interest in the occasion, and all nationalities were represented in the streets of Stamboul. Everything would indicate that no such parliament has ever met before. According to the London *Spectator*:

"The crowd was the most wonderful that any city in the world could have produced, and, strangest of all, the windows and most of the roofs were bright with the faces of Turkish women, who, for this occasion at least, dispensed with the veil. Inside the Parliament House the mixture of races and creeds, distinguished by a great variety of picturesque costume, justly reflected the nature of the Turkish Empire. Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Arabs, and Druses mixt with soldiers, and great officers of state in gorgeous uniforms, were all represented."

This "want of homogeneity" in the Turkish Parliament is pointed out by the above paper as constituting one of the dangers which beset its practical life. Unless the members and parties surmount their racial prejudices, at the dictation of a majority, "there can be very little hope for the maintenance of parliamentary institutions." *The Nation* (London) echoes this opinion and remarks of the president of the Parliament:

"Ahmed Riza Bey, thinker, Positivist, and man of honor, is a singularly sympathetic figure when he talks in French to a European audience about tolerance or peace. But how precisely will he strike a sheik from the Yemen or a feudal chief from the Kurdish mountains? That, in a sentence, is the new Eastern Question."

The London *Times*, however, has a belief that the excellent qualities of the Turks, and especially of the Young Turk party, will surmount all difficulties. Speaking of the European sympathy with this party, *The Times* observes:

"This universal sympathy is inspired, not so much by the particular form which the new Turkish Government has assumed, as by the fact that there is a new government, breaking away from the bad traditions of the old one. . . . Conjoined with that is a sense

THE ADOPTED FATHER.

ABDUL HAMID: "Well, if any one had told me a year ago that I should come to this!"

—*Punch* (London).

of relief and delight at the discovery that Turkey possesses a fund of the qualities that make for good government, under whatever forms it may operate. It is in these moral and intellectual qualities that hope for the future lies. The precise manner in which

PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The new Parliament meets in the long, low building with the Greek portico lying between the mosques of Sultan Ahmed and Hagid Sophia.

they will make themselves felt and the precise institutions in which they will embody themselves are secondary matters, which must depend upon the genius of the race and the environment in which it has to work out the problems of national regeneration."

And, indeed, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the whole hope of the Turkish Parliament is centered in the Young Turks. To quote an editorial utterance of this Liberal organ:

"The Turkish Liberals, from the first day of this constitutional era, have shown themselves in full control of the power and will of the people. They remain masters of the situation. The elections were largely carried on in accordance with their dictates. The Parliament has been constituted exactly as they wished it to be. No one has hitherto interfered with their activity, and such interference in the future is inconceivable. These favoring circumstances, however, impose serious obligations upon the Young Turks. They will henceforth be held responsible both for the foreign and domestic policy of Turkey. They have hitherto enjoyed high moral credit in Europe. It is to be hoped that they will exhibit in the future the same moderate and reasonable deportment as has characterized them ever since the promulgation of a constitutional government. . . For the future position of Turkey in the world's respect and esteem lies in the hand of the Young Turks."

Some good advice is given to this political group by the solemn and serious *Temps* (Paris), the dignified representative of the Government. They are to take warning from the Douma:

"The Young Turks know how deeply we sympathize with them. May we be allowed to recall to their memory the example of the Russian Cadets, who lost everything because they aimed at obtaining too much. We hope that the Committee of Union and Progress will bear in mind that parliamentary anarchy has always proved the best ally of despotisms. The Young Turks must resign themselves to the inevitable and relinquish all expectation of attaining at one stroke to the progress which they have a perfect right to desire."

"Despotism," in fact, is still lying in wait for the new Parliament, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which thus utters its forebodings:

"It is no use deceiving ourselves. It is impossible to believe that Abdul Hamid has in his heart utterly broken with his earlier ideals of sovereignty. On a former occasion, before the outbreak of the Turko-Russian War, he granted his subjects a constitution, with the intention of withdrawing it as soon as he felt himself strong enough to do so. We may be sure that he will take the same course with the present Parliament if he can. The most important duty of the Young Turk party will be to prevent this."

The first duty of the Turkish Parliament, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is to face the present Balkan question, which it has providentially been raised up to adjust. This, perhaps, is an echo of the Sultan's opening speech in which, in reference to Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Austrian Emperor's descent on Bosnia-Herzegovina, he said:

"It is now the task of our Council of Ministers to choose what measures should be taken to safeguard the rights of the nation, and it is our desire that they should obtain the support of Parliament in this task."

The *Tageblatt* deals with this point as follows:

"The historic moment in which the representatives of the Ottoman people are assembled from all quarters of the Empire between the Adriatic and the Persian Gulf finds Turkey involved in a foreign entanglement of critical seriousness. The question, 'War or Peace?' which is on every tongue, has not yet been decided in favor of the peace-lovers. But as any weakness existing in Turkey always imperils the peace of Europe, so by strengthening her, the guaranties of the world's permanent peacefulness are multiplied. On these grounds it is our heartfelt wish that the Parliament will consider it its first duty to complete the strengthening, in a military sense, of their country, and that their efforts will be successful in doing so."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT FRANCIS JOSEPH HAS DONE

THE Emperor of Austria is at this present moment the most vituperated and lampooned man in Europe. He is accused of dishonorable juggling with treaty obligations, with robbing Turkey and morally contaminating the social and domestic life o Bosnia-Herzegovina through his Austrian officials and soldiery; he is caricatured as betraying senile weakness and ambition in yielding to the counsels of his son Francis Ferdinand, and finally he is charged with recklessly imperiling the peace of Europe through the hectoring insolence of his Foreign Minister Aehrenthal toward the Turkish Government. We might quote a hundred passages from the German, French, English, and Italian press in illustration of these statements. It is, however, pleasanter to turn to an article in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) in which attention is drawn to the great qualities of Francis Joseph and the reforms which he has introduced into his Empire. This article is written by a very competent authority, Dr. August Fournier, professor of history in the University of Vienna. The racial factions which prevail from one end of the Empire to the other presented the greatest difficulties to the administration, says Professor Fournier. The kingdom of Hungary, with its parliament, has required all the skill of the wisest diplomacy to control. Then the mingling of imperial with Mussulman authority has imported a hundred difficulties into the question of government. To quote Dr. Fournier's words:

"This sovereign, by his energy, his intelligence, his activity, has shown himself quite equal to the burden laid upon him, and the duties of his high office. His duties have been such as no other man could have fulfilled. He has necessarily been an indefatigable toiler. He has not been able to feel satisfied in merely giving his

sanction to the work of others; he has been compelled to superintend personally an infinite number of transactions pertaining to the Government. The constitution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is so complicated as to require the intervention of the Crown in all important matters of state. To these difficulties must be added the bitter conflicts between the various nationalities which are grouped under this single monarchy. . . . In such a condition of things it is very fortunate for the Austro-Hungarian Empire that the man who holds the throne is a ruler who recognizes the high importance of his task and has been prepared to meet every difficulty to which he brings the resources of an illuminated judgment, a will of iron, and an exquisite tact sufficient to crown his efforts with success."

The Professor enumerates one by one the reforms which the Emperor has promoted. He has improved the judiciary and introduced the jury system; he has inaugurated representative government, and the Continent has long been kept in peace by his institution of the Triple Alliance, upon whose duration the peace of Central Europe still depends. Finally, he has improved the financial condition of Austro-Hungary. To quote further:

"Between 1881 and 1908 there has been a sensible improvement in the fiscal condition of the Empire. This improvement is attested by the fact that the commerce of the country, which amounted to 2,640,000,000 crowns [$528,000,000] in 1888, rose to about 6,000,000,000 crowns [$1,200,000,000] in 1906. The deposits in the savings banks in twelve years (1890–1902) rose from 2,600,000,000 crowns [$520,000,000] to 4,400,000,000 crowns [$880,000,000]. During the same period the finances of the Government showed a parallel improvement."

THE INJURED INNOCENTS.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER. "Well, here I am, gentlemen; what will you have?"

POWERS. "We feel that we are being threatened, and we demand the disarmament of Austria."

Floh (Vienna).

Professor Fournier declares that the Emperor has applied himself most assiduously to the study of economic questions. He has made as careful provision as possible for the poorer classes. A law of compulsory insurance against sickness imposes this obligation upon all operatives. There is now before the legislature a bill by which a pension will be granted to the old and disabled.

These are the measures of a paternal government, measures which Francis Joseph has loved not only to promote but actually to originate. The great secret of his popularity in Europe up to the last few months has resided in the fact that he has always minded his own business. He has shown himself to be that just despot which a shrewd political writer thinks is the highest type of a ruler. Everything that could promote Austrian trade, everything that could secure Austrian tranquillity, has been attempted by him. After enumerating other reforms such as that of Universal Suffrage in Austria Dr. Fournier concludes:

"The credit for this last reform [Universal Suffrage] as well as for those which we have so far enumerated is to be given to the Emperor of Austria himself, which fact accounts for the affection and veneration entertained toward him by almost all of his subjects."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KALEIDOSCOPIC KAISER

WHILE the impulsive acts of William II. seem to reveal his character to all the world, we are told by one who knows him well that such is not the case. He may seem to lay bare his heart in a *Daily Telegraph* interview, a speech to his troops, a dispatch to a Krueger, a Zeppelin, or any one at the other end of the wire, he may seem to be rearranging the whole map of Europe by hurried trips and confabulations here and there, but his real personal feelings are known to few. Sometimes, however, he lays off his admiral's uniform, has his valet relieve him of his cavalry boots, and meets his friends on an equal footing. A certain "diplomat" who "has known William II. long and well, who has frequently talked with him, and has even held long conversations" with the German sovereign, seeing the real man "in his habit as he lived," has communicated to the editor of the *Matin* (Paris) his impression of this picturesque personage. He declares that William II. is not at present sulking in his tent, like a second Achilles, but is tormented with remorse on account of his recent lapses and the general displeasure which he has incurred. These are his sympathetic words:

"The Kaiser is undoubtedly a sick man. He is melancholy, does not go out hunting, does not travel, makes no speeches. If he is carrying out the agreement with von Buelow, made November 17, he is overscrupulously observing it. At any rate, in this twentieth century, the silence of kings gives a lesson to the peoples of the earth.

"I can easily understand that the Kaiser feels somewhat downhearted at being caught in a fault. What is more natural than that he should feel blue over the rebuke which he has publicly received from his people?"

This writer goes on to say that the natural disposition of William II. predisposes him to this sensitiveness. He thus describes the predominant passion in the sovereign's character:

"What is the mainspring in a mental organization at once manifold and inconsistent; at once captivating and deceiving, impulsive and absolute? This secret spring which prevails throughout all his fits and starts and caprices, throughout all his imperial activity, is coquetry, a desire to please, accompanied with the wish to attract others. A combination of [Molière's coquette] *Célimène* and an absolute Czar, that is William II."

The "diplomat" particularly noticed how the Kaiser displayed the charms of his special character as a host at Potsdam and Kiel. Thus we read:

"How many hours of intimacy do I fondly remember, when the affability of the Kaiser and his delicate attentions to the least detail of his guest's enjoyment seemed to provoke, even to solicit, from them some token of their approbation. One incident among others I recall. Entertaining a French officer at his table the Kaiser wore the medal of China, and raising his glass to drink the health of his guest, pointed to the medal as a sign of their comradeship in arms."

As a matter of fact the Kaiser likes the French and speaks their tongue like a native:

"The Kaiser speaks French as if he had been born in Montmartre. He loves the striking metaphors of that tongue and uses them in a way that proves his profound knowledge of the language."

But his brain is always in a whirl of excitement, we are told. When Norway and Sweden separated, he said to a Frenchman that it reminded him of the Revolution of 1780 when Louis XVI. was "kicked out." Yet his views and his opinions can not be said to clash with one another because they succeed each other with such rapidity as they pass over the lens of his brain. The "diplomat" remarks:

"You can not say that William II. has any contradictions in his character. He entertains many successive opinions, but they are all sincere. The brain of the Kaiser is a moving picture machine, a cinematograph."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREDICTING GEOLOGIC UPHEAVALS

IT is generally acknowledged that a science attains its highest stage when it enables us to foretell what is going to happen. Judged by this standard, meteorology is much further advanced than geology. The weather may now be foretold with some accuracy, yet almost no effort is made to forecast the movements of the earth's crust, on which so many thousands of lives often depend. We have an elaborate science of geology, but it confines itself almost entirely to the records of the past There are rare cases where it has entered the predictive stage, but these are so infrequent as merely to stand out as exceptions. Thus we are told by Prof. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that the recent Sicilian diaster was foretold by an American volcanologist, Frank Alvord Perret, who has predicted disaster on Mount Etna for two years past. Professor Jaggar writes in *The Evening Post* (New York, January 2):

"Mr. Perret, who was decorated by the Crown of Italy for his splendid service to science and to humanity on Vesuvius in 1906, wrote in *The World's Work* of November, 1907: 'By the rational methods of scientific research, we know that a great eruption of Mt. Etna is impending, the only uncertainty at present being which side of the mountain will break open.' Great volcanic eruptions are preceded by great earthquakes, and the Messina disaster of December 28 comes on an earthquake date ('terrestrial maximum of gravitational stress') actually platted in advance by Mr. Perret on his diagrams for 1908. . . . He is a man whose whole time is unselfishly devoted to these studies, but he has no observatory and no adequate means of support. A few business men in Springfield, Mass., last year came valiantly to his aid, and now their foresight is worthy of all honor."

It is a reproach to science, Dr. Jaggar thinks, that this higher or predictive side of earth-study has not been developed. He says:

MT. ETNA IN ERUPTION.
Another outbreak of this Sicilian volcano is predicted.

STROMBOLI.
This volcano, in the region of the recent earthquake, has been in continual eruption for 2,000 years. About 2,000 people live on its slopes.

"The coast-lines of the world are dotted with volcanoes, and no region is known which is exempt from earthquakes. No geologist in the United States would venture to deny the statement that New York City is just as liable to a great earthquake disaster as was Charleston in 1886. With these facts before us, it would seem justifiable to call science to account for its attitude with regard to the lithosphere (or rock-crust) as contrasted with its point of view concerning the atmosphere. If wrong, no one is more likely to acknowledge his error than the man of science, for he is a humble seeker after truth. Sometimes a great world-wide affliction, like this horror which has stunned and mutilated Italy, may work beneficence by stimulating men to a new vision of their usefulness.

"A great convention of American geologists has just completed its deliberations in Baltimore. All of these gentlemen are interested in earthquakes, but there are probably not a half-dozen members of the society who have any technical or mathematical knowledge of them, and not many more who have ever experienced one. The idea that such experience were important for a geologist would be scouted as a jest. Many of these men are teachers in universities."

The writer imagines that if a Martian astronomer were to appear suddenly in this convention, after returning from a visit to the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, where his own existence had been so wonderfully interpreted, the following dialog might be expected:

"Where you know the heavens so well, of course your own earth is to you as an open book?"

"Yes," reluctantly.

"You have observatories for the recording of all earth phenomena?"

"No."

"What! Did you not learn everything about local terrestrial motions before you studied the stars?"

"No, we do not know anything about terrestrial movements."

"Do you mean to tell me that you have not many instruments for observing them?"

"We have the seismograph, but none of us understands it, and as for other earth motions, all we know we have learned from the physicist and the astronomer."

"But you live on the earth, and must have to meet every crisis as it arises: can you foretell nothing?"

"Well, you see, we don't think of it that way. We treat it historically, and make notes, and use a hammer and a compass, and are very much interested in the bones of Jurassic reptiles and in making maps of the rocks, and in finding out all about iron and coal. But we have no such precise knowledge as the astronomer."

"But surely, in teaching your young men in the universities, you begin by precise instrumental study of the present earth and its processes, and have a vast accumulation of experience concerning

those processes, in the form of tables, measurements, formulas, curves, diagrams, and computations?"

"No, almost nothing has been done in accumulating experience or empirical data, *except by the Japanese*. When a volcanic eruption or an earthquake occurs we send a geologist to study the results, and he writes a thick and learned report. We do not know anything about what the conditions were during the months before the disaster. We teach our young geologists first a little physics and chemistry, and a few generalities about earth process, and then set them to work mapping ancient rocks. The *highest* development of geology is the unraveling of the history of the past. We haven't time to go into prediction and humanistic geology."

MOUNTING THE WINGS OF A NOVEL FLYING-MACHINE.

Professor Jaggar assures us that the above is not exaggerated. The blame, however, does not rest with the geologist, but rather with the haphazard growth of his science, and the proximity of the earth, which has made observation and measurement difficult for him in view of the littleness of man. He goes on:

"This plea, however, can no longer be urged in extenuation of the neglect of the study of earth process. We have a considerable knowledge of physical science, and there are many instruments applicable to the earth. There is a very precise science known as geodesy, which has for its object the determination of the figure of the earth. There is geology, which aims to decipher earth history. Between these two there is needed a new science, many phases of which are now being studied, and this might well be named geonomy, the science of the laws which govern the earth. . . . . .

"When young men think of making science their life-work, it would be well to remember Pasteur, and to consider carefully whether the 'highest' development of the investigative faculties may not concern itself with humane rather than with historical motives."

Professor Jaggar notes in a letter to the New York *Tribune* that "volcanic eruptions give much more evident forewarning than great earthquakes," but he believes we can do more than has been done in forecasting the latter. He says:

"If steam pressures and temperatures were regularly recorded at widely distributed volcanic vents and earth shrinkage were recorded by various seismometrical instruments at well chosen stations where known tilting and faulting is in progress, and deep-seated flow were examined with pyrometers, microphones, and experimental gravity pendulums in those places where we know lava columns are in motion, as they are under Mount Etna to-day, I think there is no question but that we would in a few years secure empirical data from these sources which would lead to a science of forecasting outbreaks."

A NEW INDUSTRY

UNDER this heading, the manufacture of aeroplanes is described in *The Car* (London, December 9). The Voisin factory, near Paris, has been established solely for the construction of flying-machines, and employs over 40 workmen. It was in 1903, we are told, that Mr. Gabriel Voisin first conceived the idea of devoting his attentions to the problem of mechanical flight, and having obtained the support of several well-known aeronauts, including Mr. Archdeacon, he carried out a long series of interesting trials with different planes at the small seaside town of Berck. The writer continues:

"These trials were continued for almost a whole year, and then further experiments were made on the Seine in tow of a speedy motor-boat. The latter trials were attended with a good deal of risk owing to the dangerous inclinations often taken by the aeroplane, and on one occasion M. Voisin narrowly escaped from being drowned. But the results of these prolonged experiments were so conclusive, that in 1904 it was decided to make an attempt to fit a machine with one of the petrol motors, which at that epoch were only just arriving at a stage where they were sufficiently light and reliable to make the experiment possible. In association with M. Blériot numbers of further trials were carried out, but no practical result was obtained, the machine clinging persistently to 'Mother Earth.' In 1905 M. Gabriel Voisin was joined by his brother, who had just completed his military service, and it was then that the present works at Billancourt were started upon. The honor to accomplish the first flight in Europe on a 'heavier-than-air' machine, however, fell to Santos Dumont who, in October, 1906, flew for a distance of over 50 yards with his famous '14 *bis*.'

"The Voisin Frères were nevertheless not to be left behind for long, and by carefully comparing their own experiences and those of their competitors, they soon scored a brilliant success by placing in the hands of Mr. Henry Farman the machine with which he won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize in January of the present year. As soon as it was clearly proved that this type of machine could be made to fly when it was wanted to, the makers of it set to work to build others of similar design, and entering into the spacious erecting-shop of the Voisin works, one is curiously impressed at the sight of so many winged machines in different stages of construction.

ERECTING THE AEROPLANE FRAME MEMBERS

"The framework is made from well-seasoned ash, and is curved into its desired shape by a network of fine steel wires, combining lightness with strength. This main framework, which carries the pilot and the motor as well as the tail-piece, is of exactly the same design for all the models of aeroplanes, whether it be a monoplane, a biplane, or a triplane. Onto it any number of planes can be fixt, but up to the present, it is the biplanes of the types

DR. FREDERICK L. CHASE. DR. WILLIAM L. ELKIN. MR. MASON SMITH.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS HONORED BY FRANCE.

Awarded the Lalande medal for measuring stellar distances.

used by Messrs. Farman and Delagrange that have given the most satisfactory results. The 'wings' are covered with a specially prepared tissue of varnished silk, which is stretched tightly over the wooden framework. Great care has to be taken in the construction of the propellers, to avoid any risk of their bursting at the high speed at which they revolve. These and all the other mechanical parts, with the exception, of course, of the motors, are made in the machine-shop at the Voisin works, by the side of which there is a testing-bed for the engines. The output of the Voisin works is about three aeroplanes a month, but if necessary this quantity could be almost doubled within a very short period. Some 20 machines can be put in hand at once. Three weeks only is the time now asked for delivery, and the price of a complete machine is just about £1,000. So sure are the makers of their machines, and their abilities to fly without the need of any special skill on the part of the driver, that they undertake to guarantee that the purchaser shall make a flight of a kilometer before his machine is delivered to him."

CELESTIAL RANGE-FINDING

THIS title is bestowed editorially by the New York *Tribune* (December 19) on the kind of painstaking measurement for which three astronomers of the Yale University observatory have just been honored by the Paris Academy of Sciences with the Lalande medal. Says *The Tribune:*

"Many of the problems which the devotees of stellar science seek to solve possess a fascination for thousands of educated persons, but none of them has provoked more eager curiosity than the probable distances of the stars.

"Two general methods have been employed in the inquiry. One resembles that used by military men to ascertain how far away an enemy's troops or ships are. The parallax, or apparent displacement of a star as seen from widely separated points in the earth's orbit, supplies the material for this first kind of calculation. Many stars are so distant, however, that they have no parallax. Help in solving the problem is then afforded if it can be discovered that they change their relative positions as compared with their neighbors. In measuring 'proper motions' an instrument called the heliometer is brought into play. For a long time the only device of that character in the United States was the one in the Yale observatory. Dr. William L. Elkin has for years been distinguished for the application he has made of it to the task of computing stellar distances. It is upon him and two associates, Dr. Frederick L. Chase and Mr. Mason Smith, that the Lalande medal has now been conferred. Since the work done by these men is practically unsurpassed in its delicacy, their fellow countrymen may well feel keen satisfaction in the compliment paid them.

"One of the conclusions which measurements of this class warrant is that a far greater diversity exists in the brilliancy of the stars than would otherwise be supposed. What was long considered the nearest star in the northern heavens (61 Cygni) is so far off that its light takes from seven to nine years to reach the earth. Multiply the distance traveled by a ray of light in a second (186,000 miles) by the number of seconds in a year (365 × 24 × 60 × 60), and you have the distance traversed by a ray of light in a single year. Now, some of the estimates based on heliometer observations make the distance of Arcturus about one hundred and fifty 'light years.' It must, therefore, be several thousand times brighter than either 61 Cygni or our sun. That still other orbs are many hundreds of 'light years' away is considered probable by sane astronomers. How utterly beyond comparison must their radiance be!"

BREAD AND ITS ADULTERATIONS

THAT adulterated bread is not wholly a modern article of commerce is shown by the fact that a French "pure-food law" of 1659 strictly prescribes the constituents of bread and the processes to be allowed in bakeries. Long before this, in 1307, a French decree ordered that adulterated bread should be broken up and given to the poor—a somewhat doubtful benefaction, it would seem. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 21) the chief pharmacist of the French Army, Mr. A. Balland, has an interesting article on this subject. He writes:

"Bread is adulterated by the addition of other kinds of flour than wheat, by the use of old flour, and especially by excessive hydration.

"The addition of flour made of foreign substances communicates to the bread the properties belonging to these flours—exaggerated whiteness for rice and starch, a darker tint for rye and buckwheat, a characteristic odor and taste for Indian corn and beans. . . . . .

"The presence of old flours gives to the bread an unsatisfactory look. The bread is heavier, the form deprest, the crust browner, and the crumb soggy. When eaten it leaves in the mouth an aftertaste of acridity, which persists and later provokes thirst.

"The odor is quite different from the agreeable and aromatic odor of bread made with flour only a month old. A fragment of crumb placed between the lips gives, when the breath is drawn in, the sensation of acridity peculiar to old flours.

"Some authorities have recommended that, to improve the defective appearance of bread made with bad flour, the flour should be kneaded with certain salts, such as alum or the sulfates of zinc and copper. This is to be condemned, even when very small quantities are used. . . . It may be detected by burning a few ounces of the bread, when, besides the common salt that it contains, we should find normally in the ashes, only the natural mineral constituents of the wheat."

The commonest fraud practised in connection with bread, says this authority, is the excessive use of water. Millon, a former chief pharmacist of the army, found that 100 pounds of flour would

make from 126 to 148 pounds of bread, with a variation of the proportion of water amounting to only 6 per cent. in the flour and 7 per cent. in the loaf: that is to say, according as the flour contained 13 or 19 per cent. of water, and the bread 35 or 42 per cent. The writer says on this point:

"My experiments have shown that bread does not lose organic matters during the baking, so that a measurement of the water in

FIG. 1—PRESENT FORM OF THE GUILLOT MOTOR.

the flour and in the baked bread will detect whether too much water has been added to the dough.

"This question has occupied many minds. From time immemorial it has been the custom, in certain parts of France, to boil bran with water, and use this water, after straining, to make bread and thus secure a larger product. . . . . .

"The boiling of bran still has its advocates, altho bran at present is less rich in nutritive principles than formerly. . . . No year passes in which the Central War Office is not besieged by inventors who claim to have found a means of augmenting the amount of bread that can be made with a given weight of flour. One of them, in 1890, asserted that he could make 160 to 165 pounds of bread with 100 pounds of flour, treated with bran-water, instead of 140, which is the usual amount. It was found that the increased weight was not due to the bran, as he claimed, but to excess of water. In 1891, I had occasion to show that another process consisted simply in kneading the flour with boiled rice. In favorable conditions, rice will take up about five times its weight of water, making a semifluid mass that easily mixes with bread-dough.

"To sum up, all means proposed for augmenting the yield of bread depend on the same thing: namely, the introduction of an

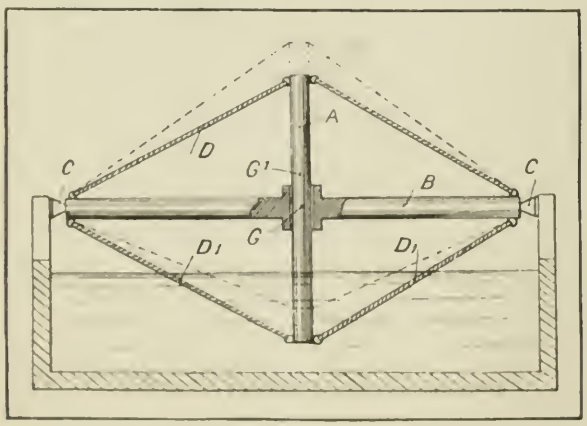

FIG. 2—PRINCIPLE OF THE GUILLOT MOTOR.

abnormal quantity of water; in other words, it is proposed to sell water for bread. . . . . .

"It has been said above that 100 pounds of flour may yield 126 to 148 pounds of bread, and that in the army we allow 140. The Paris bakeries allow 128, but this is only an average. . . . The crust contains only 20 per cent. of water, while the crumb contains 45, which means that the more crust there is in the bread, the less water. Now the ratio of the crust to the crumb depends essentially on the form of the loaves, on their size, on the temperature of the oven, on their position during baking, on the time elapsed between baking and sale, and so on.

"It should be added that the determination of water in the bread is a very delicate operation. . . . Instead of analyzing only a few grams, as certain authorities advise, it is necessary to take slices of 100 to 150 grams [about 3 to 5 ounces], including all parts from center to exterior, so that crust and crumb shall both be present in normal proportions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MOTOR ON A NEW PRINCIPLE

A TOY motor depending for its supply of energy on the difference of molecular constitution of two adjoining media has been invented in France. Altho the amount of power developed is minutely small, it is suggested that in a larger form it might possibly receive some useful application. This curious motor is described by Lucien Fournier in a communication to *Cosmos* (Paris), which we translate, reproducing the illustration and diagrams. Says Mr. Fournier:

"Motors are known by the name of the combustible on which they depend—gas motors, gasoline-motors, etc. That of which we are about to speak is, at least at first sight, a 'nothing-at-all' motor. It furnishes energy, apparently without anything to get it from—evidently an ideal machine.

"In reality this motor is, so far, only a laboratory experiment, furnishing a seeming contradiction to the laws of dynamics. We dare not call it a piece of practical mechanism, altho the inventor has faith in its industrial future. In any case it is a very ingenious combination, since it really furnishes continuous motion gratis, profiting by the lost energies of nature.

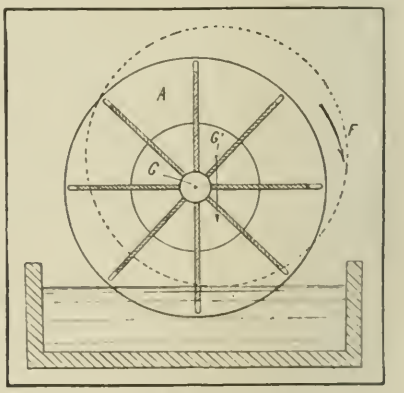

FIG. 3 DIAGRAM INDICATING THE WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.

"The simplest form given to the device is shown in the figure. A heavy rod, *A*, passes, without touching it, through an axle, *B*, turning on two points *CC*. The rod is connected with the axle by the cords *DD*, D_1D_1, made of hemp or metal. The system is in balance about the axis and consequently remains at rest over the vessel in which it is placed. If, however, water be poured into the vessel, so that part of the lower cords is submerged, something happens. If the cords D_1D_1 are of hemp, they become soaked and shrink. The rod *A* is pushed upward, as shown by the dotted lines; the center of gravity rises from *G* to G_1, the system is thrown out of balance, and the whole revolves about the axis *C.C.* But this puts the cords *D* under water in their turn, so that the operation is repeated. Their length diminishes, while the others, on account of the evaporation of the fluid, return to their normal length.

"There is a new displacement of the center of gravity and a new overturn of the system. And the movement will continue without stopping, so long as the two media of different physical properties [air and water] retain their positions. If the hempen cords be replaced by metallic ones, the result will be the same, provided the two media have different temperatures.

"To obtain rapid motion, a very volatile liquid, such as alcohol, should be used when the cords are of hemp; and very good conductors of heat, when they are of metal.

"The motion of an apparatus of this type is not continuous, neither is it regular in direction. By the use of counterweights sliding on the oblique wires the system may be forced to turn constantly in the same direction, for the counterweight that is at the lower part of the wire is farther from the vertical line through the

axis than the other; it consequently insures an initial inclination that assures a start always in the same direction.

"The counterweight, however, is not indispensable to obtain continuous rotation. The same end may be obtained by combining two systems similar to the preceding, by placing them at right angles. It is evident that absolute regularity of the movement depends on the number of systems grouped about the axis. To simplify things the group of rods may be replaced by a disk through which the axle passes without touching it. As the length of the cords varies, the disk *A* becomes displaced as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, and the center of gravity shifts from *G* to *G*', where it remains permanently, determining rotation in the direction of the arrow *F*.

"Such a motor, as shown in Fig. 1, turns very slowly, and the pivots on which the axle turns introduce some resistance. . . . The device may be mounted on two floats, in which case the only friction is that of the disk in the liquid. . . . . .

"As it now stands, the auto-motor invented by Guillot is a laboratory apparatus showing in a striking way the effects produced by the successive contraction and expansion of solid bodies. The inventor believes that it may be applied in practise, altho the energy utilized is extremely small. Nevertheless, the machine is not devoid of originality; and it has been awarded, for this reason, the grand prize of the section for new inventions in the Lepine exhibition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROF. PERCIVAL LOWELL,
Who believes the inhabitants of Mars will perish of thirst.

THE GROWTH AND DEATH OF A WORLD

PROF. PERCIVAL LOWELL'S latest book, "Mars as the Abode of Life" (New York, 1908), is, as he tells us in his preface, more than its title would imply. It is a treatise on the genesis and evolution of worlds, using Mars as an illustration of the various processes—the gravitation of particles or small masses to form a molten globe, its gradual cooling, the shaping of its surface by water-sculpture and other agencies, the origin of organic life and its development, the evolution of climate, and the gradual drying and cooling of the planet to a point where all life becomes extinct. The Mars of the illustrations is of course Professor Lowell's own Mars—a body of whose existence the majority of astronomers are not yet persuaded. It is, as we know from his previous works, a planet whose development has proceeded farther than that of the earth and on somewhat different lines—a dry globe of deep and wide-spread polar snows, melting in spring to water which is conducted over the surface by stupendous channels, made by intelligent living beings, and rendered visible to us by the vegetation that springs up along their banks. That planetary change has far advanced on Mars, Professor Lowell is certain, and its condition is therefore interesting to us, as pointing out the stages through which our own earth must pass. Mars has lost its oceans; our own are disappearing. On both planets "terrestriality succeeds terraqueousness," which seems to be Professor Lowell's somewhat sesquipedalian way of saying that both the earth and Mars are drying up. We have our little deserts, our Saharas, our object-lessons in Egypt and Carthage; on Mars the drying process has gone further. Says Professor Lowell:

"Study of the natural features of the planet leaves us, then, this picture of its present state—a world-wide desert where fertile spots are the exception, not the rule, and where water everywhere is scarce. So scanty is this organic essential, that over the greater part of the surface there is none to quicken vegetation or to support life. Only here and there by nature are possible those processes which make our earth the habitable, homelike place we know. In our survey of Mars, then, we behold the saddening picture of a world athirst, where, as in our own Saharas, water is the one thing needful, and yet where by nature it can not be got. But one line of salvation is open to it, and that lies in the periodic unlocking of the remnant of water that each year gathers as snow and ice about its poles. . . . . .

"The struggle for existence in their planet's decrepitude and decay would tend to evolve intelligence to cope with circumstances growing momentarily more and more adverse. But, furthermore, the solidarity that the conditions prescribed would conduce to a breadth of understanding sufficient to utilize it. Intercommunication over the whole globe is made not only possible, but obligatory. This would lead to the easier spreading over it of some dominant creature—especially were this being of an advanced order of intellect—able to rise above its bodily limitations to amelioration of the conditions through exercise of mind. What absence of seas would thus entail, absence of mountains would further. These two obstacles to distribution removed, life there would tend the quicker to reach a highly organized stage. Thus Martian conditions themselves make for intelligence."

Having thus established the antecedent probability of intelligent life on Mars, the writer proceeds to point out what he considers the actual evidence of its existence—the celebrated canals, whose artificial character he regards as certain, since they are neither rivers nor cracks, and all other natural explanations have proved similarly impossible. In fact, the theory of life on Mars stands or falls with that of the artificiality of the markings supposed by Lowell to be great irrigation-ditches. To make such vast works, he goes on to point out, sociological evolution must have proceeded further than with us. "Nations," he urges, "must have sunk their local patriotism in a wider breadth of view." This was not done in a day, of course. The drying of Mars was gradual and the first canals were small affairs, somewhat like our city aqueducts. They were added to, from century to century, until they tapped the polar supplies themselves. It is hard to think that all this evolution of mighty engineering genius, combined with a world-patriotism far nobler than our petty love of country, should come to naught, yet Professor Lowell sees no other fate for the Martians. Their globe will keep on drying up, and they will in time be parched out of existence. He says:

"A sadder interest attaches to such existence: that it is, cosmically speaking, soon to pass away. To our eventual descendants life on Mars will no longer be something to scan and interpret. It will have lapsed beyond the hope of study or recall. Thus to us it takes on an added glamour from the fact that it has not long to last. For the process that brought it to its present pass must go on to the bitter end, until the last spark of Martian life goes out. The drying up of the planet is certain to proceed until its surface can support no life at all. Slowly but surely time will snuff it out. When the last ember is thus extinguished, the planet will roll a dead world through space, its evolutionary career forever ended."

Professor Lowell does not carry the analogy of earth-life with Martian life as far as this, but the conclusion is natural that he believes that we ourselves shall also perish by drought—a little later of course, perhaps some hundred thousands of years—but no less inevitably. Some of our geologists have arrived at the same conclusion without the aid of Martian studies. Still, there is always the chance of some sort of a celestial cataclysm—a collision or something of the sort—before such a melancholy and futile conclusion to man's aspirations and hopes. A book that some neglect suggests that "the elements shall melt with fervent heat"; and perhaps we shall perish by the swift fire instead of the slow—who knows?

LESSONS OF THE EARTHQUAKE

COMMENT of the religious press upon the earthquake shows no sign of an earlier tendency to represent a vindictive God punishing mankind for their sins. Rather is there a tendency to accept as unexplainable the paradox of the existence of evil in the presence of a deity that is good, and find an outweighing good in the quick human response to the call for the relief of suffering. Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing in *The Outlook* (New York, January 9), admits that "the tragedy in Southern Italy may shatter our faith or may strengthen it." To look at this awful scene in its due proportion in the universe he takes up a position a million miles away. From there he sees "a ball of molten metal, incased in a thin rind, like the pulp of an orange in its skin, revolving on its axis like an electric wheel, and simultaneously traveling an appointed path at incredible speed." Upon the rind live "pigmies" who "play and toil for a few thousand revolutions of their revolving tenement, then disappear, we know not whither." "Generally they go in single file, one by one; occasionally by companies, battalions, regiments." "They are gregarious and build great cities; but nothing that they build endures. No sooner does the steeple crown the cathedral than rust and frost begin to disintegrate it; no sooner is the palace finished and furnished than time begins to gnaw at its foundations. Occasionally the thin crust on which they are living breaks, and the city reared with such painstaking falls into shapeless ruin between the tickings of a watch. But the slower processes of time are not less destructive." The thought-edifices, like the material edifices of man, are also of short duration, "infinitely short duration measured by the time-beats of eternity." Dr. Abbott goes on to show that one thing only abides. We read:

"Life abides. The city which enterprise reared with so much assiduity disappears. But the enterprise, undaunted, builds new and fairer cities. Of the palaces of the Cæsars only a few shattered columns remain as monuments of the past. But justice still seeks expression in new forms of law. The cathedral lies in ruins, and the ritual once celebrated in it is forgotten. But worship continues in new forms of penitence and thanksgiving. On all the products which the spirit of man creates, on all the instruments which the spirit of man uses, decay is busy at work. But the spirit of man does not decay, and changes only to attack with new life and new energy the ever new problems of his existence. There is something awful in the succession of destructions which slowly or suddenly turn irresistibly to ruin man's greatest achievements. There is something sublime in the indestructible energy which follows every apparent failure with a new and nobler endeavor, and makes each new disaster minister to a larger life of the spirit. The peoples of the world instinctively stretching out the hand of succor to men of an alien race get a new endowment of the spirit of brotherhood; the King and Queen hastening to the scene of the disaster to give themselves to the stricken population give a new interpretation to kingship; the peasants falling on their knees in the midst of the ruined city get, in the destruction of all that seemed enduring, a new sense that it is the invisible alone that is eternal.

"The Christian is an agnostic. He does not attempt to solve the riddle of the universe, but he does not therefore think that it is insoluble. He can not read the Rosetta Stone; he does not therefore conclude that it is meaningless. What, from his vantage-ground, a million miles away from this molten revolving globe enclosed in its thin rind, he sees clearly is this: The visible and tangible is transient; only the invisible and intangible is eternal. Offspring of God, the spirit comes through the door of birth upon the earth; to God, after a brief and often tragic existence, it returns again through the door of death. Its achievements last but for an hour; itself endures. The material structures, the thought formularies, which men think they are making, really are making them.

"Only the spirit is indestructible; only life is immortal. The destructions of man's works are the upbuilding of his spirit. The tidal wave and the trembling mountain are themselves making the city of God, which is built of undaunted souls schooled in disaster."

The Independent (New York) asserts itself as "not of those who see in God's direct volition every act of nature." Further:

"Some say that a rule of nature is only a habit of God's activity. Did God by a special act of will choose to push the sliding of the earth's crust along a fault which he had purposely created along the strait between Etna and Stromboli, close by two populous cities, which he knew men would build, and did he choose to have the earthquake come just when the inhabitants were in their beds, and when the destruction of life would be the greatest, just when and where it would do the greatest evil? That is not easy to believe. It is easier to believe that the good God does and must govern himself and his universe by stable laws, whose exceptional operation involves evils that seem to us very terrible, but yet which are small when compared with the mighty sweep of beneficent forces moving through all the celestial ages. Is it not better for us to be able to depend on fixt law than to be uncertain of God's constant interruptions of nature?

"Then can God interrupt the course of nature to accommodate us, or in answer to our weak and inconsistent prayers? If not, where goes the doctrine of special providence? Here are more antinomies than we can explain. We will still pray, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' but we will plan that the prayer be answered in accordance with eternal law and by our own efforts; and when those efforts fail we may rest back on faith, as so many have done, or we may with equal faith yield to the good law under which we suffer. For there are famines, and yet God is good."

The Christian Science Monitor (Boston) calls it a "misconception of truth" to describe physical upheavals as a visitation of God. To quote:

"The idea lurking in the human mind seems to be that ferocity exprest through an individual is an indication of an unbalanced mind, but that ferocity exprest through the elements is the voice of God speaking in anger. Without his being aware of it this is an indication that in his heart man believes in the government of Mind. The individual he believes to be intelligent, and so far personally responsible for his actions. Nature, on the other hand, he regards as a conglomeration of forces which, not being endowed with the intelligence of a man, or even the instinct of a beast, must be directed by the supreme power he calls God.

"It is quite possible that he has gained this idea from reading the Old Testament, and in particular the Book of Job, without any allowance for the spiritual imagery employed by the writers, but through the spectacles of Western matter-of-factness. It is probable that it is largely the outcome of the anthropomorphism so inherent in the human mind, which regards God's government of the world as the government of an omnipotent, yet in some way non-natural, man. But what is certain is that it is ethically and spiritually illogical, since it makes divine Mind responsible for inharmony, divine Life the author of death, and divine Love the dispenses of hate. In a word it makes God responsible for all the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil ever plucked in the world. The next inexorable step is to justify this manifestation of evil by representing it as the righteous anger of an omnipotent Deity punishing man for participating in evil which need never have been brought into existence.

"Some day mankind will come to realize that in reality evil is nothing but illusion, then he will cease to give it power. He will begin to see that which the apostle John figured as 'a new heaven and a new earth,' the spiritual reality of his own material misconceptions. The belief of the ferocity of the elements will vanish from consciousness, and so find no material expression, and in the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 122 of 'Science and Health,' there will be created 'the kingdom of heaven, the actual reign of harmony on earth.'"

Earthquakes have been common in this region for hundreds of years, notes another writer, yet the people of Messina and Reggio built houses of a kind that fell at the first shock, and the frightful result is therefore attributed solely to their own folly. One house in Messina is still standing, built and occupied by a man who made

it earthquake-proof. His neighbors regarded him as eccentric. The neighbors are dead, victims of an "inscrutable Providence." The "eccentric" man is alive, and the new Messina will be built on quake-proof plans.

TRINITY'S STATEMENT OF ITS WEALTH

THE silence that has so long been maintained by Trinity Corporation regarding its wealth has at last been broken. A "statement" has been issued to the members of the parish, from which it may be seen that the reports of the possessions of this famous church have been greatly exaggerated. The balance-sheet for the year ending July 31, 1908, shows that Trinity's productive property at the taxed valuation of last year amounts to $13,646,300. To this may be added bonds and mortgages on churches and other properties, cash in bank and on hand, and rents due and considered collectible, bringing the total up to $14,079,330.49. This amount, it is explained, does not include churches, chapels, schools, and burying-grounds. The corporation's liabilities in notes payable for the erection of new business buildings, in mortgages, in fund for the care of cemetery plots, and in money held in trust for other churches and charitable purposes aggregates $886,768.55.

The statement shows that Trinity maintains ten churches and fifteen schools. Its total income for the past year was nearly $780,000, of which over $750,000 represents rents of real estate, and a little over $18,000 was derived from pew rents. The corporation's expenses ran above $791,000, hence there remained a deficit of $11,966 for the twelvemonth. The whole income, over and above the amount actually expended in caring for the estate, it is asserted, is expended in religious and charitable work within and without the parish. Taxes are paid on real property, excepting churches, schools, and burying-grounds; last year's amount being $134,110.42. There are outstanding loans made to churches outside Trinity parish amounting to $370,946.02, on which no interest is collected: "Trinity Parish, therefore, in effect, makes an annual contribution to the work of these churches equal to the amount of the interest it refrains from collecting." Following the custom of the parish since its foundation in 1697, practically all the offerings received in Trinity's churches are given for charitable and missionary purposes. To its credit, also, should stand the large amounts of property given at various times to other churches for endowments. Some further statements are here given:

"In view of statements which have been made, it may be well to say here that with the exception of the controller, who manages all the business affairs of the corporation, and of the clerk of the vestry, who is its legal adviser, no member of the vestry receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, remuneration, fee, or profit in any form whatsoever from or through the corporation. . . .

"We may also state that the corporation of Trinity Church has no alliance of any kind or sort whatsoever with, or investment in, any bank, trust company, or other financial or business organization.

"With regard to our real-estate holdings, we may say that the dwelling-house property owned by the corporation is not by any means in such condition as has been charged in some quarters, but this property does present to the vestry a great and difficult problem, and one, the responsibility of which they deeply feel.

"The corporation owns a large number of small, old houses, originally erected as private dwellings, but now, owing to the changed character of the neighborhood, occupied by two or more families.

"This property is not, as has been often publicly asserted, a source of large revenue to the parish. It is quite the reverse. Much of it yields very little return, for Trinity Corporation is perhaps the only landlord in New York whose tenement rents, with a few rare exceptions, have not been raised in a quarter of a century.

"The people who live in the little old houses, which, whatever their other faults, have the great advantage of abundant sunlight and fresh air, many of them feel that it will be an evil day for them when this property is converted to other uses and they are forced to repair to the more modern tenement.

"The corporation has long had plans for the improvement of its property, these having been in part carried out, and the parish now has a debt remaining of $800,000, all of it incurred in the erection of new buildings other than churches and schools, this amount being considerably less than half the sum which has been expended in erecting modern business buildings and apartment houses upon the property.

"Plans are now matured for the carrying out of this work upon a far larger scale than heretofore.

"No liquors are sold on any of the property of the corporation excepting in two cases where the property is under ground leases, made over thirty-five years ago and not under our control, and also in a commercial club situated in a large office building.

"There are no gambling-houses or houses of questionable character on any of our property.

"Much interest having been felt recently in the closing of St. John's Chapel and the transferring of the work from that point to St. Luke's Chapel, we may say that in the judgment of the vestry, based upon long study of the matter, the work of Trinity Parish for this region, must, owing to the movement of the population, now be done from a center near to the present site of St. Luke's Chapel at Hudson Street, near Christopher Street. . . . . .

"The closing of the work at St. John's Chapel and its consolidation with St. Luke's had for many years been considered and regarded as both necessary and inevitable. In accordance with this resolution the consideration of the question was actively taken up and resulted, as all fully anticipated that it would do, in the action recently taken."

REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING,

New Rector of Trinity Church, which has just made its first confession of financial standing.

CHURCH DESERTIONS IN GERMANY

DESERTIONS from the State Church in Germany are increasing so rapidly that grave apprehensions are caused in ecclesiastical circles. Within the past year, says a Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle* (London), 10,000 persons have severed their connection with the church; and this happens in spite of the fact that "official separation from the church is one of the greatest difficulty, delay, and expense." So great is the number of those who are giving notice of their intention to terminate their membership, that special offices have been opened in Berlin to receive their applications, which now number between 300 and 400 daily. The writer continues:

"These applications are almost altogether from members of the Lutheran Church, and hardly affect the Roman Church at all. Added to this is the significant fact that the numbers of communions, baptisms, and church marriages are rapidly diminishing. It is computed that for every five marriages celebrated five years ago in church and registry office only three are now celebrated in both places, the other two being satisfied with a civil ceremony alone.

"Among the working-classes, especially those attached to the Social Democratic party, there exists a bitter hostility to the clergy and all institutions which they control. The clergy have not shown themselves sympathetic to democratic wishes, siding, on

almost all occasions where conflict exists between poor and rich, between possessors and dispossest, with the class in power. Apparently they have lost touch with the people, and complaints are loud and general that real pastoral work such as exists in the cities, towns, and manufacturing districts of England, does not exist to any sufficient degree in Germany. There is, moreover, a wide-spread feeling that the clergy are paid far too high salaries, yet notwithstanding this large additions have been made recently to their incomes.

"Much dissatisfaction is also felt at the methods employed by the ecclesiastical authorities in collecting those dues assigned to them by law. Defaulters are as ruthlessly treated as tho their debt were a civil one, and it not untrequently happens that defaulters' goods and chattels are sold to meet church demands. Lately also considerable feeling has been aroused by the clerical opposition to cremation, specially in Prussia, and also to their conduct at the grave of suicides, which is entirely medieval in its character.

"But probably the chief cause of the movement against the church is the spread of agnosticism among all classes of the population, and the fact that even in those universities where until recently an orthodox theology was taught, there are now few chairs from which ultra-Liberal views are not proclaimed."

A TWO-WEEKS' IMITATION OF CHRIST

A MOVEMENT in "imitation of Christ" has been started in Cleveland, Ohio. A number of young people of that city, variously estimated from 1,800 to 11,000, have undertaken to live for two weeks as Jesus would were he on earth. The interest, of which this pledge is an expression, was aroused at a mass-meeting of the Christian Endeavor Societies, Epworth Leagues, and Baptist Young People's Unions. An address to which this extraordinary response followed was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. B. Wallace, and as reported in the Cleveland *Leader* (January 4), it contained these hortatory sentences:

"Christ does not deal in petty rules. He offers great principles for life in every age.

"Lead a joyous life. Quit your kicking. Go to work with a word of good cheer for the man in the office with you. Shake hands like a man, not like a giraffe. Don't go to work late, don't quit ten minutes early.

"Lead an equitable life. Be honest in business. Let there be no shoddy work in your business. If you are worth only 50 cents, don't try to pass off for $1. Be honest in your religion.

"Lead a sustained life. Keep your Bible open, not in the parlor covered with dust.

"Lead the urbane life. Be gentlemen; be ladies.

"Lead the serviceable life. Christ was not a loafer. If you have no job try hard to get one. Lend a hand in loving service to the man next to you. The supreme service you can do is to bring men to Christ."

The Leader, in an editorial comment upon the Cleveland movement, says:

"When thousands of young men and women, and boys and girls, old enough to understand fully their responsibilities and the nature of their pledges, undertake to live for two weeks, at least, as Jesus would live, under like circumstances, with their environment and their human limitations of body and mind and powers, an effort is made for righteousness which ought to command the approval and admiration of the most skeptical and the least religious. The fortnight of high aiming and striving upon which the members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union have entered ought to call forth, by reason of its lofty aspirations and its effort to realize the most ideal uprightness and purity, the commendation and sympathy of all classes and denominations.

"It is easy to ridicule such efforts to attain the ideal. It is a commonplace to argue that failure fully to achieve the task undertaken is made inevitable by the weaknesses and shortcomings of human nature. Such criticism is beside the mark, for the real hope and the vital principle of the young people who have determined to strive with especial zeal to realize the highest and finest in life is simply improvement, self-betterment, to the limit of their powers.

"That is always worth while. That is a form of endeavor which pays in its direct and indirect results, however often it may be repeated and quite regardless of the shortcomings which may be painfully apparent, from time to time.

"Such striving upward benefits a multitude of the neighbors and fellow citizens of those who devote themselves to the high endeavor upon which more than 10,000 young men and women have entered. It is a general moral tonic. It quickens the conscience of the community. It tends to promote the best and cleanest living, the truest and most zealous effort to meet all of the responsibilities of life, including the obligations of good citizenship and neighborliness. A city must needs live upon a fairly high moral plane to make such work for personal and civic righteousness possible by so large an army of its young men and women."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland) reports Rev. Gilbert P. Jennings, of St. Agnes Church, as saying in a sermon that the Christian life was not an experiment, nor was religion "something to be put on trial for a week or two like a play presented for public approval." This paper goes on to report indirectly the priest's description of the Christian life, as follows:

"It was a law, with all the binding force and harassing limitations of law. It was imposed on men, not for their acceptance or rejection, but for their government. It was as absolute and unescapable as all laws, and it was on this basic truth of religion as law, with punishment for its violation and reward for its observance, that the whole Christian system is built up.

"It was much less important, therefore, said the preacher, for Christians to speculate on what Jesus would do if he should return to the earth to-day than it was for them to do what he told them to do while he was on earth. There is no room for guesswork. There can be no doubt that Christ would tell the world to-day exactly what he told it nineteen hundred years ago, that he would bind it by the same eternal law and refer it to the same single interpreter, his Church.

"It was strange, Dr. Jennings remarked, that it should never occur to a people ready to set aside weeks to celebrate a horse show or an automobile show to keep one week in the year as a great religious observance in honor of the Creator of the universe; that in a nation laudably and justly honoring on special days its great patriots and statesmen the day appointed for observance of the world's redemption should be almost ignored outside of the Catholic Church. How many of those anxious to do as Jesus would do, he asked, did so much as open the doors of their churches on the anniversary of his birth?

"Dr. Jennings continued by enumerating some of the laws, restrictive and immutable, which Christ put upon the human race as commandments in order that there might never be any mistake in regard to what he wished men to do. He spoke especially of the irrevocable fiat of the marriage law, of the law against murder that included the life of the unborn, and of the law against stealing that thundered against the sleek promoter, the rich speculator with other people's money, the oppressor of the poor, as well as the sneak-thief and the pickpocket."

The vows were taken on January 3. On Sunday, the 10th, it was proposed to hold a meeting at which "reports of progress" would be made by representatives of each of the three societies. The program as further reported by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is this:

"If the young people find that the task they have set out to perform is too hard and that they have trouble living up to their ideals, special prayer-meetings will be held to encourage them and cheer them on. The pastors of the different churches have given the movement their sanction and have asked the young people to go to them for advice as to the course they should pursue.

"At the end of the two weeks another mass-meeting will be held, at which more reports will be made by those participating in the movement and an endeavor will be made to sum up the results.

"The attempt of the young people to live as they think Jesus would live were he on earth is not to be accompanied by any outward sign of their participation in the movement."

STARS IN THEIR COURSES VEXING MR. HAMMERSTEIN

GENIUS—especially that which finds expression in some grand-opera stars—is "an infinite capacity for *causing* pains." In this phrase Oscar Hammerstein writes his spiritual autobiography as an impresario. In his twenty-five years' experience as manager no state of mind of which he has cognizance "approaches that of most grand-opera singers." He thinks that had he had a course of training as an alienist he might have been spared "some unnecessary flights with unreasoning stars to the highest realms of irresponsibility." The trouble apparently all springs from the much overworked "artistic temperament." Mr. Hammerstein, who is writing in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia, January 2), has no hesitation in saying that "if some of the manifestations of the artistic temperament that have helped to divert me from sweetly solemn thoughts happened to the employer in any other business, he would either 'fire' the source of it instantly, or take up another and less irritating occupation." The delightful purveyor of operatic goods in Thirty-fourth Street opens his pack in the frankest manner and we are permitted to see some of the things that go on in the manager's office. Thus:

"Not long ago I asked Mme. Tetrazzini, who is one of my greatest artists and who is absolutely assured of her position in New York and elsewhere, to sing the *coloratura* part in 'The Huguenots.' It was a very small part, but she would have given it distinction and it was my intention to feature her in the production. When I suggested it to her she became indignant. She said: 'I can not sing a small part like that.' One interesting feature is that I offered to pay her just as much for singing those seven minutes as if she had been required to sing for four hours. She could not see it that way. The danger, as she saw it, was not to her vocal cords, but to her reputation.

"A short time after this incident with Mme. Tetrazzini I assigned a well-known Italian singer to the part of the friar in 'Tosca.' At the first rehearsal I saw at once that his voice was not big enough, so I put in Gilibert instead. The Italian who was superseded walked from the stage in tears and stood in the wings blubbering like an infant. He moaned: 'My career is ruined.' To his distorted imagination the fact of his having been superseded by Gilibert was to be announced from every housetop and cabled to all parts of the world. I noticed, however, that on the following Tuesday he was on hand in ample time to draw his pay-envelop from the treasurer. His purse lacked the artistic temperament.

"In handling prima-donnas there is no precedent, for the simple reason that each one is a law unto herself. The women stars are bad enough; the men are often worse. Their vagaries would make the most hardened actor look like an amateur. One trouble with these artists is that they live their lives, not as they themselves think they should be led, but as they think the public would have them do. They are always dreaming about the public which they long to conquer and keep conquered.

"There are many examples of this state of mind. I once cast Mme. Zepilli for the part of the boy in 'Pelleas and Melisande.' When I told her of it she was much offended. She said:

"'I can not sing that small part. I am engaged for the Opéra Comique in Paris. If they hear over there that I have sung the part of the boy in 'Pelleas' they will think that I have lost my reputation and will cancel my engagement.'

"Mme. Zepilli did not say anything about the weekly salary of $250 that she was drawing whether she sang or not. So I said to her:

"'You will sing that part or you can go at once to the Opéra Comique. They are waiting for you.'

"She sang the part.

"Many stars seldom think ahead, and the result is they have many heartaches which they might avoid. Last season, for instance, I brought over Mlle. Gerville-Reache, whom I discovered singing in a Paris café. I gave her a five-years' contract. She had a magnificent voice and only needed an opportunity to show it. It happened that I also had Mme. Cisneros under contract, and she also was an excellent artist, a mezzo-soprano. Her contract was only for one season, so I put her on often and in good parts. Meanwhile Mlle. Gerville-Reache ate out her heart, not realizing that she was drawing salary all the time and had a five-years' contract. This year when I cast her for *Delilah*, in 'Samson and Delilah' her great chance came and she proved a sensation."

A singer who fails to awaken an audience concludes that the director and the public have conspired to ruin her. "She will be-

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A NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. HAMMERSTEIN.

A grand-opera director must be born, he says; he can not be made, for there is no precedent for handling prima-donnas. Each is a law unto herself.

lieve that a green cat walked across the stage and hoodooed the performance." Or sometimes she thinks the stage carpenter hammers on purpose during her big solo; or the conductor makes faces at her. Then the grand-opera star is apt to add "a most extraordinary superstition" to her artistic temperament. Mme. Tetrazzini, we are told, will not go on for a performance until she has dropt a dagger into the floor three times. If it sticks each time it is a good omen, and she feels she will sing well and have big success. If not, it disturbs her during the whole performance. Mlle. Trentini will not go on the stage until she is given a quarter. "She saves them all," adds Mr. Hammerstein. Zenatello carries a rabbit's foot when he sings and has a bad case of nerves when he forgets it. A grand-opera director "must be born; he can not be made," reflects Mr. Hammerstein. He goes on:

"The reason why men fail at this strenuous calling is that they are not fitted by nature for the tremendous demands made upon them. Since no two operatic singers are exactly alike, it follows that no two sets of troubles which they start are precise twins. You can not handle Melba in the same way that you handle Tetrazzini, and you must adopt a manner with Mary Garden that is different from that employed with Labia.

"The secret of handling big operatic stars, artistic temperament

and all, is to commiserate with them. I appreciate their natures, their temperament, and their illusions. I simply put myself in their place."

THE OLD AND NEW STAGE IRISHMAN

THE conventional stage Irishman plays no part in the new drama of the Irish National Theater. That rollicking figure, the "Saxon-hating, shamrock-loving chap so dear to Charles Lever and Dion Boucicault, does not exist" in the plays of W. B. Yeats or John Synge. A writer who comments in the New York *Sun* on the stage Irishman of the new movement doubts if the old one ever did exist in real life. "He is a survival of the picaresque novel with Celtic embellishments," this writer explains, at the same time confessing his belief that the new figure "will never be so credible or so popular as the grinning marionettes of Lever and Lover."

However that may be, there is no spirit of compromise with the old and untrue ideals shown by Mr. W. B. Yeats, who further discusses the matter in the last number of *Samhain* (Dublin). This magazine (pronounced Saw-win) is published "occasionally" under Mr. Yeats's editorship, and looks after the interests of the Irish literary movement. According to Mr. Yeats there is not much in modern Irish literature that is really Irish. That Ireland looked abroad for its models is not so wonderful, for, he says, "it is only before personality has been attained that a race struggling toward self-consciousness is the better for having, as in primitive times, nothing but native models, for before this has been attained it can neither assimilate nor reject." It was precisely at this passive moment, Mr. Yeats asserts, "that the Irish heart and mind surrendered to England, or rather to what is most temporary in England; and Irish patriotism, content that the names and opinions should be Irish, was deceived and satisfied." Mr. Yeats proceeds:

"The Irish novelists of the nineteenth century, who established themselves, like the Young Ireland poets, upon various English writers, without, except at rare moments . . . attaining to personality, have filled the popular mind with images of character, with forms of construction, with a criticism of life, which are all so many arguments to prove that some play that has arisen out of a fresh vision is unlike every Irish thing. A real or fancied French influence is pointed out at once and objected to, but the English influence, which runs through the patriotic reading of the people, is not noticed because it is everywhere. I say, with certainty, that the 'Playboy of the Western World,' so rich in observation, so full of the temperament of a unique man, has more of Ireland in its characters, in its method of art, in its conception of morals, than all the novels of Kickham, Michael Banim, . . . Gerald Griffin, so full of amiable English sentiment; Carleton, in his longer tales, powerful spirit tho he was; and, of course, much more in any page of it than in all those romances founded upon Walter Scott, which are or used to be published in Irish newspapers, to make boys and girls into patriots. Here and there, of course, one finds Irish elements. In Lever, for instance, even after one has put aside all that is second-hand, there is a rightful Irish gaiety, but one finds these elements only just in so far as the writers had come to know themselves in the Socratic sense."

The English-Irish ideals, apparently, have just about as firm a hold in Dublin as elsewhere out of Irish territory. The majority of theater goers there, Mr. Yeats asserts, "drift between what is Irish and what is English in confused uncertainty, and have not even begun to search for what is their own." He quotes from a novel of Balzac that "French actresses pay more for attacks than admiring criticism, for 'controversy is tame'"; and adds:

"In Ireland this would be an unnecessary expense, and many of the attacks which have followed us from the beginning in such plenty have arisen out of conceptions of life which, unknown to the journalists who have made them, are essentially English, tho of an England that has begun to change its clothes since Matthew Arnold and his contemporaries began a truer popular culture. Even at this moment the early Victorian thought it not so out of fashion that English newspapers would not revive it and talk of the duties of writers to preach and the like, all that old utilitarianism, if the drama, let us say, were taken seriously enough for leading articles instead of being left to the criticism of a few writers who really know something of their business. Some fifteen years ago, English critics themselves wrote of Ibsen very much as our more hysterical patriots write of us. These patriots, with an heretical preference for faith over works—for have not opinions and second- and third hand conceptions of life, images of what we wish to be, a substance of things hoped for, come from the pawnshop of schismatical faith?—continually attack in the interest of some point of view popularized by Macaulay and his contemporaries, or of some reflection from English novelists and the like. Irish emotion and temperament discovered by some writer in himself after years of labor, for all reality comes to us as the reward of labor. Forms of emotion and thought which the future will recognize as peculiarly Irish, for no other country has had their like, are looked upon as un-Irish because of their novelty in a land that is so nearly conquered it has all but nothing of its own.

GEORGE RUSSELL ("A.E."). LADY GREGORY. WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS.

LEADERS OF THE IRISH LITERARY MOVEMENT, DRAWN BY JOHN B. YEATS.

PROF. CARL MARR, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich.

PROF. ARTHUR KAMPF, President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin.

PROF. KUNO FRANCKE, of Harvard University.

HUGO REISINGER, of New York City.

ORGANIZERS OF THE GERMAN ART EXHIBITION FOR AMERICA.

English provincialism shouts through the lips of Irish patriots who have no knowledge of other countries to give them a standard of comparison, and they, with the confidence of all who speak the opinions of others, labor to thwart everybody who would dig a well for Irish water to bubble in."

Mr. Yeats promises a visit to America with the Irish National Theater Company in the not distant future. Its repertory is already of considerable extent.

GERMAN ART FOR AMERICANS

THE German Kaiser has taken a special interest in teaching Americans something about modern German art, and largely through his instrumentality a loan collection has been started on its rounds of American cities. New York is at present looking at the pictures; Chicago and Boston will come later. There are 218 paintings, of which 131 are in oil. The Emperor had his portrait painted expressly for the exhibition by Professor Kampf. Pictures have come from the National Gallery of Berlin, and from museums in Munich, Wiesbaden, Dresden, Weimar, Königsberg, and Karlsruhe, besides the private collections of the Prince Regent of Bavaria and Mr. Hugo Reisinger, of New York City. All but four of the painters represented are living: those four are Böcklin, Leibl, Lenbach, and Menzel. The show does not, however, consist of young and insurgent Germany, for of the 79 painters, but nine were born later than 1870 and one after 1875. There are also 17 sculptors represented, of whom seven were born later than 1870.

Professor Clemon, of Bonn Univeristy, who contributes the introduction to the catalog, observes that "scarcely any idea is entertained in America of the vigorous regeneration that has taken place in Germany during the last twenty years, and of the strong artistic movement which, surging through the whole of Germany, is gaining more and more in depth and breadth, and which would fair engross the whole of public and domestic life." German art of to-day, asserts this writer, "is a faithful mirror of the German nation, and of its impetuous haste. The bright color and variety shown in this mirror is likewise a simile of the differentiated culture of to-day." "Above all it reflects an abundance of great power and everlasting youth. The art exhales the breath of internal health."

Such being the claim made for it by a German, it remains to be seen how it will be taken by Americans. So far the most important study of the exhibit has been made by Mr. Royal Cortissoz in the New York *Tribune* (January 6). If the purpose of the exhibition is to make us better acquainted with a European school of painting, he observes, "it would be idle to evade with empty compliments the lesson put before the American public. That lesson is that if the business of art is to express the truth, it is also the business of art to make the truth beautiful." That Mr. Cortissoz can not call the present exhibition beautiful is evidenced by such an observation as this:

"It is amusing to think of what the effect would be if one were to place here and there in the exhibition an interior by Ver Meer, the portrait of a woman by Alfred Stevens, or a nocturne by Whistler. They would cruelly enforce the fact that the Germans have somehow failed as yet to develop the true reverential feeling for the instruments and materials of painting, that their prodigious energy is pouring itself into channels only to be navigated with success after long years of discipline."

The bulk of the work in this exhibition is disappointing, Mr. Cortissoz thinks, because "it is heavy-handed, often to the point of coarseness"; because "it is deficient in taste," and because of an "inelastic quality" in those particularly who have endeavored to be poetic. We read:

"Arnold Böcklin was a dreamer of dreams if ever there was one. His inventions reveal an engaging fancy. No one who has attentively observed the works by him preserved in Germany and at Basel could fail to yield him a meed of sympathy and admiration. But his inventions are one thing, his execution of them is another. The nude figure in 'At the Spring' tells its story well enough, and to that extent it pleases, but as a study of form it leaves us cold, and so it is with the figure in the 'Surging Sea.' One meets the artist but half-way, as it were, bitterly regretting that he could not invest the creatures of his imagination with beauty. The best of the three canvases by Böcklin, the portrait of himself, with death the fiddler in the background, tho impressive so far as it goes, is disappointing when all is said because there is no subtlety, no sensuous charm, in the artist's manipulation of his color. Frans Stuck, who is held as a kind of demigod in Munich, repels us in the same way. His imaginative qualities, tho rather morbid, command respect, and his drawing is at least vigorous and fluent: but the unloveliness of his forms and the livid tones which mark all his work leave you fairly amazed. It seems incredible that a type so full of life and intelligence should be such a stranger to beauty. Once in the group of five paintings by which he is here represented, in the 'Listening Fauns,' Stuck seems to be feeling his way toward a gracious ideal, but the broad impression he leaves is hot and devoid of poetry."

The modern German genius as it manifests itself in art, this writer declares, may be apprehended here without any difficulty whatever. Further:

"It is a curious genius, virile, sincere, and, above all things, inquisitive as to the material facts of existence. Walk through these rooms at the museum with a mind open to those temperamental qualities shared by every exhibitor in them, no matter what peculiar direction his talent may take, and you feel everywhere the influence of the same national force which has built up the army or has given Berlin its good pavements or has preserved the German forests. The German painter goes for the thing that he can touch and measure, and this, be it noted in passing, even when he is nominally occupied with imaginative issues. Yet by some strange paradox he is not by any means a man, like Gautier, for

whom the visible world exists. Close as he tries to get to tangible objects, it is nevertheless in respect to vision that he is weakest."

In *The Sun*, Mr. Huneker (presumably) gaily remarks that "the collection, while far from being representative, should be of sufficient importance to interest the German residents of New York and also the students of art who will find in the seven galleries of the new Metropolitan wing plenty to reflect upon; above all a magnificent series of object-lessons—lessons in the art of what to avoid when painting a picture." Further:

"The German Emperor himself, whose taste still abides in the artless Biedermann period, has been extremely generous in the matter of lending masterpieces from Berlin and other royal galleries, and doubtless it is to his influence rather than to the judgments of Dr. Bode and Carl Marr that we owe the suppression of so many latter-day young artists, not alone secessionists but the men who are now endeavoring to do for young Germany what Menzel and Liebermann did twenty years ago. As an educational stimulus this German show has arrived a quarter of a century too late. New York has seen the Barbizons and the French impressionists, and there are no painters in Germany who ever came within speaking distance of either school. Furthermore, to compare the raw, clumsy, harshly colored, and airless landscapes of the new Germans with the exquisitely discriminated values and poetic atmosphere of contemporary American landscapists would be cruel. Modern criticism has made mincemeat of the gods of German painting, sparing few. Indeed, after religiously following for years the developments of Teutonic art both in Munich and Berlin we are tempted to ask whether Dürer was not the first and Holbein the last of Germany's universal artists! Since then the right way seems to have been lost."

THE REAL MELODRAMA

READERS who imagine that melodrama means only noise, pistols, daggers, villains, and injured innocent maidens are informed that the real melodrama is in fact a harmless species of declamation to a musical accompaniment. At this hour when Mrs. Brown Potter fears that the art of the melodrama "will have to be explained to the American public before they can even partially understand it," Mr. David Bispham, long a distinguished exemplar of that particular art form, gives an account of it in *Harper's Bazar* (January). Mrs. Brown Potter is appearing at Blaney's Lincoln Square Theater in New York and told a *Sun* reporter that "no concert, musical festival, or even a music-hall performance [in London] is considered complete without at least one series of recitatives with adequate musical accompaniment." Mr. Bispham has never presented his art to a music-hall audience; indeed, where even the conditions are supposedly propitious, he declares that it is an art, which is, like matrimony, "not to be entered into lightly or unadvisedly."

Mr. Bispham starts out to clear away the misunderstandings attaching to the term. An English critic, he says, has asserted that "the essence of melodrama is villainy." But this only "shows to what base uses the term has fallen," for etymologically it is a word representing "a combination of the arts of melody and drama." In its real purpose and scope "it is a musician's attempt to set forth in music the feelings exprest or the events described by the poet." Mr. Bispham observes:

"Music, with its subtle capacity for expression, should add a certain dramatic element which the spoken word alone does not possess. Frequently it must serve as a mere background for the recitation; and again it should rise to equal value with the poetry, carrying it along by its flow and power. Considerable objection to and adverse criticism of this art, as an art, have been exprest of late, its detractors claiming that the union in such fashion of music and poetry is not a legitimate one; that the meaning and enjoyment of the text is not helped, but hindered, by the music, which is considered to be a disturbing factor. Far better, they say, to let music create its own picture in the mind of the listener without the more direct appeal of poetry. Or else let the latter convey its message in its own terms purely, without enlisting the aid of what they claim to be an extraneous element. Fortunately, however, in an audience not many agree with this point of view, and it is obvious that there is something between grand-opera singing and drama pure and simple. Not every actor can be an operatic singer, not every operatic singer is an actor; and there is undoubtedly a fertile field where musician and actor may, with advantage to musico-dramatic art, combine their forces and utilize their powers to mutual benefit."

The art is as old as the Greek drama itself, or even older, since the Chinese, whose drama antedates the Christian Era by two thousand years, employed music as an integral part of the performance of their plays. Mr. Bispham traces its history in its sporadic manifestation through succeeding centuries; but notes that the "revival of interest in melodrama and its frequent public performances date only from the last ten or fifteen years, with the principal field of activity in Germany." Further:

"This period has seen the appearance of a large number of these compositions, the majority of them again German, and varying greatly in musical value. One of the best known modern settings is the music of Richard Strauss to Tennyson's 'Enoch Arden.' In this the composer has made use to some extent of the leitmotiv, or representative theme, in describing the relations of the several characters in the story; and in the course of each weaves them together with wonderful art. The music is very beautiful and comparatively simple. Strauss has not attempted to follow the entire poem with music, but has been content to illuminate, as it were, certain episodes, leaving long passages to be recited unaccompanied. The setting is written for piano only.

"Max Schillings, a rising young Teutonic composer, has brought out a most original orchestral score to von Wildenbruch's poem, 'Das Hexenlied' ('The Witch's Song'). The composer has provided the public with an excellent piano version of his work, which is extremely dramatic and well portrays the atmosphere of the weird tale told by the dying monk in his cell. Schillings has also set two poems by Schiller—'Das Eleusische Fest' and 'Kassandra'—to music.

"The departure from the plan of having the pianoforte as the sole accompanying instrument has been made by Bemberg, the original young Frenchman whose music to Mürger's 'La Ballade du Désespéré' has been written for piano, violin, and 'cello, and besides the principal impersonator who recites there is still another character who sings. The composition is a beautiful one, and Bemberg's setting is full of melody, tho somber of tone throughout.

"In England there has been considerable activity in the lighter vein. Stanley Hawley has written a number of musical settings to short poems, notably a series of love-lyrics; Sir Alexander MacKenzie has done something in this line; and Miss Amy Horrocks has written a musical setting to Tennyson's 'Lady of Shalott'—while some years since, Clifford Harrison, in London, had a great vogue with his recitals of familiar poems to music composed and delivered by himself.

"In America, Rossetter Cole has done a clever setting to a portion of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' wherein he has utilized some of the original Indian melodies with excellent effect. Its title is the 'Wooing of Hiawatha.'

"In the last few years Max Heinrich has brought out two melodramas of great originality and charm; one, a setting of J. F. Waller's poem, 'Magdalena or the Spanish Duel,' contains a beautiful song to the lyric, 'Who Knows?' which occurs in the poem. Another similar work of a different character is the same composer's music to Edgar Allan Poe's 'The Raven.'"

Professor Paine's "Œdipus" and E. S. Kelley's "Prometheus of Æschylus" are other examples. Signor Carrano, whose adopted home is New York, we are told, "is engaged in producing upon the stage what he deems to be the first true lyric drama that has ever seen the light—'Santuzza'—embodying as it does logically all of the principles of this art-form, and in which the actors play as usual upon the stage, while a full orchestra accompanies throughout the piece without break, portraying in music the inner sentiments and feelings of the characters." The only difference between this and Wagner's later works, the writer points out, is in the latter's "substitution of musical declamation for the spoken word."

GRACE DONWORTH. DR. JAMES M. FARRAR. HAMLIN GARLAND. ELLA HIGGINSON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Allen, Lyman Whitney. A Parable of the Rose, and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. My Lady of the Fog. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 219. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

Barrows, David P. A History of the Philippines. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Beer, George Louis. The Origin of the British Colonial System. 1578-1660. 8vo, pp. 438. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

The full and complete account of the colonial system which England developed in occupying the North American continent, or rather, in settling certain portions of it, is really part of American history, or at least as much a part of it as the Saxon monarchy is a part of the history of England. Mr. Beer's work is therefore a sort of prolog or introduction to the history of the Republic which began with the administration of Washington. The only way in which a clear understanding can be arrived at of the disagreements that led to the American Revolution is by studying in detail those elements which made up England's colonial system, that is, the complex system of regulations by means of which the economic institutions of the mother country and her colony were so adjusted as to conform to the European ideal of a self-sufficient empire.

The author sets about the task of elucidating these points with praiseworthy accuracy and lucidity. He gives an account of the laws of trade and navigation as they prevailed in the reigns of Henry VII., Elizabeth, under the Stuarts, and during the Commonwealth. He goes deep enough into his subject to treat of the general fiscal system of England as far as it concerned the colonies. When he touches on these subjects he lays bare the fact that England managed her colonies in her own interest, and so controlled the legislation as regards slavery, custom duties, currency, bankruptcy, that she obtained all possible benefit from her metropolitan position.

Bigelow, William Sturgis. Buddhism and Immortality. 16mo, pp. 75. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

Blaine, Mrs. James G., Letters of. Edited by Harriet S. Blaine Beale. 2 vols., 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $4.

Mrs. Beale, one of the daughters of James G. Blaine, has brought her mother's letters together primarily for Mrs. Blaine's grandchildren, in order that they may have "some clear understanding of the home life into which her children were born." The general public also is likely to take keen interest in these letters. They cover the period from 1869, when Mr. Blaine was soon to become Speaker of the House, until the autumn of 1889, when he was serving as Secretary of State under Harrison. Mrs. Beale had no thought of making a biography of her mother. She aimed rather to give a portrait of her. This she has done, and it is a real and extremely interesting portrait.

In Mr. Blaine's lifetime Mrs. Blaine was known to be a woman of superior type; it has been said that she belonged to the imperious type. Her unusual character and abilities were known, not only in Washington, but to most well-informed persons in many parts of the country. These letters disclose not only the imperious woman, but a wife and mother of the most devoted kind. That she was ambitious for her husband and her sons is evident everywhere. She possest literary gifts also, and these were of no uncommon kind. Among the women of her day in Washington we can imagine few who would have equaled and none who could have surpassed her in the art of writing interesting, vivid, and inspiring letters to members of her own family. Occasionally she shows marks of what is almost literary genius. The letters are always excellent.

Mr. Blaine's political career is constantly reflected. Mrs. Beale has obviously selected the letters with due regard for the light they might shed on her father's career. Here, for example, is a letter to Blaine's son, Emmons, written in June, 1876, making reference to the famous "Mulligan letters," which, not only in that year, but in the year when Blaine ran against Cleveland for president, formed a notable topic of public discussion of Blaine as a candidate:

"I have been very anxious to hear from you to know how you were enduring, like a good son, the fiery ordeal through which your father is passing. Its fierceness no one but himself can know, but knowing it, he feels peculiarly for you and Walker.

"The defeat in the convention is as the small dust of the balance to him, tho no one better knows than himself the prize for which he was contending. But the thought which takes the manhood out of him is that you and Walker, who are just entering life, may, perhaps, be forced to see not only all your proud and happy anticipations disappointed, but yourselves put on the defensive.

"He has been upstairs looking up the order of a speech for the House to-morrow, but it is very likely it will never be made, as every newcomer has different advice to give.

"I find it difficult to command my thoughts, but there is one thing I must say, tho I presume

LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Gideon Welles, whose diary dealing with meetings of the Cabinet will be published this year in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is the man with a long white beard seated in the center of the picture.

and hope you will laugh at my fears. I have been afraid you might go into Boston and do something to Mulligan; but you have sense enough to know that nothing could be worse for your father than notoriety of that kind . . . All of us are well, and your father has a great reserve of pluck and resource."

To the same period belongs a letter addrest to Blaine's Maine lieutenant, Joseph H. Manley, in which Mrs. Blaine declares that "the only tears I have shed in all this bitter time have been over your letter," adding, "I dare to say he is the best man I have ever known. Do not misunderstand me. I do not say that he is the best man that ever lived, but that of all the men I have ever thoroughly known, he is the best." Of her own experience at the time of Garfield's death, she gives a notable account, in a letter from Washington to one of her daughters:

"Your father got up quite early yesterday morning in order to drive the President to the station, and at 9:30 Tom, the boys, Alice, and I had breakfast. In the midst of it the doorbell rang, and Tom was called out. Shall I ever forget the moment when Maggie Nurse came running into the room crying, 'They have telephoned over to you, Mrs. Blaine, that the President is assassinated.'

"Emmons flew, for we all remembered, with one accord, that his father was with him. By the time I reached the door, I saw that it must be true—everybody on the street, and wild. Mrs. Sherman got a carriage, and we drove over to the White House. Found the streets in front jammed and the doors closed, but they let us through and in. The President still at the station, so drove thitherward. Met the mounted police clearing the avenue, then the ambulance; turned and followed into that very gateway where, on the fourth of March, we had watched him enter.

"I stood with Mrs. MacVeagh in the hall, when a dozen men bore him above their heads, stretched on a mattress, and as he saw us and held us with his eye, he kissed his hand to us. I thought I should die; and when they brought him into his chamber and had laid him on the bed, he turned his eyes to me, beckoned, and when I went to him, pulled me down, kissed me again and again, and said, 'Whatever happens I want you to promise to look out for Crete,' the name he always gives his wife. 'Don't leave me until Crete comes.' I took my old bonnet off and just stayed. I never left him a moment. Whatever happened in the room, I never blenched and the day will never pass from my memory. At six or thereabouts, Mrs. Garfield came, frail, fatigued, desperate, but firm and quiet and full of purpose to save, and I think now there is a possibility of succeeding."

During the ensuing weeks and months many references are made to the condition of Garfield, to his death, and to the circumstances which finally led to Blaine's retirement from the cabinet after Arthur had succeeded Garfield. Of Arthur she writes somewhat later as follows:

"I do not think he knows anything. He can quote a verse of poetry or a page from Dickens and Thackeray, but these are only leaves springing from a root out of dry ground. His vital forces are not fed, and very soon he has given out his all. I hardly know whether we are on terms with him. The last time I saw him was at Mrs. Bancroft's party, and I am not likely, now that Lent is upon us, to see him again. The last time he was here he spoke to me of his chagrin that we had not been

AGNES C. LAUT.

invited to the White House, but time wears on, and the invitation lingers, and I do not think a perfectly well-bred President would make such an apology. He certainly commands his own house and table."

To Mr. Blaine's defeat in 1884 only one notable reference is made:

"You need not feel envious of any one who was here during those trying days. It is all a horror to me. I was absolutely certain of the election, as I had a right to be from Mr. Elkins' assertions. Then the fluctuations were so trying to the nerves. It is easy to bear now, but the click-click of the telegraph, the shouting through the telephone in response to its never-to-be-satisfied demand, and the unceasing murmur of men's voices, coming up through the night to my room, will never go out of my memory—while over and above all, the perspiration and chills, into which the conflicting reports constantly threw the physical part of one, body and soul alike rebelling against the restraints of nature, made an experience not to be voluntarily recalled."

Mrs. Beale has edited the letters with notable discretion, and has supplied them with a series of footnotes, which readers will be glad to have. One of these gives a

PAUL WITSTACH,
Biographer of Richard Mansfield.

little sketch of the famous Seward house in Washington, which was the last home of the Blaines. The land on which this house stood is said once to have been the property of Henry Clay, who won it in a game of poker. On its steps Philip Barton Key was shot by General Sickles, and afterward died in one of its rooms. Secretary Seward, whose home it was, was here stabbed by Payne on the night when Lincoln was assassinated. The Blaines moved into the house in 1889. In January, 1892, Walker Blaine the eldest son, died there; and three weeks later Alice, the daughter who had married Colonel Coppinger, also died there; while in January, 1893, Mr. Blaine himself passed away in the same room in which Payne had stabbed Seward. The house was torn down in the autumn of 1894, its site being now occupied by a theater.

The volumes have an index, but it has been badly prepared. The page references have nothing to indicate what a particular page may contain. This method, where several references occur under the same name, becomes bewildering. Under Blaine, for example, we have some hundreds of references. They are divided among several members of the family, but for each person there are from thirty to fifty references, not one of which has a word indicating what is contained on that page. An index prepared after this plan might almost as well have not been prepared at all.

Brooks, Amy. Dorothy Dainty's Gay Times. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 221. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Clarke, Helen Archibald. Browning's England. 8vo, pp. 448. New York: The Baker and Taylor Co.

The Browning societies have confined themselves in general to straightening out the involutions of that poet's "mystic, unfathomable song." The aim of the present author is more modest. She confines herself to illustrating by landscape-pictures, portraits, and pleasant prose the materials which Browning derived from English history and scenery, and wove with such point and power into his poetry. If somewhat desultory, the work will aid in making Browning more agreeable and in some way more real to the ordinary reader. There is an evident justification for such a work in the fact that the poet of "Pauline" spent so much of his life in Italy. Here he is tied down to his native land where Keats, Shelley, and Shakespeare, Charles I. and Strafford, whose portraits are duly given, add inspiration to, or find mention, in his lines. The book is beautifully manufactured and would make a nice present for the young.

Curtis, Alice Turner. Grandpa's Little Girls at School. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 195. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Defoe, Daniel. The Life and Strange and Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; with illustrations and designs from Stothard. 2 vols. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5 net.

It seems strange that, with all the surviving popularity of this English classic, there should not already have been in print an adequate library edition. In these circumstances, the publishers have brought out the present edition, which is a notable

(Continued on page 106)

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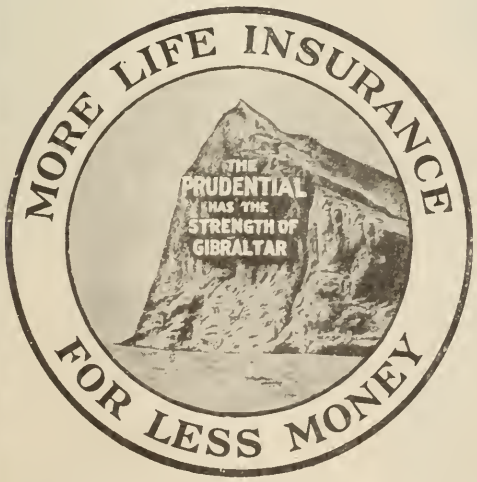

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TRADE MARK

Thomas A. Edison

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

(*Continued from page 104*)

specimen of the mechanical work of the Riverside Press. It has been modelled on the edition of Howell's "Letters" published last year, the type being Caslon, the paper excellent, and the binding-boards with leather backs and label. The illustrations in photogravure are sixteen in number and are believed to represent the best work of Stothard.

Donworth, Grace. The letters of Jennie Allen to her Friend Miss Musgrove. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Farrar, James M. A Junior Congregation. 12mo. pp. 220. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20.

Dr. Farrar has been very successful in preaching to children and to young persons approaching maturity. The present work contains interesting specimens of his method of addressing them, the addresses being arranged chronologically and representing a year's work. Preachers and Sunday-school teachers would find this book distinctly helpful to them.

Garland, Hamlin. The Shadow World. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

Higginson, Ella. Alaska the Great Country. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Jerome, Jerome K. Passing of the Third Floor Back. 16mo, pp. 186. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Jewett, John Howard. What Happened to the Little Chicks. Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

Jewett, John Howard. The Ducklings Go A Swimming. The Kittens and the Bear. The Goslings' Picnic. Each illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Each 75 cents.

Lagerlof, Selma. Christ Legends. Translated from the Swedish by Velma Swanston Howard. 16mo, pp. 272. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Laut, Agnes C. The Conquest of the Great North West. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 409 and 415. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $5.

Henry Hudson was a British pilot who has given his name to the great river that washes the quays of New York and to the largest bay on this continent. But his fame has long since been eclipsed in the renown of those who have reaped the fruits of his discoveries. Chief among those we must reckon the Gentlemen Adventurers, as they styled themselves, who eventually became a chartered company with such men as Prince Rupert, James, Duke of York, and the Duke of Marlborough as their successive governors. These adventurers were gay, fearless, and avaricious. They were as eager after gain as Cortez or Pizarro, but they were hunters of beasts, and not of men. But they were lawless, and under the shelter of an English charter, making them "lords" of what is now called Rupert's Land, they encroached on American soil, taking possession of the unoccupied territory of the Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi. But their pack-horse brigades of two and three hundred raiders overran California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho which they were among the first white men to explore. They even had a station half-way across the Pacific in Hawaii.

The present notable work contains the first complete history that has been written of a body of men who had sole possession

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for hundreds of years of a territory larger than the whole of Europe. The archives of the Canadian Government are full of maps, pictures, and manuscripts which contain the details of that history which the author of this book has compiled with such painstaking and attractive fulness. The struggles and sufferings of the fur-hunters, their indomitable courage in facing frost, hunger, and solitude, give to the work an air of romance. It is indeed an eminently interesting narrative, and the illustrations enhance the vivid impressions derived from its perusal. Many of these maps and pictures are here published in this country for the first time. They relate to a period of history and a phase of life which was only transitory. Railroads and steamships have made the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company an utter impossibility. The change is well stated in the eloquent words of this writer:

"The Company's ships still ply in the waters of the North. Its canoe brigades still bring in fur to the far fur-posts. Its midwinter dog-trains still set the bells tinkling over the lonely wastes of Northern snows, and it still sells as much fur at its great annual fairs as in its palmiest days. But the Hudson's Bay Company is no longer a gay Adventurer setting sail over the seas of the Unknown. It is no longer a Soldier of Fortune, with laugh for life or death carving a path through the wilderness. It is now but a commercial organization with methods similar to other money-getting companies. Free traders overrun

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"I would frequently wake at night with these attacks and the doctor said there was some constant irritation of the nerves, and he began to think some organic disease was at work.

"One day I was told of a case very similar to mine, and that the woman could find no relief until she stopped using coffee. I did not like the idea of giving up coffee, for I was very fond of it.

"Having read frequently of Postum, I determined to try it. It certainly made a great change in me. Those spells left me entirely.

"My most intimate friend was afflicted as I was. In fact the similarity of our afflictions drew us together in the first place. When she saw the great change Postum had made in me she tried it and was benefited as I was.

"The beneficial effects of Postum on us two induced a neighbor to follow our example and so we are three of a kind who can't say enough in praise of Postum."

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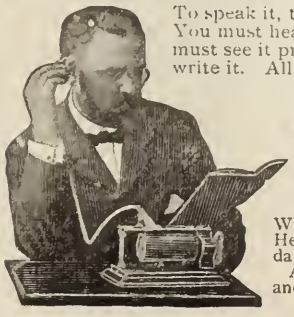

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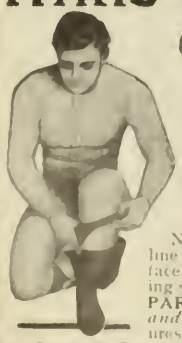

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Lowenhaupt. Frederick Investment Bonds Their Issue and Their Place in Finance A Book for Students, Investors, and Practical Financiers. 12mo. pp x 253. New York G. P. Putnam's Sons $1.75 net.

MacDougall. Duncan and August The Bond of Music Frontispiece 16mo pp. xii 179. New York Frederick A Stokes Co.

McIntyre. John T. The Street Singer. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 356 Philadelphia Penn Publishing Co.

Mitchell. S. Weir The Red City 12mo. pp. 400. New York The Century Co $1.50

The early years of our republic have been chosen recently by several brilliant American novelists as the time in which to set the plot for their delightful hero and heroine to play their parts in. No one knows that period better than Dr. Mitchell, no one loves or can bring it back to life more successfully. The present powerful drama of romance finds its stage set up in quaint and Quaker Philadelphia, and across that stage pass leading historic figures "in their habit as they lived"—Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson. The hero of the tale is a genuine romantic type which does not often come to light excepting when a Frenchman develops under truly American conditions. As the author is an artist of erudition in history and antiquarianism, the result of his writing is finish and verisimilitude. The same may be said of the ten illustrations by Keller.

Plato. The Banquet of. Translated from the Greek by Percy Bysshe Shelley. 12mo. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

Of this edition of Plato's famous dialog which is better known as the "Symposium," 440 numbered copies are issued, 400 of these only being offered for sale. The publishers have issued it in form that will please readers who desire to see ancient classics published without ornament. Neither page decoration, illuminated initials, nor cover design is anywhere employed. The paper is handmade, the type that known as Montaigne, and the presswork excellent. The sewing has been done by hand, and the cover is a plain limp board with simple paper label. Even the names of the publishers have been relegated to the end, where we have that rare thing nowadays, a real colophon. Shelley's translation of Plato's work has been known for many years to scholars only. Even to them it has not perhaps been readily accessible. Its appearance in this form should receive a response at least adequate to the number of copies printed

Rawlings. Gertrude Burford Coins and How to Know Them Illustrated 12mo pp xix 171 New York Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Tappan. Eva March. The Story of the Greek People An Elementary History of Greece Illustrated 16mo pp 257. Boston Houghton Mifflin Co 65 cents net.

Thompson. Charles Miner The Calico Cat Illustrated 16mo. pp 222 Boston Houghton Mifflin Co $1.25

Wiggin. Kate Douglas and **Smith.** Nora Archibald. Edited by Tales of Laughter A Third Fairy Book 12mo. pp xi 407. New York Doubleday, Page & Co

Withington. Elizabeth. Lullabies of Many Lands Illustrated 12mo. New York H M Caldwell Co. 50 cents.

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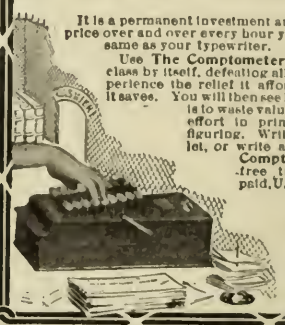

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CURRENT POETRY

Sicily: December, 1908

By Richard Butler Glaenzer

Sicilia, scourged of Fate, thy crystal skies
  Are rent with wailing, blackened with despair!
The world, aghast, uncomprehending cries
  "Hast thou not yet had dole enough to bear?"

Evil the lot that made thee whipping-post
  To jealous nature and more jealous man;
For scarred by native fire and foreign host
  Thine every clod since storied life began!

At Europe's very dawn thy rugged shores
  Were first to know the prows of daring Tyre:
Less often hath the sweep of three-tiered oars
  Spelled joyous pæan than defiant ire.

The melting circle of thine azure dome
  Hath seen bold Pyrrhus welcomed from afar;
Hamilcar's elephants out-trump young Rome
  Yet falter 'neath Metellus' rising star.

Now granary for Tiber's Seven Hills;
  Now spoil of Verres and his vulture brood;
Now despot's whim, now servile fury fills
  Thy vineclad vales with war's vicissitude.

Lure of the North and South, the East and West,
  Greed made thee Earth's perennial battle-ground!
Where Genseric the Eagle dispossest,
  His Vandal horde became a charnel mound.

Where Goth was crusht by Belisarius' might,
  Byzantian cross made way for Moor's Koran;
Where Caliph ruled, soon swaggered Norman Knight
  Where Tancred reigned, fell Manfred under ban.

The lion-hearted Richard was thy foe;
  The Mystic Frederic thy truest friend,
The sway of Anjou brought thee naught but wo,
  And earned at Vespers its deserved end.

Now stubborn Aragon, then cruel Spain,
  Proud Austria, ambitious Bourbon France
Have all beheld their power wax and wane
  And fade before Savoy's well-timed advance.

Prize of Bellona's sword yet pride of Peace,
  Immortal deeds immortalize thy name—
Thou peer and heir to lovely golden Greece,
  Her stately temples and poetic fame!

Pindar and Æschylus once breathed thine air;
  Theocritus hath rivaled nightingale
Mayhap upon the selfsame mountains where
  Great Wagner wove with song the Holy Grail.

Alas that 'twixt the tuneful, fruitful years,
  Plague, riven earth, and carnage intervene!

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"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and today is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen.

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In your own calling, the seconds may not be as vital as in railroading, but it's a great comfort nevertheless to tell the time and to know you're right about it.

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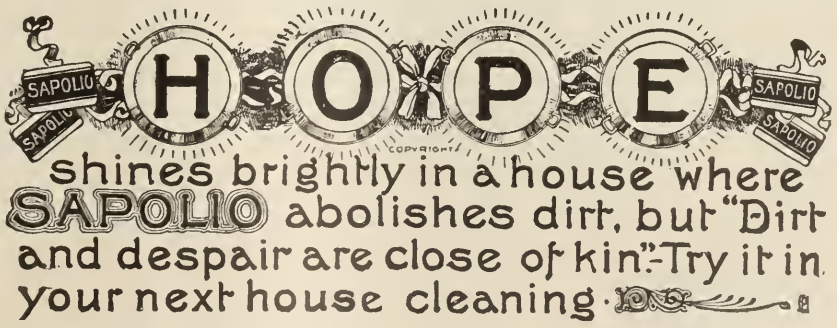
A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14-kt. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.



Be A Manufacturer

We Give You The Tools FREE

According To Our Simple Easy Plan

We Built This Factory Paid For It In 3 Years

Started With Two 2nd Hand Sewing Machines You Should Do As Well

We will start you in the Canvas Glove Business, presenting you with the necessary tools, if you will purchase from us the raw material required in the making of the gloves.

We will do more; we will first send you a free copy of "**The Secrets of the Glove Business**," a book based squarely on our own experience, giving you detailed advice and priceless pointers covering an industry that has already made many rich, and is still in its infancy.

We began with two sewing machines. Our rating in Dun and Bradstreet will show you how we have prospered, as pioneers in a business offering enormous returns for the ordinary energy and small capital demanded. It's no speculation—no get-rich-quick scheme. It must have proper attention, and it will pay you well—the field for canvas gloves is unlimited.

Best of all, the small glove factory need fear no trust competition. The enormous demand should easily care for your product.

To avoid increasing our own capacity, as we have done repeatedly, we shall start a few factories elsewhere and aid them by our own experience.

We hope to make our profits from the cloth we shall sell them, but they will not be obligated in any way to buy from us if we ask more than market price.

These factories can be started for $50 and upwards. If you want to own such a factory in your district, write today. Start in your own home or a cheap store-room.

Even with borrowed money, you should pay out in three months and have plenty of working capital left.

A postal card request brings our book. This is simply a chance to own a business which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention, should yield you thousands of dollars yearly in clean cash profits. We must expect you to succeed, or we would not furnish you free tools.

We offer free the necessary tools, up to $145.00 in value, in proportion to the amount of cloth taken.

Never before in business history has a better offer been made to ambitious men. Do not miss it. Write today for the free book and full information about our free offer.

The McCreery Mfg. Co., 458 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 33 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

Vapo-Cresolene

For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

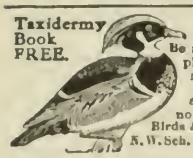
Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.

Send for descriptive booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York



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Be a Taxidermist. Mount your own trophies, such as birds and animals. Decorate your home or make money mounting for others. *Taxidermists handsomely paid.* Success guaranteed or no tuition. Book "How to Learn to Mount Birds & Animals" sent FREE. Write today. N. W. Sch. of Taxidermy Box 78N, Omaha, Neb.

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fifteen in the family, all good

There is no powder better for the teeth than Sanitol Tooth Powder

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The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading Sectional Bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, combined with our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enables us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID **$1.00** PER SECTION AND UP

Send for our latest Catalogue No 23, in which we illustrate the different grades from neatly finished Solid Oak to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—Flatiron Building

But lo, thy mirror that was dim with tears
  Soon glows resplendent with a faith serene.

Sicilia, scourged of Fate, thy Damocles
  Lost courage 'neath a hair-suspended blade:
Tho thine a tyrant death may not appease,
  A deathless Past intones: "Rise, undismayed!"

—*New York Times* (January 6).

Peter Pan

By George S. Bryan

Come, thou dost whisper us—and who would stay?
  So with upflaming joy we follow thee
  Back to the sun-bright slopes of Arcady,
And wander by that paradisial way
Through fadeless morning and eternal May.
  Here is the haven of lost dreams; here we
  From the world's instance for a space are free,
While, on the golden air, thy pipes how gay!
In all the tree-tops chimes of Faery ring,
  In ev'ry floweret lamps of Faery glow—
But twilight falls upon our visioning
  And thou art rapt from us before we know
Wide after thee our wistful arms we fling
  Ah, Youth, dear Youth, we can not let thee go!

—*Book News Monthly* (January).

Evening

By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall

When the white iris folds the drowsing bee,
  When the first cricket wakes
  The fairy hosts of his enchanted brakes,
When the dark moth has sought the lilac-tree
  And the young stars, like jasmine of the skies,
  Are opening on the silence, Lord, there lies
  Dew on thy rose and dream upon mine eyes.

Lovely the day, when life is robed in splendor,
  Walking the ways of God and strong with wine.
But the pale eye is wonderful and tender
  And night is more divine.
Fold my faint olives from their shimmering plain,
O shadow of sweet darkness fringed with rain.
Give me to-night again.

Give me to-day no more. I have bethought me
  Silence is more than laughter, sleep than tears.
Sleep like a lover faithfully hath sought me
  Down the enduring years.
Where stray the first white fatlings of the fold,
Where the Lent lily droops her earlier gold,
Sleep waits me as of old.

Grant me sweet sleep, for light is unavailing
  When patient eyes grow weary of the day.
Young lambs creep close and tender wings are failing,
  And I grow tired as they.
Light as the long wave leaves the lonely shore
Our boughs have lost the bloom that morning bore.
Give me to-day no more.

—*University Magazine* (Montreal).

Lovers

By Richard Le Gallienne

They sit within a woodland place,
  Trellised with rustling light and shade;
So like a spirit's is her face
  That he is half afraid
  To speak—lest she should fade

Mysterious, beneath the boughs,
  Like two enchanted shapes, they are.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Whom Love hath builded them a house
Of little leaf and star,
And the brown evening-jar.

So lovely and so strange a thing
Each is to each to look upon.
They dare not hearken a bird sing,
Or from the other one
Take eyes—lest they be gone.

So still—the watching woodland peers
And pecks about them, butterflies
Light on her hand—a flower, eve hears
Two questions, two replies—
O love that never dies!
—*Harper's Magazine* (January).

Milton

DECEMBER 9, 1908

BY SELWYN IMAGE

Three centuries! and lo! this golden day
The Eternal spake and bade a Child arise
Dowered with grave gifts of passionate enterprise,
For England's glory to make straight the way:

Prophet of the Highest, against whose fire might stay
Nor chaff of tyrants 'mid established lies,
No, nor of cringing varlets, that would prize
As naught their manhood, so they but clutched their pay.

Milton, around thy cradle here we kneel,
Thy Countrymen, on this fair natal morn,
Thanking our God for thee, stern witness born

Of all that could make an England pure and free:
Hail! deathless Champion of our Commonweal,
Whose earth-closed orbs gazed on Eternity.
—*The Saturday Review* (London, December 12).

On His Blindness

BY JOHN B. TABB
(Who has recently lost his sight)

"Back to the primal gloom
Where life began;
As to my mother's womb
Must I a man
Return:
Not to be born again,
But to remain;
And in the School of Darkness learn
What mean
" 'The things unseen.'"
—*The Independent* (New York.)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SVEN HEDIN IN TIBET

DR. SVEN HEDIN, the famous Swedish explorer of Tibet, has recently been narrating some of the peculiar experiences of his wanderings in the great Trans-Himalayan ranges. Because of the continued hostility of the native Tibetans toward Europeans, Sven Hedin was finally compelled to disguise himself as a native servant of his caravan. Thus equipped he made many of his valuable explorations. The news that he was in the country, however, traveled mysteriously from chief to chief and the caravan was frequently stopt in search for the invader. These delays finally caused so much inconvenience that the explorer determined to make himself known and brave its consequences. We quote the incident from the New York *Post:*

On April 24, Tibetans came to our tents, all armed and beautifully clad, and called on Abdul Kerim.

WE OFFER $1,000,000

Part of Original Underwriting of $3,858,000

American Piano Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $6,000,000 PREFERRED STOCK; $6,000,000 COMMON STOCK

DIVIDEND PAYABLE QUARTERLY. PAR VALUE, $100 PER SHARE

This Stock is Preferred as to Assets as well as to Dividends

There are no bond obligations and none can be placed upon the properties, nor can the preferred stock be increased without the consent of the holders of 85% of both the common and preferred stock

HISTORY The AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY is a consolidation of the "KNABE," "CHICKERING," "FOSTER ARMSTRONG" and other important makes of Pianos. William Knabe & Co. of Baltimore were established 1837; Chickering & Sons were established 1823; Foster Armstrong, one of the largest and most successful dealers in and manufacturers of medium priced pianos, comprising Foster, Armstrong, Cook, Brewster, Marshall & Wendell, were established 1853; Haines Brothers were established 1851. The management of the American Piano Company is the same as the former management of the several companies.

ASSETS The net assets of the American Piano Company, as appraised by the Audit Company of New York, March 31, 1908, were $3,858,521.42. These figures do not include the value to the Company of good-will, patents, trademarks and patterns, which are substantial assets.

EARNINGS The average net earnings of the constituent companies of the American Piano Company for five years previous to consolidation were $525,000 per annum, or over 13% on the outstanding preferred stock.

ECONOMIES AFTER A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR DEPRECIATION OF PLANT and the establishment of a substantial reserve it has been proven that the economies effected in buying, manufacturing and selling will be sufficient to double the present net earnings.

DIVIDENDS No dividend can be paid on the common stock of this Company unless there shall at the same time be added to the surplus out of the net profits not less than one-third of the amount of such common stock dividend.

GROWTH Increased output will largely increase net earnings. There has been nearly 20% increase in output this year, resulting largely from the consolidation.

We offer the above stock for public subscription at $95.00 per share payable in New York funds

WOLF BROS. & CO., *Bankers*

Members of New York and Philidelphia Stock Exchange

100 Broadway, New York City **1339 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia**

Subscriptions for the above Preferred Stock will be received direct or through your own Bankers or Brokers

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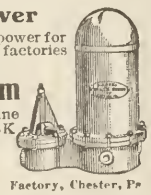
As a reliable and economical water power for public institutions, farmers, owners of factories and country homes, the

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

has no equal. Better than a gasoline engine or windmill. Send for booklet K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St, N. Y. Factory, Chester, Pa



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Keeps tab on all your important papers
100 in Each Box

FACSIMILE

AN OFFICE NECESSITY

Better, neater, more handy than pins or files
Sample Box 15c

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 155-157 Waverly Pl., N. Y. City

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Favorable location, experience and ample resources enable us to loan money on the best real estate security, and pay 5 PER CENT PER YEAR on all small sums invested through us. Our investors send us $25 - $50—$100 or more at a time. They may leave it with us for a few months or for a few years. They receive 5 per cent per annum regularly by check, reckoned from the day we receive the capital to the day they withdraw it. We number our patrons by thousands, and they are in every State of the Union. Write us and we will give you the names of those nearest to you who permit us to refer to them. Fifteen years of successful operation,

Assets of $1,800,000

and regular supervision by the New York Banking Department warrant your confidence.

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Welch's Grape Juice

Purity in grape juice means juice as you find it in the grape.

Purity is lost by putting in preservatives or by adding coloring matter, or by diluting the juice or by lack of care in any step in manufacture.

Welch's Grape Juice is pure. Nothing is added to prevent spoiling, heighten its color or enhance its food value, because nothing is needed.

We have learned how to transfer the juice from the luscious clusters to the bottle unchanged in any way.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

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ESTABLISHED HOSKINS SINCE 1842
QUALITY ENGRAVERS
50 CARDS—COPPER PLATE—$2.50, $1.50 & $1.00
STYLE SHEET SENT UPON REQUEST
WEDDING INVITATIONS OUR SPECIALTY
PHILA 912 CHESTNUT STREET PENNA

Print Your Own
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
Cresco Grits and Barley Crystals
BREAKFAST AND DESSERT CEREAL FOODS
FOR CASES OF STOMACH, INTESTINAL, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
Delicious foods for sick or well.
Unlike other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write
"In cases of weak digestion, associated or not with irritable stomach, 'Barley Crystals' has given me the best results. In early convalescence and in some forms of continued fever I consider it a valuable article of food."
M. J., M. D., M. Ch., Dublin, Toronto, Ont.
FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

In such cases a big vicious Tibetan dog was tied at the door of my tent, no one would venture to pass him. But the Tibetans grouped themselves right in front of my tent to chat. Somebody whispered into my tent from the rear that they had orders from the governor to search every tent to see if Hedin was not here. They also wanted to look through all our bags, and only to permit us to proceed if each one of us gave his written guarantee that there was no European among us. To give such an assurance was too much even for my geographical conscience. Then came the scene when I made myself known, against the counsel of my weeping Ladakhs, who feared that it would mean my death. I had to go with them to the governor, who was very polite and friendly. He asked me why I came again in spite of his prohibition. I replied, because I had learned to like his country and his people. He demanded that I should go home by the way I came. I answered:

"Never! You can kill me, of course; that will make it go hard with you later, but go back I will not. My religion forbids me to go home by the way I came."

He—"Where are you going?"

I—"Over the San Roberti Pass."

He—"There are robbers there."

I—"Then give me an escort."

He finally gave me ten soldiers. I was allowed to go to San Roberti, and needed no longer to disguise myself. It had been my practise to have my face and hands colored every morning, and even then I was not as dirty as my Ladakhs. Now I put on Tibetan clothes and felt myself free, as if released from a long captivity. On May 5, 1908, I gave my Ladakhs a celebration. Their dancing and leaping was magnificent in the pitchdark night.

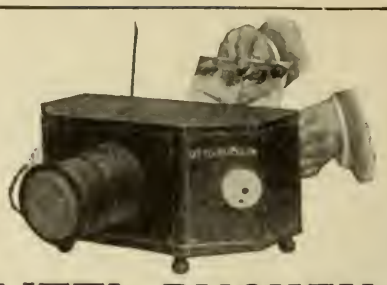
A CAMPUS VENDER WHO WAS AN A.M., D.C.L.

ALMOST every college and university campus in the United States shelters and supports some odd character who is looked upon by the students as just as important a dignitary of the institution as the president or members of the faculty. At Harvard for years immemorial it was John, the orange man; at Virginia, it is the old negro, Uncle Peter, who laughs fifteen minutes for a nickel, and at Princeton, up to the time of his death a few years ago, it was Uncle Jimmy Johnson, vender of apples and knick-knacks. Johnson was the oldest person connected with the college. He knew some of the senior professors when they were in knickerbockers, and no graduate, not even James Madison or Aaron Burr, could be mentioned but that he recalled him distinctly. It was by his memory for returning graduates at commencement season that Jimmy reaped his greatest financial harvest. His career was marked by almost daily amusing incidents. Dr. Marion Mills Miller, writing in *The Sunday Magazine*, thus describes him:

"I kn know you very w well, sir. You w were here when D Doctor M-Maclean was P President" was his uniform observation in the case of an old alumnus, and with the substitution of McCosh for Maclean, it was the same when the returning graduate was of a succeeding generation.

The same shrewdness characterized his dealings with the undergraduate. He kept no books of account and acted as his own Bradstreet. As the student on their way to chapel or recitation passed his wheelbarrow stationed by the Old Chapel and took therefrom apples and bags of "stick taw" candy, he made mental note of the purchases, except in the case of penniless to whom, when they were flush and offered settlement, he made a charge conditioned on his estimate of their generosity rather than on the amount of their trade. Even to the most abstemious and careful in their accounts, his minimum bill was a "qu quarter sir." To one student who claimed that his charge was ten cents too much Jimmy replied, "It's worth ten cents for me to say fuf fuf fifteen, sir."

If, as has been claimed, the student body is the



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Post Card Projector

The great winning feature of this machine as an entertainer is that it never grows old. Every new post card adds to its interest, and without further cost, one can clip hundreds of amusing and instructive pictures from newspapers and magazines. The children delight in viewing their popular favorites from the comic supplements in life-size.

It is not necessary to transfer the pictures on transparent slides. This new invention reflects the picture directly upon the wall or sheet, magnified one hundred and sixty times. Lamps and connections are furnished free, ready to attach to any gas or electric fixture. For those having neither gas or electricity, we make a machine with improved acetylene generator (ordinary carbide used). State which is desired in ordering.

Machine complete with connections, 1—50 c. p. light, $ 5.00
" " " " 2—50 c. p. lights, 7.50
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and extra fine optical lens.

We pay express charges anywhere in United States; to Canada and Mexico add $1.00 for extra express charges and import duty. Send for free booklet "G."

THE BUCKEYE STEREOPTICON CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

A CLEAN PIPE AT LAST "TRY IT" This Style $1.00
The Freeman Pipe will not Clog or Slug.

Absorbent cotton catches all saliva and nicotine. Change cotton when saturated, thus the entire pipe is kept dry. We please you or return your money. 3½ in. bent or straight bit, French briar; with amber bit, silver mounted, in case, $5.00. Rubber bit, same patent, $1.00. Same in second quality, $.50, postpaid. Booklet free. (Reference: First State Bank.)
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Orders filled promptly
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OUR Secured Certificates of Deposit are accompanied by first mortgages on improved real estate. Interest payable monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually.
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY.

The COLLAR THAT SAVES THE DOLLAR
Think of it—at least two cents a day for your collar wash bill! That's $7.30 a year and $3.00 for the collars. That's $10.30. You didn't know it cost so much? Well, four LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collars cost $1.00 and will last you a year. When soiled just wipe them white as new with a damp cloth. Being linen they *look* linen, always keep in shape, never will or crack, and are to be had in every fashionable style. All sizes. Then there's "cuff" money—figure that out, and you'll investigate. If so, you'll buy LITHOLIN.
Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.
Always sold from a RED box. Avoid substitution.
If not at your dealer's, send, giving size, how many, with remittance, and we will mail postpaid. Styles booklet free on request
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You can't have good health without good blood. You can't have good blood if you don't eat right food. Nature works through the stomach. You are what you eat. Get the stomach right and everything is right.

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The Battle Creek Diet System has brought lasting health to half a million men and women. Battle Creek Sanitarium food did it. You, too, can regain your old-time snap and vigor by bringing the Battle Creek Sanitarium Diet System to your own home. Write to-day for free book "Healthful Living."

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The most up-to-date and complete lighting system on the market. Beautiful fixtures for the home. Attractive high candle power inverted arcs for stores, halls, etc. The best proposition going for hustling agents. Write today for agents' terms and territory. Handsome catalog free.
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The Handiest, Most Secure Binder for all Documents Needing Preservation. Steel Klips avoid all Strings, Wires, or Hole Punching.

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MANIKIN CHART OF THE
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16 inches high. In colors. $1.50
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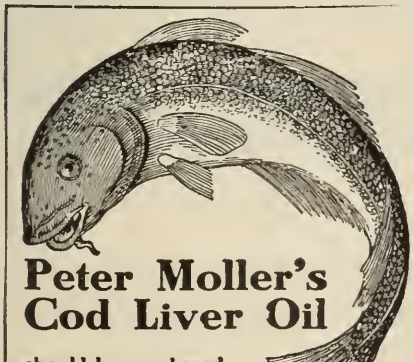

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

should be purchased for the following good reasons:

It is a pure oil, so pure that it is positively free from disagreeable taste and odor. Children take it without persuasion. It digests readily, does not cling to the palate, and never "repeals."

It is made and bottled by Peter Moller at his own factory at the Norway fisheries—no adulteration possible.

Not sold in bulk. You know you get the genuine when you receive the flat oval bottle bearing the name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

real university, and the faculty and board of trustees mere appendages, then was James Johnson the only legitimate bearer of a Princeton degree. In fact, he had two of them, conferred on him by the students during high jinks on Washington's Birthday. A.M., which is to say Apple Merchant, and D.C.L., Dealer in Cool Lemonade.

For several years I was instructor in elocution at Princeton. I rehearsed the students in their "orations" in the Old Chapel, and between appointments tried to jolly Uncle Jimmy. I must confess that in this war of wits I was invariably defeated; for this old colored man was without exception the greatest master of repartee I have ever known.

For many years Uncle Jimmy had enjoyed a monopoly of the sale of fruit, candy, nuts, and lemonade on the campus. Then the privilege was extended to Alec, a veteran of the Civil War, whereat Jimmy was greatly incensed. "There ain't b-business enough for t two," he said. "Then why shouldn't Alec have it?" I answered. "He fought, bled, and died to free you." "No such thing!" retorted Jimmy. "P-Princeton C College b-bought me b-before the war, and I ain't never agreed to my f freedom. P Princeton C-College owns me, and has g-got to g-give me my livin'!"

Upon inquiry I learned that Jimmy had come to Princeton as a runaway slave boy, and, on the slave-catchers following him to the quiet college town and apprehending him, the college professors had contributed the sum necessary to buy his freedom, and had given him work to do for the college. And to his credit it must be said that he was a faithful laborer . . . . . .

I knew him in the days when he had obtained the dignified ease of a merchant, befitting his ripening years, and prefer to remember him by the pleasanter title of "Uncle Jimmy."

In addition to his calling of licensed vender, Jimmy occasionally acted as volunteer waiter at a students' boarding-house where his wife was cook. The boys understood the motive beneath the unction with which he performed this free-will service, and would reward him with generous tips, if the occasions were not too frequent. "What's up?" inquired a student one day when Jimmy was unusually officious. "To-day's my b-birfday, sir." "Oh, that's too thin, Uncle Jimmy! You know you had your birthday last March, and this is only June." "I kn-know it; but the G-Good Book says, 'Ye must be b-born again'!"

I heard of this incident, and the next day rallied Jimmy about it. "How is this, Jimmy? I hear you are better off in the matter of birthdays than the rest of us. How did it happen?" "It's all Mrs. Alexander's fault," said Jimmy somewhat sheepishly. "Mrs. Alexander, who gave Alexander Hall to the college?" I inquired. "Is she going around endowing people with birthdays?" "Y Yes, sir. Y-Yesterday she and James Alexander and Henry Alexander and James Green s-stopt to t talk with me; and M-Mrs. Alexander she said, 'When's your birfday, Jimmy?' And I said, 'As near as I know, in March, Mrs. Alexander.' And she said, 'Oh, what a pity! Why isn't it in June, when all your old friends come back?' And I said, 'All right, M-Mrs. Alexander, to-day's my b-birfday.' And M-Mrs. Alexander she gave me ten dollars, and James Alexander gave me ten dollars, and Henry Alexander gave me five dollars, and James Green gave me five dollars, and altogether I got th-thirty dollars." "But do you think it's exactly right, Jimmy, changing your birthday for money?" "Of course it is, sir. Don't you read in the papers every day about some woman changing her name for money?"

The colored vote is quite a deciding factor in Princeton elections, and no one was keener than Uncle Jimmy to profit by this opportunity. One day after an unusually vigorous contest I asked him, "Well, Uncle Jimmy, how much did you make yesterday by an honest day's voting?" "I m-made eight d-dollars, sir." "Whew! that was high! Eight dollars a vote!" "No, sir; not a vote; the R-Republicans gave me f-five dollars, and the D-Democrats th-three." "But you couldn't vote for both." "No, sir." "Then how did you vote, with such good friends on each side?" "I voted for the D-Democrats." "But the Republicans paid you two dollars more." "The D-Democrats weren't so c-corrupt, sir."

About It.—"Leading the artistic life," says the Philosopher of Folly, "consists in buying old candlesticks when you need new shoes."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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An Anxious Time.—Mr Boughton, the English artist while sketching in the Alps, was one day in search of a suitable background of dark pines for a picture he had planned. He found at last the precise situation he was seeking, and best of all, there happened to be a pretty detail in the figure of an old woman in the foreground.

"I asked the old lady," said Mr. Boughton, "to remain seated until I had made a sketch of her. She assented, but in a few minutes asked me how long I should be. 'Only a quarter of an hour,' I answered, reassuringly

"Three minutes or so later, she again asked me—this time with manifest anxiety—if I should be much longer.

" 'O, not long,' I answered. 'But why do you ask so anxiously?'

" 'O, it's nothing,' she sadly answered, 'only I'm sitting on an ant-hill.' "—*Tit Bits*

The Point.—At a dinner during the recent Episcopal convention at Richmond a young lady sitting near the bishop of London said to him, "Bishop, I wish you would set my mind at rest as to the similarity or dissimilarity between your country and ours on one point. Does the butterfly because the tomato can?" The bishop laughed heartily at this vivacious sally. Not so a young Englishman of his party, who, after dinner, sought his host. "I want to know, you know," said he, "about that joke of Miss B.'s. She asked if the butter flew because the tomatoes could. Pray tell me what the point is."—*Christian Register.*

His Wish.—Altho there was no toy for which Harold had exprest a desire that was not in his possession, he still had longings. "I know what I wish I was, mother," he said one day, when his own big brother had gone away and the little boy across the street was ill.

"Yes, dear," said his mother. "Perhaps you can be it, Harold; mother will help you. Is it to play soldier?"

"No, indeed!" said Harold, scornfully. "I just wish I was two little dogs, so I could play together."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Vicar's Watch.—A joke unconsciously perpetrated by the vicar of St. John's, Keswick, ought to rank high in the annals of pulpit humor. Before the service started the vicar was handed a lady's watch which had been found in the churchyard. After making the customary announcements, says the *North Mail*, he referred to the finding of the watch, which, he stated, was in the vestry awaiting an owner, and then solemnly said "Hymn No. 110. 'Lord, her watch Thy church is keeping.' "—*Christian Register*

Opposition.—Er—Miss Brown—er—do you think your father would oppose my marrying you?"

"If he is of my opinion he would."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*

Exquisite.—He (looking through his glass) "There's a glorious glacier which we shall soon reach."

She—"Oh, won't it make a lovely background to my blue frock!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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A Conundrum.—Into a general store of a town in Arkansas there recently came a darky complaining that a ham which he had purchased there was not good.

"The ham is all right, Zeph," insisted the storekeeper.

"No, it ain't, boss," insisted the negro. "Dat ham's shore bad."

"How can that be," continued the storekeeper, "when it was cured only last week?"

The darky scratched his head reflectively, and finally suggested

"Den mebbe it's had a relapse."—*Cleveland Leader.*

He Knew.—A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question and, in concluding, said

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death'!"

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered:

"Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary, it was Noah."

"Noah nothing," replied the speaker; "Noah built the ark."—*Buffalo News.*

The Difference.—The June bride frowned.

"These tomatoes," she said, "are just twice as dear as those across the street. Why is it?"

"Ah, ma'am, these"—and the grocer smiled—"these are hand-picked."

She blushed.

"Of course," she said, hastily; "I might have known. Give me a bushel, please."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Pa Furnished the Ladder.—"Dear," whispered the eloping lover, "what shall we do with the rope ladder? We shouldn't leave it hanging there."

"Oh! that's all right," replied the coy damsel. "Pa said he'd pull it up again so we couldn't get back."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

One Better.—NEWLYWED (proudly)—"I always make it a point to tell my wife everything that happens."

OLD SPORT—"Pooh! That's nothing. I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all."—*London Tattler.*

Getting Him Classified.—"What sort of an after-dinner speaker is Bliggins?"

"One of the kind who start in by saying they didn't expect to be called on, and then proceed to demonstrate that they can't be called off."—*Washington Star.*

Holding Back the News.—"I suppose your wife was tickled to death at your raise in salary?"

"She will be."

"Haven't you told her yet?"

"No. I thought I would enjoy myself for a couple of weeks first."—*Nashville American.*

Monotony.—VAUDEVILLE DANCER—"When do you go on?"

VAUDEVILLE SINGER—"Right after the trained cats."

V. D.—"Goodness me! Why don't the manager try to vary the monotony of his acts?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

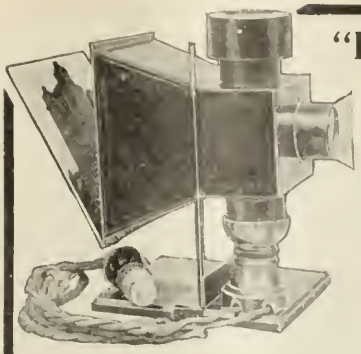
What Did He Mean?—MISS STOUT—"Do you think of me when you are up in your air-ship?"

HE—"Certainly—especially as I throw out ballast."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Nearly Correct.—TEACHER—"What is the meaning of 'elocution,' Harold?"

PUPIL—"It's the way people are put to death in some States."—*Puck.*

Or a "Hale" Storm.—While it may be technically correct to speak of Emperor Williams' reign, it would be descriptively more correct to refer to it as a windstorm.—*Herald and Presbyter.*



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Farmer Answers Commission.—The Commission on Country Life, appointed by President Roosevelt some time ago to inquire into the conditions that surround the farmer and his family, have sent out a list of questions to be answered by farmers and all others interested. Following are the twelve questions, and the answers as given by a farmer who is one of our subscribers

1. Are the farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?

What is meant by "good"? Do you suspect our morals? We are reasonably law-abiding, and vote as often as permitted.

2. Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?

NO. We train them to go to the city and become lawyers, merchants, frenzied financiers, and other honorable and remunerative, especially remunerative, occupations.

a. Why?

Why? Because we think there is more to eat and more money to buy things to eat near the Cold Storage Safety Deposit Vaults.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Gosh! I dunno. Money might be sent to us. We need more automobiles. Don't send cast-off clothing, whatever you do.

3. Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?

You bet they don't, boys.

a. Why?

Our acres don't produce enough, so that when juxtapoised over forninst our needs, there is a surplus coming our way.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Race suicide or emigration.

4. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, highroads, trolley lines, etc., the service they reasonably should have?

Our transportation people seem to be doing all they can, under the awful load of governing we have been asking them to tote. Every cheap political skate in the country is yelling "down with the railroads," and all that.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Hang a few agitators.

6. Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual buying and selling interests?

Yes. Our wives are not as the wives of some we know. It's mighty seldom you see them advertised, "I will not be responsible for debts contracted," etc. Our wives are all right.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Be careful about your questions about our wives, or keep away from this district. You see the POINT?

8. Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?

Yes, at $30 per month and board, and if you keep a good-looking hired girl and a horse and buggy for their use

b. What suggestions have you to make?

If you keep three hired men, three hired girls will do. Color of hair don't matter—red is a good, warm color, and adds to the prevailing hilarity—usually.

9. Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?

Under the above conditions I may say yes. More girls would only be a source of trouble. The men might not object, but the women are rather outspoken under certain circumstances

b. What suggestions have you to make?

One girl and a horse and buggy per man, with use of owner's automobile to attend divine worship. Distance to church, one mile. Gasoline consumed, 15 gallons. Mileage done to and from church, one hundred

10. Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc?

Oh, yes, we have no trouble to bank anything we have, and can always borrow on a first mortgage, the second, third, and fourth mortgages are not so easy. No, not nearly so easy

a. Why?

The banker usually has heart failure over a second mortgage.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Establish a few bankers. An observing friend once

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 1.—An edict is issued in Peking reducing the period originally decreed for the abolition of the opium industry in China.

January 2.—Queen Helena of Italy and the Duke of Aosta are slightly injured while aiding earthquake sufferers.

Yuan Shih Kai, Grand Councilor and Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Army, is deposed by an edict issued at Peking. Na-tung is appointed to succeed him.

January 3.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives at Suez two days ahead of their schedule.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 4.—Both houses of Congress reassemble after the holiday recess and vote $800,000 for relief of the earthquake sufferers in Italy.

The House receives a message from the President explaining his remarks on the Secret Service.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the New York Eighty-cent Gas Law and refuses to grant the Government's petition for a review of the case in which a fine of $29,240,000 was imposed on the Standard Oil Company.

January 6.—The President sends a message to the Senate refusing to give information requested on the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

January 7.—In a communication to Senator Hale, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the President makes charges against Senator Tillman in connection with Western land funds, the data in the matter having been collected by the Secret Service.

GENERAL

January 2.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, is named as United States Senator from Ohio to succeed Joseph B. Foraker.

January 3.—The American Red Cross Society cables $100,000 to the Italian Red Cross Society, for the purpose of chartering a supply vessel at Genoa or Marseilles for the earthquake sufferers.

January 7.—The jury in the Union City, Tenn., Night Rider case, find six of the defendants guilty of murder in the first degree and the remaining two guilty of second-degree murder.

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Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 4 NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 979

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TRYING TO MELT THE SOLID SOUTH

"OH that this too, too solid South would melt!" was the wish of President Roosevelt four years ago, as he was pictured by a clever cartoonist, and more than one other Republican President has cherished the belief that he could warm the South up to the melting-point. Mr. Taft is the latest to undertake the task, right in midwinter, and his efforts form the main topic of discussion in the Southern press. He began several weeks ago, as noticed in these pages, by indorsing laws restricting the suffrage, altho he firmly opposes the "grandfather clauses" and other devices for admitting ignorant whites to the suffrage, while excluding the blacks. He is making his winter home in the South, and there are dinners and speeches and conferences in various Southern cities, and the Taft headquarters at Augusta, Ga., is the Mecca for all Southerners who have hope of a white Republican party in that section. Mr. Taft has gone so far as to announce the general plan. He says:

"The Republican organization is to be maintained in all the States, and efforts made to increase the ranks of the Republican party as fully as possible. With the purpose, however, of securing the assistance of those who do not desire to ally themselves with the Republican party as Republicans, but only wish to act independently of the Democratic party in national campaigns, it was thought best to secure the names of those who would take charge of this independent movement in each State, with a view to their subsequent organization at a time when such political action would be opportune."

In his speech at Atlanta on Friday evening of last week Mr. Taft denied that he was acting with partizan intent and intimated that he would make a radical change in the method of choosing Southern office-holders. He said in part:

"The direct local effect of a national Administration upon the South is chiefly through its local officials, appointed and exercising their functions through the section, and therefore the expression of the Administration toward the Southern people takes its color in the character of those officials. The Administration may be properly held accountable and its policy determined by the qualifications, fitness, and standing of the men appointed to represent it in the districts and States of the section. I realize therefore that expressions of sympathy with the South and an earnest desire to bring it closer to the central Government in thought and action and feeling will have comparatively little weight unless this expression is accompanied by such appointments in the South as shall prove this sympathy to be real and substantial.

"The difficulty of making proper selections in a part of the country where the sensibilities of the people are different from those of one's own section, where conditions of society differ so radically, and where there are no accredited representatives selected by the people of the same party as the Administration, is very great indeed. It is a question of evidence and of evidence difficult to get, and when secured hard to weigh, because it is only judgment and estimate and generally not a mere statement of a concrete fact.

"All I can say with reference to the future policy of the Administration in the South on this subject is that I expect to spare no effort to find out the facts in respect to the character of the proposed appointees, and so far as in me lies to select those whose character and reputation and standing in the community commend them to their fellow citizens as persons qualified and able to discharge their duties well, and whose presence in important positions will remove, if any such thing exists, the sense of alienism in the Government which they represent."

The view of those Southerners who favor the new movement was strongly put by Gen. Rufus N. Rhodes, editor of the Birmingham *News* (Dem.), who said in a speech inviting Mr. Taft to Birmingham:

"Judge Taft, if you knew the heart and head of the men of the South, and particularly of Birmingham, you would know that they regard the result of the last election as a benediction from God Almighty himself to the people of the South over their own protest."

Another Southerner, Dr. Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, Minister to Spain under President Cleveland and now professor of constitutional and international law in Columbia University, writes a strong article in *The North American Review* pointing out that "since John C. Breckinridge took his seat as Vice-President, March 4, 1857, no Southern man has been elected President or Vice-President of the United States. Nay, more, within that period of fifty years no Southern man has ever been nominated seriously for either office." He goes on to say:

"The Solid South has ceased to be of any value to anybody. The time has arrived when the dullest and most bigoted mind must perceive that political readjustment and realinement are for the South an imperious necessity. The solidity of the South, on sectional lines, is a calamity to the nation as a whole, because it prevents the reincorporation of a section, once in revolt, in such a way as to wipe out the last vestiges of the Civil War. The solidity of the South, on sectional lines, is a calamity to the South herself: first, because it makes political success on that basis impossible; second, because it keeps her in the attitude of a conquered province, so far as the eligibility of her leading statesmen for the supreme offices is concerned; third, because it dwarfs her political genius through abnormal conditions that prevent that kind of competition out of which her great men arose in the past. While the South still has many very able men at Washington, the comment is general that the one-party system is thinning their ranks every year."

It can not be said, however, that the Southern papers show much

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

CAPT. QUENTIN RANKIN.

THE NIGHTRIDERS LEAVING THE COURT-HOUSE AFTER CONVICTION

THE VICTIM OF A NIGHT "FROLIC" AND THE SEQUEL.

response to the warming-up process as yet. Several of them refrain from open opposition, however, and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) goes so far as to declare:

"If solidity is to depend upon tradition, much of it now grown mythical, it becomes a political anachronism and a farce. The South can not, nor will its liberal-minded and conservative citizens attempt, nor do they desire, further to curb independence of political thought and action. In the future the Democratic party must hold the South, if it continues to hold it unbroken, not as an asset, convertible to any purpose, but upon the merits of its platform and policies. In other words, the intelligent Southern voter will no longer permit himself to be controlled by tradition that does not apply to conditions of to-day. He has a sense of conviction and he proposes to exercise it."

General Rhodes's impassioned remark quoted above is made the text for stern rebukes of its author by the Charleston *Post* (Dem.) and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.). The Mobile *Register* (Dem.) declares the South has clung to Democracy all these years because it "prefers principles to the joys of office-holding," and it adds that "something more than patting on the back will be needed to move a people so firmly set in their ways." Considerable admiration for Mr. Taft was felt by the editor of the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) before election, he admits, but now that he appears as a party manager when he ought to be rising above party to administer the Government for all the people, the editor confesses his disappointment and disgust. Such a beginning he declares to be "unfortunate," "discouraging," and "inexplicable."

The Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.) disposes of the matter in this downright statement:

"By knowledge and patience we may mix oil and water, we may teach a cat and a dog to live together in peace, a deer and a hound to love each other, a wolf and a sheep to dwell in harmony in the same cage without fear on one side or ferocity on the other, but no power or skill, bribery, cajolement, or force will induce the masses of the white people of the South to give their confidence or their support to any party which represents or stands for negro equality in politics."

A Northern Republican view of the matter may be seen in the following optimistic editorial from the New York *Tribune*:

"The vote cast last November in the Southern States shows that there is to-day a promising chance of upsetting the old order below Mason and Dixon's line. The Border States have already parted with Democracy because its national policies have not coincided with what they considered the public interest. Delaware and West Virginia are now strongly Republican. Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland are in the balance, with the tide running against the Democracy. Many people are accustomed to think that the other Southern States are hopelessly Democratic. But such is not the case. Mr. Bryan's plurality over Mr. Taft in Tennessee last fall was only 17,284 in a total vote of 257,515. In North Carolina the Democratic plurality was 22,041 in a total vote of 252,100. In Arkansas Mr. Bryan won by 30,330 and in Oklahoma by 11,848. In these four States there is an efficient Republican organization, and the Republican party is experiencing a healthy growth. As an opposition it is already much more formidable than the Democratic opposition in many Northern and Northwestern States. Tennessee, North Carolina, and Oklahoma together elected eight Republican Representatives last fall. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado together elected only ten Democratic Representatives.

"In Virginia, Florida, and Georgia dissatisfaction with the irrationality of the present political situation is also increasing. The Democratic ticket polled in November only 62.9 per cent. of the total vote in Florida, 59.1 in Virginia, and 54.5 in Georgia."

THE NIGHTRIDERS GOING TO THE COURT-HOUSE.

In the lead is Ted Burton. The third man is Garrett Johnson, the fifth is Sam Applewhite. Leading the rear group with a dark shirt, is Arthur Cloar, and the short man behind him is Fred Burton. The face of Robert Ransom is seen over Cloar's hat. These six were sentenced to death.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL D. J. CALDWELL,
At whom two shots were fired during the course of the trial.

THE JURY WHO CONVICTED THE NIGHTRIDERS.
They brought in a verdict of guilty, regardless of the risk to their own lives they incurred by doing so.

JUDGE JOSEPH E. JONES,
Who is threatened with death by the nightriders.

MEN WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO DO JUSTICE.

NIGHTRIDERS SENT TO THE GALLOWS

WHILE it has long been the custom of Northern papers to criticize the South for its toleration of crimes of violence, it has remained for a Tennessee court, dealing with a case of lynching, to give what is considered one of the most striking exhibitions of fearless enforcement of the law ever witnessed in this country. On the night of October 19 Capt. Quentin Rankin and Col. R. Z. Taylor, officers of the locally hated West Tennessee Land Company, were summoned from their beds in a little backwoods hotel on the shores of Reelfoot Lake by a band of masked and cloaked nightriders. Captain Rankin was hanged to a tree and shot, while Colonel Taylor broke away and escaped in the darkness amid a storm of bullets. So promptly did Governor Patterson set the wheels of the law in motion that within less than three months eight leaders of this band were convicted of murder, six of them receiving the death sentence, the others twenty years in the penitentiary. As the Washington *Post* remarks, this trial took place "amid conditions so inflammable that it required only a spark of cowardice or indiscretion on the part of the court to have set blazing virtual anarchy."

"The unexpected, the impossible, has happened," exclaims the Columbia *State*. As many other Southern papers point out, only those who know the local conditions can realize how great a triumph for law and order the outcome is. Every witness against the nightriders spoke with the knowledge that he was endangering not only his own life, but the lives of those dear to him. Many of these witnesses had to be guaranteed free transportation out of the State, so sure were they of assassination at the hands of the prisoners' friends and sympathizers. The same danger lurked for each member of the jury. Two shots were fired at Attorney-General Caldwell in the streets of Union City during the trial, and it was known that Judge Jones was among those sentenced to death by the band. Throughout the trial a guard of armed soldiers was in constant attendance in the court-room.

The Attorney-General, referring to the threats which were constantly reaching him, said in court that he would gladly lay down his life "if by the sacrifice my county and State could be rid of the terrorism and outrages of nightrider mob law." Some of the men on trial were playmates of his early boyhood, and he asked the jury if it thought he would demand the blood of his childhood friends if his oath of office and the ends of justice did not demand it. It was pessimistically predicted by the outside press that in view of the peculiar conditions and the alleged local sympathy with the prisoners a verdict of guilty was not to be looked for. The unexpected result, however, is hailed with congratulations from all parts of the country. "It is the death-knell to nightriding," says the Nashville *American*, while the Baltimore *News* holds it up as "an example the whole country should benefit by." These views are echoed in the press of all sections, North and South. The Atlanta *Journal* shudders to think of what the moral effect of a mistrial or an acquittal would have been. "The conviction of these men," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "marks the turning-point of nightriderism toward its decline." The growth of the movement, it adds, "would have meant chaos and ruin in this country."

This trial, destined to an important place in the history of Southern civilization, was the outcome of a series of organized crimes in the Reelfoot Lake region which culminated in the murder of

SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM.
The prisoners are ranged along the wall in the background. At the left appear the bayonets of the guards. Judge Jones is on the bench, and Attorney-General Caldwell, with his glasses showing on his vest, sits in front of the military. The trial was conducted in momentary expectation of an armed attempt at rescue by the prisoners' friends.

Captain Rankin. The Nightrider Society was recruited chiefly from among the fisher folk of Reelfoot Lake, a body of water of which the West Tennessee Land Company had recently acquired possession. The chief grievance of these fishermen lay in the restrictions set by the company upon the fishing privileges which they and their fathers before them had regarded as their right by the grace of God. Their position, according to a Union City correspondent, was stated in the following words by Old Tom Johnson, the first leader of the band:

"It's like this heah, stranger. God he put them red hills up theah. An' he put some of us poah folks that he didn't have no room for nowheah else up theah, too. An' then he saw that we couldn't make a livin' farmin', so he ordered an earthquake, an' the earthquake left a big hole. Next he filled the hole with watah an' put fish in it. Then he knew we could make a livin' between farmin' and fishin'. But along comes these rich men who don't have to make no livin', an' they tell us all that we must not fish in the lake any mo', cause they owns the lake an' the fish God put theah foh us. It jus' naturally ain't right, stranger; it ain't no justice."

The same correspondent goes on to say that while the primary object of the band may have been to combat a real or imaginary injustice to the community, it soon became an instrument of tyranny and personal vengeance, with a record of crimes of constantly increasing magnitude and brutality. Thus from the burning of docks and other private property they progressed to midnight whipping—their victims being women as well as men—and finally to murder. "Nightriding," says the Knoxville *Sentinel*, "began as a frolic, and the nightriders' pranks never ceased to be funny until Captain Rankin was left cold in death." The jury, says *The Sentinel*, fulfilled its duty under the law, even if the outcome is "a sad ending for a picnic." There is a strong sentiment in Tennessee supporting the verdict, says the Mobile *Register*, while the Nashville *Banner* asserts that "no intelligent, honest man can sympathize" with the methods of nightriderism. Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"The nightriding spirit had spread from its birth-ground—Kentucky—across into Tennessee, and with its spread it gathered evil strength. More than that, there had been sporadic outbursts of it in other sections, until almost every Southern State has had a taste of this peculiar form of lawlessness.

"The time had come for its determined and effective suppression. The South's reputation for law and order was at stake. In the murder of Captain Rankin, unfortunate as it was, the opportunity came for vigorous and salutary action.

"The Tennessee authorities were not found wanting. They met the emergency with the law and they have conquered. . . . . .

"There are other members of this desperate band yet to be tried. The evidence, which will not be lacking, must disclose the nature and degree of their guilt, and when it does the full punishment of the law should be visited in each case.

"In no other way can these desperado bands be effectually broken up, and destroyed they must be."

After drawing an interesting analogy between bands of nightriders and political "rings," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* goes on to lament that its own State of Kentucky has not measured up to Tennessee's standard in dealing with the former evil. Thus we read:

"The law has not yet avenged the assassination of Hiram Hedges. The pathetic picture of that husband and father shot down in his own front door, for no other reason than that a band of ruffians considered it good tactics to commit a murder to put intimidation upon a firmer footing, and make more clearly understood their utter contempt for the law and its representatives, remains fixt in the mind's eye of every one in Kentucky who is above the indorsement of assassination as a business policy. The spectacle of a widow and orphans without redress can not be blotted from the imagination.

"A short time before the Reelfoot Lake murder a negro family was slaughtered near Hickman by a mob of Kentucky ruffians—an offshoot of nightriderism enjoying a frolic under the protecting wing of the organization. What has been done about it? What is to be done about it? In Southern Kentucky an unoffending negro was called from his bed, marched into the highroad, commanded to run, and shot in the back. The crime was surely not less worthy of punishment than the murder of Captain Rankin! It is as unnecessary as it is humiliating to recite the list of unpunished nightrider crimes in this State. Perhaps it is true that there is to be no more disorder, but for Kentucky to drop the prosecution of investigations looking to the conviction of those guilty of crimes already committed is culpable as the action of the authorities in Breathitt, where sundry indictments for crimes of violence were dismissed because Edward Callahan and the Deaton clan agreed not to murder one another or the county judge.

"Governor Willson has predicted a harvest of convictions. A large proportion of the citizens of the State would be glad to see the prediction fulfilled. In the mean time, congratulations to Tennessee upon the results of the Union City trial. Congratulations to the South and to civilization in North America."

The Reelfoot Lake nightriders are estimated at about two hundred strong. Twenty are still in prison awaiting trial. Arthur Cleveland Hall, who has investigated the situation for the New York *Independent*, finds that fully 90 per cent. of the community "has been and is strongly with the nightriders, not countenancing in any way their serious crimes, but believing that the fishermen and farmers of the lake region have been greatly wronged, or at least very hardly dealt with, under the cloak of law."

HOW SENATOR TILLMAN EMERGES

IF it was President Roosevelt's intention to annihilate Senator Tillman by his message showing up the Senator's relation to Oregon land deals, he has not been entirely successful, to judge from the newspaper comment. Many of the editors agree that Mr. Tillman has been indiscreet, and, as he himself confesses, "disingenuous," but few think he has done anything that called for Secret-Service burrowings among his private papers, or for Presidential fulminations.

The charge against the Senator was made in a letter from the President to Senator Hale, published in the morning papers of January 9, and is, briefly, that Mr. Tillman wished to buy some Oregon land at $2.50 an acre that was being illegally held at a higher price and so, in the President's words, he proposed "to use his influence as Senator to force the Government to institute a suit which would make it easy for him personally to obtain some of the land." The President's detectives found among Mr. Tillman's papers a letter dated February 15, 1908, in which he wrote to his Western attorneys:

"Of course, if I decide to make the tender and go into the lawsuit, I will bear your proposition in mind, but I would have you understand that nothing I do here in the Senate will be done because of any personal purchase of any of the land. If I can succeed in causing the Government to institute suit for the recovery of the land and make it easier for others, as well as myself to obtain some of it, I shall do it without regard to the dealings with your firm.

"I still want to get some of the timber land, if it is possible, and as it is probable that Mr. Lee or some other representative of mine will be in your country in the next two months we will leave the matter of payment for the initiatory steps and subsequent proceedings in abeyance for the present. Any contract we might make will be entirely apart from and independent of my work here in the Senate. I will be glad for you to hold in reserve eight of the best quarter sections of which you have definite information, and I will in the mean time press the investigation and other work here which will facilitate the final purchase and in effect obviate the necessity of your making any case in the courts at all."

Four days later he said in the course of a speech in the Senate:

"I have not bought any land anywhere in the West nor undertaken to buy any. I have made some inquiries, as one naturally would, in roaming through the West."

This apparent discrepancy the Senator explained, in his defense delivered on the floor of the Senate January 11, as follows:

"Now about the lying: My letter of February 15, of which the President secured a photographic copy, antedates by four days my statement in the Senate that I had not bought any land or undertaken to buy any, and the President considers this positive

FRAZZLED!
—Farren in the Boston *Herald*.

proof of falsehood. I did not say I had not considered the purchase of land; I did not say I had not contemplated the purchase of land, because I had done both. . . . . .

"I was, perhaps, disingenuous, but a moment's thought will convince any honest-minded man that, as I had not signed any papers, had not paid any money, had taken nobody's receipt, the usual processes by which one 'undertakes' to buy land, I was speaking accurately, and not falsely. Everything hinges on the meaning of the word 'undertaken' and my use of it. Did I mean to conceal the fact that I was anxious to buy some of the land? Not at all. Did I mean to attack Dorr as a swindler, when I myself was engaged in a dishonest and dishonorable transaction? That is what the President would have people believe. Can I be justly charged with falsehood when, if I had told the Senate of the entire transaction, it would have made no difference whatever, while I would have been charged with intruding my private affairs into a public discussion? Just what law did I break? What wrong did I do or contemplate? According to the report of the Attorney-General in answer to the resolution which I introduced, and which passed the Senate, Harriman, the President's dear friend, still holds in defiance of law upward of two millions of acres of the best lands of Oregon and California, and refuses to sell them at any price. I never expected and could not under the terms of the law as I construed it get more than seven quarter sections for myself and family, one for my private secretary, and one for Mr. Lee, making nine in all. This in the aggregate would mean that I would obtain through my activity here, as the President's charge is, nine quarter sections, or 1,440 acres, at a cost of $4,500. Will the President undertake to say that I have lost my right to buy land because I am a Senator? Can the President deny that my activity secured the passage of the resolution instructing the Attorney-General to bring suit for the recovery of this land for the use of actual settlers? If Harriman and others like him are made to disgorge by reason of these suits, shall the fact that I was endeavoring to buy a little pittance of the land be used as the basis of a charge of being a liar and a corrupt Senator to be disgraced?"

The Republican press in general declare that Mr. Tillman is hard hit. The strongest editorial we have seen on this side of the question appears in the Troy *Times*, which says:

"When Tillman, of South Carolina, entered the Senate chamber applause greeted him. When he finished his speech there was a dead silence. He had convicted himself. It was the end of Tillman.

"The discredited Senator admitted he had been 'disingenuous.' The admission was fatal. This Southern Roman has been yelling his honesty for years in the forum, which he occasionally turned into an arena, and has been savagely denouncing other men as dishonest. Now all he can say in defense, and he reads his plea to keep from miring himself, is that he has committed no crime, has violated no law and that it was a little one.' He had not been charged with violating a law. His own correspondence was his accuser, and it charged him with insincerely mingling his public opportunities with his private advantage, and it was for attacking just such a combination of motive and deed that Tillman won a conspicuousness in which he never ceased to glory. He may not have violated law; he always pretended ignorance of that. But he has claimed to be a master and a servant of 'cornfield law,' and it is 'cornfield law'—the straightforward, unconcealing candor of act and word—which is now giving the old wielder of the pitchfork a taste of its tines. Tillman has been impeached by his own witness—the letters whose genuineness he admits.

"This exposure hurts Tillman and it makes the Senate uneasy. But it was necessary. The Senate itself had demanded just such information. Congress has intimated that it did not exist. When it comes it hits in the bull's eye a conspicuous Senatorial target, one which, if words mean anything, the people were entitled to believe immune.

"President Roosevelt in hunting through various American jungles has struck big game. But the public likes him because he is not afraid of the biggest of them, and because he holds his duty to the people paramount. If Senators wish to save their hides, they must not roam through forbidden timber."

On the other side the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) accepts the Senator's explanation of his use of the word "undertaken" as "strictly correct," and quotes the Standard Dictionary and Webster's in support of the claim. The New York *Times* (Ind.) believes that candid men will acquit Mr. Tillman of the charge of untruth; and the Atlanta *Georgian and News* (Dem.), recalling hat "even his worst enemies have never dared to say that he was not scrupulously honest," declares that the presumption of innocence is in his favor. Says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.):

"After all, Senator Tillman's surest defense rests upon an honorable public record. No one has been ready to believe him dishonest or corrupt, and everybody will regret that he has been disingenuous, as he admits, or that he overstept the bounds of official propriety, as his own defense would seem to show. The relative

SENATOR TILLMAN AND HIS FAMILY.

YOU CAN'T HIDE THAT LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL.
—McWhorter in the St Paul *Despatch.*

WHEN THE

monetary insignificance of the deal he contemplated, in view of his known personal probity, acquits him of corrupt motives, and we are willing to believe that in his own mind the public interests involved far outweighed the private."

Some think the President's effort to justify his use of the Secret Service by exposing Tillman has had just the opposite effect to the one he intended. This affair "is conclusive proof that the Secret Service has been misused," avers the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), which believes with the Wilmington *Star* (Dem.), the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), and other papers that he worked up the case out of personal spite against the Knight of the Pitchfork. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) declares that "the whole proceeding smacks of personal government, is repugnant to American institutions, and is abhorrent to American sentiment," and continues warmly:

"The step from surveillance by hired mouchards of the official conduct of Senators and Representatives to watch and ward over their personal habits is so short that to tolerate the one innovation is to invite the other. Once let the postulate be granted that Congress can not be trusted to honestly carry on the public business without secret supervision from the White House, then the conclusion becomes forgone that representative government is a failure and that the people need the strong arm of a dictator to protect them from the consequences of their own incompetence. That Congress should be asked to become the instrument of its own degradation shows in what contempt President Roosevelt holds all constitutional prescriptions and all commissions issued by the people to their employees except that which he holds himself. The President has already maintained and employed the detective agency in disregard of the limitations of the law. That Congress will condone that usurpation and bestow upon him carte blanche for the future to dog with hirelings the footsteps of its members is inconceivable. To do so would be to sign the death warrant of its own usefulness as an exponent of the popular will and depositary of the public confidence."

To this we oppose an equally warm rejoinder from the New York *Evening Journal*:

"The Congressmen of the United States refuse to permit the Secret-Service agents of the country to investigate their doings—at least they try to prevent it. They say that it is an outrage for spies to watch Congressmen.

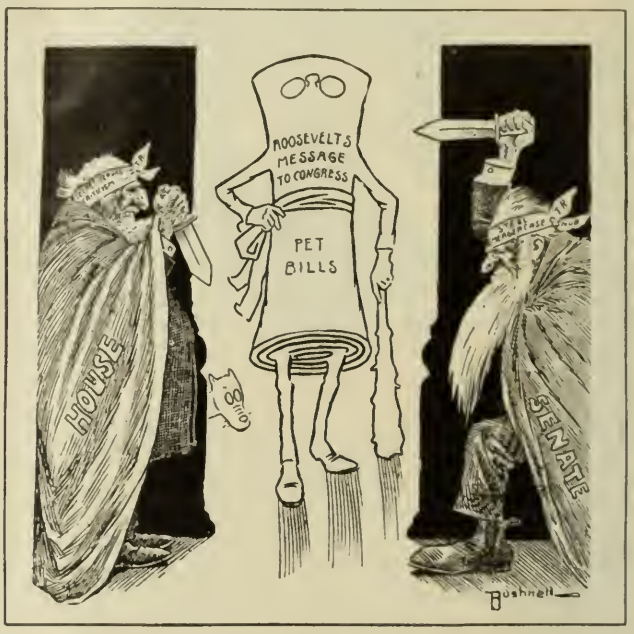
"*Why?* Is a Congressman any better than a merchant who imports goods from Europe? Who pays for those Secret-Service detectives? Does not the public pay their salaries? Should not the public be consulted as to the uses made of the public's secret agents?

"Can anybody but a scoundrel be harmed by the investigations of Secret-Service detectives? Isn't it just as important to the public that a Senator or a Congressman selling himself to Archbold should be caught, as it is that a merchant should be caught cheating the custom-house?

"Why shouldn't the secret agents of the people of this country, since the people have secret agents, investigate on behalf of the people *everywhere, from the White House down to the custom-house examiner?*

"Does anybody fear investigation except the dishonest man?

"The Senators and the Congressmen need not take any high and noble, dignified stand. The owner of this newspaper read to the



THE LEGISLATIVE STRAIT OF MESSINA.
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Times Star.*

"COORDINATE BRANCHES"

people of the United States letters *proving that there are bought scoundrels in both branches of Congress.* And both branches of Congress swallowed that shameful pill pretty mildly. They didn't seem at all startled when it was proved to them that some of their body were in the pay of Archbold, of the Standard Oil. Why do they get so excited when Roosevelt, having before him those proofs of Congressional, shameful dishonesty, *very wisely and properly decides as the public representative to see if he can't catch a few more Congressional scoundrels?*"

THE RESENTMENT OF TENNESSEE CITIES AT PROHIBITION

WHY try to force prohibition on the cities where it is impossible to enforce it? This is the question which the urban press of Tennessee are indignantly asking their readers as an aftermath of the passage of the State-wide prohibition bill by the State Senate, which practically insures the final establishment of one more Southern commonwealth under the sign of the full water-pitcher. That the passage of the bill was a surprize to those sections of Tennessee containing Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga is evident when it is noted that almost the combined press and business influence of these communities were actively opposed to it. "The business and commercial interests of these cities are almost solid against this arbitrary and damaging legislation," says the Nashville *American*. "Why should such unfairness and undemocratic and tyrannical spirit be shown toward the cities?" asks the Nashville *Banner*. The Chattanooga *Times* pleads that four-

fifths of the voters and taxpayers of that city are unalterably opposed to the "passage of a law especially directed to the abridgment of their rights to govern and control their own local affairs." "Every professional organization, every laboring organization, and a majority of the prominent business organizations are against prohibition in Memphis," says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which goes on more at length thus:

"There is more in this opposition than the loss of revenue to the city and the injury that will be done to business.

"Certain it is that a majority of the people of Memphis are not for State-wide prohibition.

"We believe the leading objection on the part of those against prohibition is the knowledge of the futility of the measure. It is felt here that public sentiment not being behind it, the law would not be enforced. The traffic would become outlawed, yet public sentiment would not be strong enough to have the law observed.

"It was a hard fight in Memphis to enforce the Sunday law. Our political rulers made it an instrument for gathering in votes. In order to whip the saloon people into line, the lid was put on tight. Then, when they were in line, the lid flew off."

The Nashville *American* is incensed over what it believes is political treachery in the passage of the bill. It says in part:

"No question is ever settled until it is settled right. Under the provisions of the bill which was driven through the Senate yesterday, there is neither right nor justice, neither common sense nor practicability.

"The frenzied prohibition forces, under selfish leadership, may whip their bills through legislative halls, but they will have difficulty in making those whose sensibilities have been outraged observe them.

"So far as this newspaper is concerned, if these measures are

THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE PROMISES TO BE A JOYOUS OCCASION.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

FAIL TO

placed upon the statute-books, no matter how unjust they may be, it will do its part to see that they are enforced, but it will never sanction the method of their enactment. No honest newspaper can.

"*The American* is a Democratic paper. There is not one drop of yellow blood in its veins. It is owned and edited by Democrats, by Tennesseeans whose every heartbeat is for Tennessee. It can adapt itself to conditions; it can submit to injustice, but the road is not too long nor the night too dark for it to falter in the face of the traitors within its own party and the enemy without—that enemy which has ever been a curse to Tennessee and will be again if given the opportunity.

"Defeat may come through the treachery of members of its own household, but dishonor never by its own acts. Those Democrats who yesterday forgot the declarations of their own party, who voted to sustain the principles of George N. Tillman and Clay Evans and Newell Sanders, may lay the flattering unction to their souls that they have done right, but the unterrified Democracy of Tennessee will renounce them in thunderous tones the next time the ballot-boxes are opened."

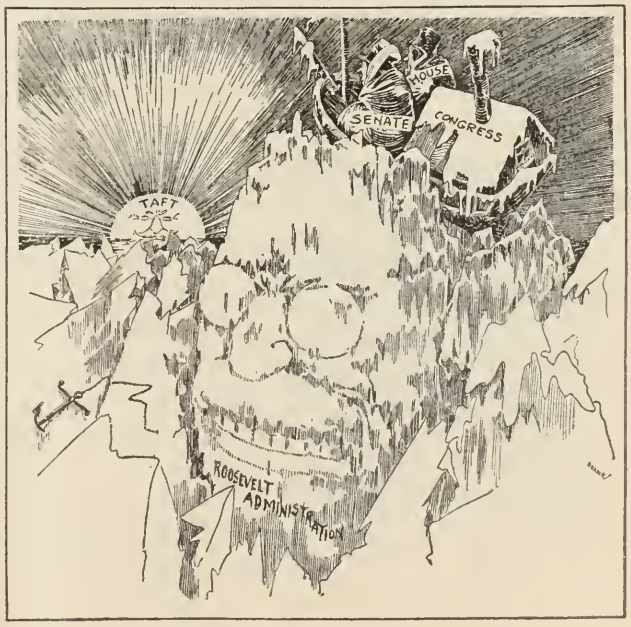
The Knoxville *Sentinel*, the only advocate of State-wide prohibition which we have read from Tennessee, in a long editorial on the economic side of prohibition, takes up the accusation that the new measure will throw thousands of people out of work and deprive the cities of many thousands of dollars of direct revenue. We read:

"The same sort of dire prophecies were made for Knoxville, and not one of them has been accomplished. The 114 places of business occupied by Knoxville saloons and the property used for wholesale liquor distribution before the sale of liquor was forbidden in this city are all occupied. The business of the city has gone ahead in spite of the general depression last year. Economically, Knoxville makes a better showing than Chattanooga in spite of the large liquor trade which has been concentrated in Chattanooga, or better said, on account of it. Crimes have been greatly diminished. The people are generally employed and the authorities say that never has the general level of temperate and industrious living been as high as it is now."

The comment of the country press of Tennessee it is supposed will be as strongly in favor of the prohibition success as its city contemporaries are opposed to it. The movement has gained its chief impetus from this source and it is in fact acknowledged that the passage of the bill is a complete victory for the rural districts in their attempt to force the cities into dry territory. Ninety-two of the ninety-six counties of Tennessee have been under prohibition laws for some time.

CALIFORNIA'S ANTIJAPANESE BILLS

CALIFORNIA is "at it again," in the words of the Hartford *Courant*. Three bills have been introduced into the California legislature designed to prevent Japanese from being directors of corporations in that State, to segregate Japanese children in separate schools, and to compel the Japanese to live in separate



HOW THEY FEEL.
The longed-for spring comes so slowly.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

COORDINATE.

quarters of the towns and cities. *The Courant* believes that these measures, if passed, will seriously affect our friendly relations with Japan, and the dispatches tell us that strong criticism is already appearing in the Japanese press. The Hartford paper says warningly:

"It is a very chumpy idea that the men of the Far East will accept this sort of degrading treatment as merely a harmless fad of

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HOW TOUCHING!

THE BENEVOLENT BEAST.—"Now, my dear sir, your bullet won't hurt *me*. I am strong enough to resist it. But think, I beseech you, of the deadly effect it will have upon my small competitors!"—Glackens in *Puck*

this country, or will, in the long run, stand such unjust treatment. If California really carries this sort of thing through, she will knock the common purpose of the American and Japanese governments to be good friends higher than Gilderoy's kite."

The Washington *Post* says similarly:

"It is little wonder that the yellow press of Japan is as much incensed over this kind of legislation as the yellow press of the United States would be over a proposal of the Japanese Parliament to prohibit American business men in Japan from doing business under the laws of that country. In fair-mindedness, at least one of these bills must be acknowledged as a surprizing piece of discrimination, since nearly all Japanese enterprises in this country are carried on by corporations. Why a merchant from Nippon should forfeit the right, on account of his nationality, to carry on his trading in the United States in the manner permitted to a Finlander, a Turk, or a Hottentot is something which can be explained only by the vinegary genius who conceived the bill.

"However, let the Japanese newspapers understand that the sentiment of the United States is not represented by that of a few gentlemen in California seeking to curry political favor. Nor is even the sentiment of California's citizens in general so manifestly unfair. California certainly does not encourage Japanese immigration, and it has no desire to share its future with the yellow peoples, but it bears the Japanese merchant classes no malice. It would not seek to destroy their business merely because it preferred bringing up its white, red, and yellow children in separate schools. Let the fuming pens in Tokyo preserve their wrath a while until they learn the fate of those bills. It will be time enough for them to gush out their rage when the bills are passed."

A new Exclusion Bill is in preparation in the Department of Commerce and Labor, under the supervision of Secretary Straus, says the New York *Tribune* correspondent, which will aim to admit all Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic peoples except "the coolie, or laboring classes," and other classes already excepted, such as criminals, paupers, etc. The Japanese Government has kept its word so well in limiting the coolie emigration to this country that in the direct movement of laborers between the United States and Japan during 1908 more went home than came here, and in the total movement, direct and indirect, only 185 more arrived at our ports than the number who departed. Of course the hard times in 1908 affected all our immigration in this way, but it is believed that the Japanese Government did its part. Secretary Straus says:

"If there was any question in the minds of any one that the Japanese Government was not keeping its promise in preventing the emigration of its coolies to the United States and Hawaii, it has been effectually removed by these figures. This may be said to end the much-talked-of 'Japanese question,' which caused so much worry in the minds of a great many worthy people a year ago. The Japanese are dealing squarely with us and ought to be given credit for it, in view of the fact that there was so much criticism of their motives and actions in 1907."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Senate is loitering on the doorsteps of the Ananias Club house.—*New York World.*

THE cold wave in Washington has settled down between the Capitol and the White House.—*New York World.*

SENATOR PLATT and Mr. Nat Goodwin start the New Year well by not getting married again.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THOSE in authority should place a guard around the German language. George Ade is in Berlin.—*Chicago News.*

A GENIUS is a man who takes the lemons that Fate hands him and starts a lemonade stand with them.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

WHEN a man can't graft in Pennsylvania without getting into trouble it looks like the dawning of a new era.—*Chicago Tribune.*

OUR forecast for the year is that there will be a marked falling off in presidential messages early in March.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WILL the President kindly state whether membership in the Ananias Club is for life or expires March 4th?—*Providence Journal.*

THAT loud speaking sound that you hear is Mr. E. H. Harriman prying the New York Central Railroad away from its present stockholders.—*Washington Post.*

BURGLARS in St. Louis stole a complete set of Roosevelt's works. We are curious to know how the President's style differs from the style of malefactor.—*Cleveland Leader.*

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ, the novelist, showing himself to be interviewed on the beauty and attractiveness of the American woman. Has Mr. Sienkiewicz a new novel coming out?—*Chicago Post.*

THERE are lots of things about Venezuela that lead us to regard it as the Boni de Castellane among nations.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

NOTHING strange in the fact that a Washington lawyer has made $17,000 out of gas. Some have beaten this record.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MAYBE the President should have a larger salary, but it is to be remembered that the Government furnishes the typewriter ribbons.—*Chicago News.*

THERE is a mild suspicion abroad that the Ways and Means Committee regrets its precipitancy in summoning Mr. Carnegie.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WITH a real Turkish Parliament in full operation there seems to be no further reason why the Sultan shouldn't have a perfectly corking time.—*Indianapolis News.*

YUAN SHI KAI is leaving China because of rheumatism in his leg. The treatment for such rheumatism in the case of high officeholders over there is to amputate the leg near the collar button.—*Chicago Post.*

TROOPS are being massed on the Servian frontier, but owing to the fact that the moving picture machines are being used elsewhere it is not likely that any serious trouble will occur.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

PROFESSOR HUNT of Princeton University says Esperanto may serve a utilitarian purpose but "can never rise to the plane of language as an expression of thought for the highest ends." Why not use it for messages to Congress?—*New York World.*

THE Americans and Europeans in China think the removal of Yuan Shi Kai was a step backward. They should console themselves with the reflection that China can not take many steps in that direction without reaching the end of the road.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE CHANCES OF PEACE IN EUROPE

TURKEY'S acceptance of Austria's offered indemnity of $10,800,000 for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is regarded as removing the main obstacle to peace between the two Powers, and leaving no prospect whatever of a warlike collision between the Sultan and the Emperor. But all the Balkan difficulties have been by no means settled. The signatories to the Berlin Treaty, which Austria has violated, have still to be appeased. Bulgaria, a revolted Turkish province, has yet to make its peace with Turkey, and Servia and Montenegro are still in a ferment. *The Times* (London) has drawn down upon itself the fury of the Austrian press because it has not ceased to harp upon Francis Joseph's high-handed violation of international obligations, which *The Times* holds to be the real crux of the present situation. Thus the London organ remarks:

"The notion which has taken possession of many of our old friends in Austria-Hungary, that this country is animated by an unreasonable enmity to her, and is seeking by all manner of

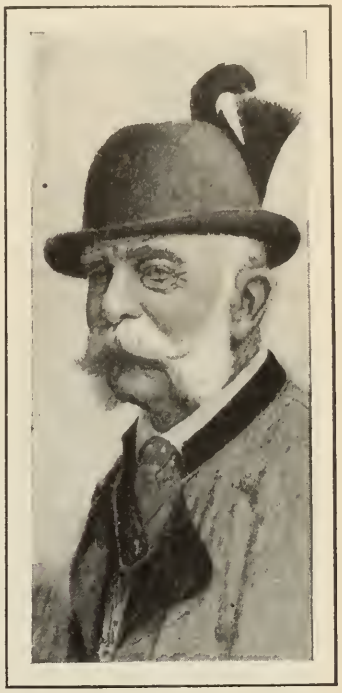
THE POSITION OF SERVIA AND ITS EXPOSED CAPITAL ON THE DANUBE FRONTIER.

From the London *Sphere*.

Machiavellian intrigues to injure and to abase her, is an example of the limit to which suspicions of the kind may be pushed. We regret the existence of such a feeling, and we resent the action of those who seek to trade upon it for their own purposes, but we are sure that, when Austrians and Hungarians are able to consider our conduct coolly, they will be convinced that it has never been unfriendly to their best interests. . . . They are the most conservative State in Europe, and they must finally recognize that all that we have done, and are doing, is to vindicate a fundamentally conservative principle of European law, which they themselves were especially forward to uphold when others threatened to infringe it."

The violation of the Treaty of Berlin constitutes a real *casus belli*, in the eyes of the Paris *Temps*, which is supposed to be the organ of the Foreign Office. Quite independently of Turkey, which is not mentioned in the article quoted below, Europe is piled high with inflammable material. This temperate and judicious journal thus expresses the views of French statesmen and their fears of war, even while Austria and Turkey were negotiating a settlement which has since been accomplished:

"The chancelleries, by their inert optimism, unless they are careful, will end by dragging Europe into the abyss. It is time to utter a cry of alarm and to remind those who need reminding that above national greed and national vanity is the well-being of Europe, that is, the maintenance of peace. No one party is exempt from blame in the matter, and if the Austrian papers exhibit a contempt for their obligations to their country, the Russian papers are just as violent and the English papers much more violent. This clatter of the press, from whatever quarter it comes, is absurd and detestable. It is degrading us, Europeans as we are, to moral defeat and political catastrophe. We are simply fooling the world when we talk of the progress that has been made in international union. Such union has neither been accomplished nor is its accomplishment near at hand. Let us plainly express our opinion. We feel more reluctance now than we did three months ago. Of the three Powers who are arbiters of peace or war, Germany remains undecided, France keeps silence. England is sullen. If any one thinks that peace is to come in this way, he is most grievously deluded."



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FRANCIS JOSEPH IN HUNTING COSTUME.

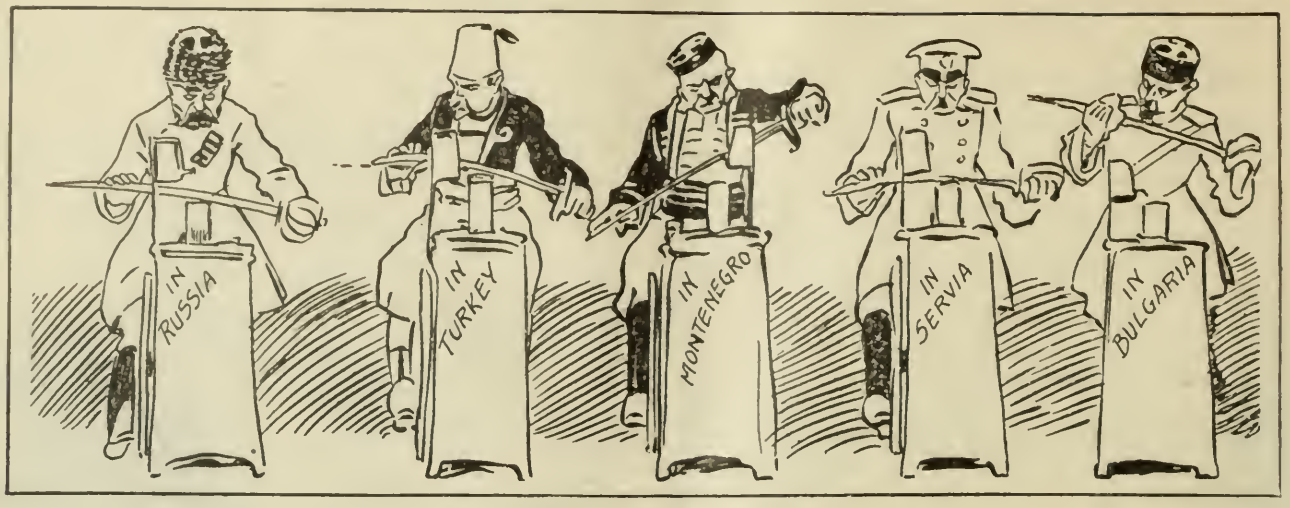
The German press, fairly represented by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), are of opinion that England is responsible for the present terror and alarm that is dominating the political atmosphere of Europe. To quote from an editorial in this Berlin journal:

"The little peoples of the Balkans are powerless in the matter. Turkey will not draw the sword excepting from dire necessity. Russia has still to recuperate after her recent defeat. France gives us the joyful assurance that instead of kindling the conflagration, she will render possible a mutual understanding between the two antagonists. Austria-Hungary, while coldly resolute in maintaining her position as a great Power, by no means desires a passage of arms. Germany and Italy wish for peace. England is the sole country which is to be suspected. It is for the English Government to refute this opinion. If war breaks out in the spring, we shall merely see in such a contingency the natural fruit of British policy."

HOW THE NEW YEAR LOOKS TO ABDUL HAMID.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

The only way of avoiding further political disturbance or uneasiness, with a danger of war breaking out, is to hold a conference of the Powers. This is the view of England, and the view of Russia, as expounded by Baron von Isvolsky, Russian Foreign Minister, who recently said in the Douma:



PREPARING FOR THE CONFERENCE.

Fischietto (Turin).

"Altho that treaty [of Berlin] annihilated a good half of the results that Russia had obtained for the Slav peoples, she has not touched it for thirty years. But since one of the signatory Powers has now decided to claim the modification of a clause of that treaty disadvantageous to her, if Russia can not prevent it, she has at least the moral obligation to point out other clauses of the Berlin Treaty which are disadvantageous and constitute an embarrassment not only for Russia but also above all for the Balkan States and for Turkey. The question thus raised by Russia, with which the majority of the Powers have associated themselves, leads quite naturally to the idea of a conference. That idea is not an idea originating with me but with Turkey, which has sustained direct injury, and all those for whom right is a living entity also need a conference."

In a circular note which this minister sent to all the Powers he bases his demand for a conference on the following ground:

"Austria-Hungary having been invested with the right of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina and of maintaining a garrison in the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, not by private arrangement with Turkey but by the Treaty of Berlin, no modification of these rights could be made without an agreement between all the Powers signatory to the said Treaty."

RUSSIA WANTS THE CONFERENCE TO OPEN THE DARDANELLE JAM-POT, ENGLAND OBJECTS.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

This note rouses violent indignation in Vienna. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), a government organ, remarks:

"This note is merely a polemic against Austria-Hungary's policy, and indicates a deep divergence of opinion between the governments of Francis Joseph and the Czar. Mr. Isvolsky has destroyed the prospects of the conference which he himself had proposed."

The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) speaks indulgently of the action of the Russian Foreign Minister, who is, we are told, "forced to yield to Russian public opinion, excited by Pan-Slavists, and he is influenced too much by the thoughtless and random utterances of the English press."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GIVING THE NATIVE A VOICE IN INDIA

INDIA has hitherto been governed exclusively by the English. The councils which under the Viceroy and the Governors administer the affairs of the country have always consisted of Anglo-Saxon members. No native has ever had a voice in the control of the legislative, financial, or other departments of the administration. The Hindu has not even been allowed to elect the British councilors of the Indian Empire. They have simply been nominated by the supreme authority to their appointment.

Lord Morley, in his scheme of reform, has sought to remedy such a state of affairs, which has caused bitter disaffection and provoked many serious outbreaks of sedition. The beginning of real representative government has been made by this Secretary of State for India, who has provided that "the elective principle is to be introduced into the Councils working alongside the nominated element, so that there shall be a general representation of the community." Moreover, "a native member is to be appointed on the Executive Council of the Viceroy" and on the councils of other provinces. At the opening of the annual meeting of the Indian National Council, which is being held at Madras, and which represents the native Reform party of India, Lord Morley's scheme of reform was hailed with enthusiasm. We read in the London *Times*:

"Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee moved a resolution expressing deep and general satisfaction with the projected reforms and appreciation of the high statesmanship displayed by Lord Morley and Lord Minto. In a powerful speech he declared that the Moderates, Extremists, and Nationalists were united in a firm determination to support the Government. At this point the delegates stood up and cheered to mark their gratitude for Lord Morley's reforms, which, Mr. Bannerjee declared, went beyond their wildest dreams and were crowning the constitutional agitation with

triumph. He foresaw the time when India would be admitted to the great federation of free States acknowledging Great Britain as their august mother. He concluded with a fervent 'Bande Mataram!' . . . The resolution was carried by acclamation."

The president of the Congress, a Moderate Reformer, Dr. Rash-Behari Ghose, thus commented, in his inaugural speech, on Lord Morley's concessions:

"We shall now have something like constitutional government instead of an autocratic and irresponsible administration. Whatever may be its future destiny, the progress and development of India depend upon our genuine cooperation with the British Government. We must show ourselves deserving of their confidence."

The English press in India, and many of the native papers, echo the opinion of the Congress. "If the proposed reforms do not satisfy all reasonable aspirations," observes the Bombay *Gazette*, "nothing will." "The reforms constitute a distinct and practical advance toward self-government," is the comment of *The Advocate of India* (Bombay). They imply "a logical development of British rule," declares *The Times of India* (Calcutta), while *The Englishman* (Calcutta) says that Lord Morley has "laid the foundations of an Indian Constitution well and firmly." *The Mahratta* (Puna) believes that the proposals "should satisfy the self-respect of the nation and enormously strengthen the Government." The vernacular *Bengali*, even tho Bengal has been the hotbed of sedition, thinks that the scheme "strengthens the hope that progress lies in constitutional methods in which we have implicit confidence." In London neither *The Spectator* (Liberal) nor *The Saturday Review* (Opposition) looks with favor on the main feature of the reforms as stated above. *The Nation* expresses satisfaction that "the native Indian opinion warmly accepts Lord Morley's Indian scheme," but the London *Times*, while welcoming "the general character of that scheme," "can not conceal" its "grave doubt as to the expediency" of electing natives to membership in the Viceregal and other Councils. The rest of the London newspapers generally follow party predilections in handling it. Thus the Government organ, *The Westminster Gazette* (London), thinks, after reading "the remarkable speech" which Lord Morley made in the House of Lords, that

"He has not flinched from taking strong measures when these were necessary for the maintenance of order, but neither does he flinch from keeping his promise to execute reforms because there has been disorder. He simply waives the shallow objection that this will be interpreted as yielding to clamor by calling it boldly what it is, 'sticking to his guns.' Nor will he take refuge in any of the common expedients by which despotic governments keep their promises to the letter but break them in reality. The legislative councils which he proposes to enlarge or increase are to be real legislative councils. They are to have the power of discussing questions of public and general importance, as well as the power of discussing bills. They are to have the power of presenting and dividing on financial resolutions. Above all, they may have an elective native majority, and the provision which now makes them subject to a majority of official nominees is to be repealed. This we may take to be the central and most important proposal in the new scheme."

The Opposition paper, *The Evening Standard* (London), speaks coldly of the scheme, and is inclined to charge the Secretary for India with rashness. In a cautious editorial occurs the following passage:

"The prime need of India is protection against the internal threats to its progress. And to whom has the ordinary man to look but to England? Can he help himself? Can he look to the most learned of the learned natives to strengthen his arm and enable him at a bound to pass from the fifth to the twentieth century? The answer to such questions must give pause to anybody who inclines to think that Lord Morley has not gone far enough."

WHY THE SULTAN STILL LIVES

"THO Hamidianism is dead, Abdul Hamid is still allowed to live," exclaims Arthur J. Evans in the London *Standard*. Mr. Evans has recently been "with the Young Turks at Constantinople" and expresses admiration for their "bloodless revolution." He says the reigning monarch has now sunk down into "a mere puppet." He "is under close observation" and is prevented from "interfering in politics." He "sits with folded arms in his almost deserted reception-chamber." His passage to the Parliament House was a melancholy spectacle. "It was a scene not easily forgotten—the haggard face of Abdul Hamid, the triple row of soldiers on either side just leaving room for the passage of the carriage, and beyond, fenced off again by iron railings and a further row of police, the 'loving subjects' penned in like a flock of sheep."

THE SULTAN, HEDGED BY BAYONETS, ON HIS WAY TO THE PARLIAMENT

The streets and trees are filled with his subjects, and in the background are dimly seen hundreds of Turkish women, unveiled, watching the strange spectacle.

But how was it he escaped the fate of Charles I. of England and Louis XVI. of France? Mr. Evans thus treats this question:

"That he should have been allowed to live, still more to remain at his post, is still perhaps the most remarkable feature of this remarkable revolution. When it is realized that his victims are in power and what those victims have suffered, their self-control in this respect seems almost more than human. Yet it is the result of a deliberate resolution born of strength, not weakness, and motived by the obvious consideration that violent measures provoke a violent reaction. Due account had also to be taken of the fact that a great part of the Empire was not yet sufficiently 'educated' in liberal ideas. So, except for the fate of a few of the most notorious instruments of the Hamidian tyranny, such as the infamous Feim Pasha, who was literally torn to pieces by the Broussa mob, the Revolution has been bloodless. Even the confiscations have been moderate. In this way the universal sense of relief has not been marred by the fears and animosities of the fallen."

A GERMAN ALARMIST "SCORCHED"

MR. RUDOLPH EMIL MARTIN, ex-State Councilor of Germany, has been airing his views with regard to the potency of the Zeppelin air-ship in active warfare. According to the German press he recently addrest a public meeting in Berlin and unfolded a plan, whereby the invasion of England could be accomplished, either by means of the Zeppelin dirigible, or by means of a large number of aeroplanes. *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), speaking of Mr. Martin as a "senseless bawler," declares that the ex-Councilor is merely attempting to "make a breach in the relations with England." He knows "about as much about technical matters as about military ones," for it would be quite impossible to conquer England by the method advocated. To quote the words of *The Correspondence:*

"No sensible man or woman in Germany thinks of an invasion of England, especially by means of such fantastic and inadequate means. At the above-named meeting, State Councilor Martin was clearly shown the infeasibility of his plans by an expert present. It was demonstrated, among other things, that the enormous number of aeroplanes, necessary to such an invasion, would require so vast a space as to entirely preclude all possibility of action.

"Equally impossible would be the bombardment or destruction of a fleet by Zeppelin air-ships. A balloon would have to keep at an enormous altitude to avoid being itself hit by projectiles from the fleet, as the least damage to the balloon would at once put it out of action. From such a height, a war-ship presents an extraordinarily small target, which it would be almost impossible to hit."

It is even a question whether an air-ship of whatever kind could be trusted to carry a force to England. In fact, it would be folly to attempt the employment of dirigibles or aeroplanes in any other way than as auxiliaries. This semiofficial journal declares:

"Quite irrespective of the question of the fighting utility of the dirigible, we are confronted with the problem as to whether it would ever be able to reach the field of action. It would, evidently, be more at the mercy of wind and weather than a battle-ship. Of course Germany, should it become involved in war, would make use of dirigibles as an auxiliary fighting force, and endeavor to inflict as much damage on the enemy as possible therewith; it is even not out of the question that towns might be bombarded or ships destroyed by such means. There is, however, a vast difference between using air-ships as an auxiliary fighting force in war and regarding them as the basis on which a whole campaign can be founded. To take the offensive on the ground of the possible destructive powers of the air-ship, with the ever present likelihood of failure and consequent destruction of one's own country, would be a criminal folly. A private individual, such as Herr Martin, may recklessly promulgate such ideas, but the German Emperor, the German Chancelor, and the German Federal Council take a more serious view of the responsibility of their position."

ILLITERACY OF BRITISH OFFICERS—The British Army, regular and territorial, is at present in a transition state. French authorities think Mr. Haldane's ideas are in the air, and now comes the very disappointing report of the Army Qualifying Board, which gives us an account of the average intellectual quality of the British army officer. We quote the following general summary on the results of the examination of candidates for the Army, held last September:

"English essays . . . mediocre.

"Dictation . . . uneven; some of the candidates made the most grotesque mistakes both in orthography and in punctuation; others lost marks by pure carelessness and inattention.

"The précis-writing was in most cases unequivocally bad. . . . The vital defects were recklessness in misstatement and an apparent inability of the writers to read a simple narration with any degree of care and intelligence.

"The results of the examination in geometry were very poor indeed.

"There is still an unduly large proportion of candidates who know practically nothing of geography.

"A lamentable ignorance of sound elementary knowledge of French was shown.

"Of the ten candidates offering German not one was really good, and some were very bad.

"Only a small proportion of the candidates in Latin are safe from making blunders of the most elementary description.

"The one candidate in Greek sent up a half-a-dozen words of no value."

The London *Nation*, commenting on this report, remarks:

"We thought that Mr. Haldane and the London School of Economics had introduced a keener intellectual spirit into the Army, but a report of this kind gives a very low view of the educational standards and the personal interests of a section of our governing classes. We are afraid that no European, perhaps no civilized, nation could exhibit such a wide area of sheer indifference to knowledge of all kinds among young men who, after all, have to think out some rather tough mental problems."

GERMANY UNDER THE MISTLETOE.
"They all seem very unappreciative."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE EARTHQUAKE DUE IN ENGLAND.
Reynolds's Newspaper (London).

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

"WET MOON" AND "DRY MOON"

POPULAR superstition dies hard. No one who expends any thought on the matter can possibly connect rainfall with the direction of the moon's cusps; yet many persons still believe that on the position of the lunar crescent depend changes in the weather which may be foretold with accuracy. The reasons for the alteration in the appearance of the new moon, at different times, together with some interesting variants of the superstition, are given by Arthur K. Bartlett in an article contributed to *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., January). He writes:

"At the time of 'new' moon, the cusps or 'horns' of the crescent sometimes lie in a line which is nearly perpendicular with the horizon, and at other times in a line nearly parallel with the horizon. In the former case the moon is commonly described as 'wet' moon, and in the latter case as a 'dry' moon, and owing to the changing position of the crescent seen on the western sky after sunset, such expressions as these are frequently heard: 'If the moon lies so water can not run out, we shall have a drought'; 'A wet moon is one upon which the Indian can hang his powder-horn,' etc. Now, it is a fact not generally known that the crescent moon always appears 'upon its back' in spring, near the vernal equinox, and 'upon its end' in autumn, near the autumnal equinox, and these positions, which occur regularly each year, may be easily understood by a little consideration after the conditions have once been carefully explained.

"The change of direction the moon's 'horns' are turned is caused by the varying position of the moon, when at her 'new,' relatively to the sun and the earth, and depends upon the difference in declination of the sun and moon. If the moon be further north than the sun soon after the 'new,' the sunlight strikes under her and she appears with her 'horns' upturned; but if she be further south the light reaches around her disk to the northward, and her 'horns' appear nearly vertical, as if the crescent moon was resting upon one of them. We see the moon in varying positions on the sky, and at first sight there appears to be no definite relation between her position and the position of her cusps or 'horns.' In fact, this feature of her aspect has seemed so changeful and capricious that it has even been regarded as a weather token. But in reality there is a simple relation always fulfilled by the moon's horns, or points of the crescent. The line joining them is always at right angles or perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the moon, so that the 'horns' are always turned directly away from the sun. The exact position in which they will stand at any time is, therefore, easily predictable, and has nothing whatever to do with the weather."

Mr. Bartlett tells us that the appearance of the "new moon" in November is regarded as an unfailing weather sign by sailors, especially on the Great Lakes, who are in the habit of predicting from it a mild or cold winter. The tradition of the lakes says that if the moon comes at this time "standing up" there will be a pleasant winter. "Stand-up moon, lay down sailor; lay-down moon, stand up, sailor"—runs the proverb with these folk. We read further:

"As the moon is always near the ecliptic, the line joining the cusps is always nearly at right angles to the ecliptic: and it follows, of course, that as the angle at which the ecliptic is inclined to the horizon is variable, so the position of the line joining the cusps also varies with respect to the horizon. As respects the gibbous moon, or moon more than half full, these variations are not much noticed, but in the case of the 'new' or crescent moon, generally observed quite near the horizon, they are very noteworthy and can hardly fail to attract attention. The line joining the cusps can not be actually upright when the sun is below the horizon, for the line must always be square to the great circle passing through the sun and moon, and of course, when the moon is above and the sun below the horizon, this great circle is inclined to the horizon, and a line perpendicular to it is correspondingly inclined from the vertical. Similar considerations will apply to the case of the 'old' crescent moon before sunrise, soon after the vernal equinox, when the 'horns' are turned in the opposite direction.

"It will be obvious, from the extreme cases we have described, that the line joining the cusps may have every possible inclination to the horizon, from being nearly vertical to a horizontal position, and even that the northern cusp may be below the southern, according to the season of the year and the moon's position in her orbit, 'so that,' as the late Professor Proctor well remarked, 'to assert that there will be such and such weather when the line joining the cusps is seen (for instance) nearly horizontal, the moon being new, is the same as asserting that there must be such and such weather at the time of the new moon in February and March, if the moon is then nearly at her maximum distance from the ecliptic. And so with all such cases. If there were any value at all in such predictions, they would imply the strictly cyclic return of such and such weather.'

"The tradition that the crescent of the 'new' moon, when nearly horizontal, foretells a 'dry month,' or when nearly vertical a 'wet month,' is too absurd to be refuted, as it is without any foundation whatever. Like most other so-called 'signs' those who accept them do so from coincidences observed. Cases which prove the 'signs' are noted, but those which do not are neglected, and we are convinced only because we wish to be convinced."

THE GERMS OF A "COLD"

THE ailment known as a "cold" is generally regarded as trivial; but taking into account its great frequency it is probably productive of more discomfort than many serious diseases. Possibly also the sum total of damage inflicted by it on the human race is larger than that arising from more spectacular ailments. Considering the fact that a common cold has for some time been recognized as a germ-disease it is astonishing that protective inoculation has not been more generally practised in its treatment. This is definitely recommended by Dr. R. W. Allen, a recent English investigator. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, December 19):

"The bacteriology of colds was investigated by the writer with care and patience and his conclusions, tho necessarily not definite and even somewhat confusing, throw some light on the matter. The influence of three bacilli and of one micrococcus was traced, *Bacillus friedländer*, *B. influenzæ*, *B. septus*, and *Micrococcus catarrhalis*. In the trachea, throat, and nose, several other organisms were isolated, but Allen decided that the above-named were those fruitful of harm.

"Little need be said regarding the capacity of *Bacillus influenzæ* and of *Micrococcus catarrhalis* to produce colds, as both these organisms have been definitely shown to be capable of so doing. The claims, however, of the other microorganisms mentioned as a causative factor in the origin of colds have not up to the present time been thoroughly examined.

"Among other reasons for Allen's belief that *Bacillus friedländer* is an important factor in causing colds is that an emulsion of the bacillus was spilt in the laboratory where three individuals were working and within a few hours each developed a mild catarrhal attack during which the bacillus was found in the nasal mucus. Other evidence tending in the same direction is given and the investigator seems to have brought forward a fairly strong case against this organism. Allen places the Friedländer bacillus, indeed, in the front rank as the originator of the ordinary cold and furthermore holds the view that this bacillus is probably the sole cause of a chronic nasal catarrh and that the risk of the involvement of the Eustachian tube, middle-ear, and accessory sinuses being considerable, the prognosis in the case of this organism should be very guarded and much greater care should be taken by the patient. The claims of *Bacillus septus* are not so great, as many previous investigators have endeavored to show, tho the writer believes that this microbe is the etiological factor in the production of a certain percentage of colds."

Curiously enough, quinin, which most people regard as a sovereign remedy for colds, if taken in time, is regarded by Dr. Allen as theoretically about the most useless drug in the pharmacopœia

for this purpose; tho in practise, especially with ammonia, he thinks it may do some good. We read:

"The most useful drugs are in his opinion the oil of cinnamon and the oil of eucalyptus, the former being preferable by reason of its better odor and better taste. It should, however, be given in generous doses—20 minims in milk every hour for three hours, then two doses of 15 minims at intervals of two hours, and finally several doses of 10 minims at three- or four-hour intervals.

"He puts most reliance, however, upon vaccine therapy. The best time for dealing with an acute attack is either at the onset or on the third day; inoculation between these times is not advisable as it may produce considerable constitutional disturbance. The appropriate doses are 250,000,000 of *B. septus*, and 125,000,000 of either *B. friedlander* or *Micrococcus catarrhalis*. Should an accurate diagnosis of the infecting organism not be possible, a combined vaccine of the several 'cold' organisms may be given. Repetition of the dose is not usually necessary, but should it be, then 500,000,000 of *B. septus* or *M. catarrhalis* may be given at the end of a week, or 250,000,000 of *B. friedlander* at the end of a fortnight. To secure immunity against colds the author advises the administration of a dose of 250,000,000 of each of the several organisms every four to six months, the first being given three weeks after recovery from the acute attack."

ON RECOGNIZING SIGNIFICANT FACTS

THE modern scientific method is based on observation and experiment. It is remarked by Henri Poincaré in his recent book on "Science and Method" (Paris, 1908) that if the scientist had infinite time at his disposal all he would have to do would be to observe well every fact presented to him. As his time is limited, however, he must make a selection, observing those facts that matter, and neglecting those that do not matter. It is extremely difficult, however, to make such a distinction. A fact that would appear to the average man as extremely trivial and unimportant may be recognized at once by a trained expert as likely to upset old ideas along many lines of thought. Facts are important or the reverse by their relations, and only he who knows and is competent to judge of those relations, can discriminate in the desired way. In the introduction to the book mentioned above, and in its conclusion, Mr. Poincaré, who stands in the front rank of modern French mathematical physicists, has some interesting things to say on this subject. These parts of his book are reprinted as an article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 7) and we translate selections from them below. Says Mr. Poincaré:

"There is a hierarchy of facts: some are without bearing on what we want to know. They teach us nothing except their own existence. The scientist who discovers them has learned nothing but a fact, and has not become more capable of foreseeing new facts. Such facts as these, it would seem, occur once, but are not destined to be repeated.

"There are, on the other hand, facts that mean a great deal; each of them teaches us a new law. And since we must make a choice, it is to these that the scientist should attend.

"Doubtless this classification is relative and depends on the weakness of our minds. The facts of little value are complex facts, on which many circumstances may exert a sensible influence—circumstances too numerous and too diverse for us to discern them all. But I ought rather to say that we call such facts complex simply because the combination of these circumstances is beyond the power of our minds to grasp. Doubtless a mind vaster and more delicate than ours would judge differently. This, however, is of little importance; we must make use, not of such a superior intellect, but of our own.

HENRI POINCARÉ

Facts that seem trivial, he remarks, sometimes are so important as to upset old systems of belief.

"The facts of great import are those that we consider simple; either because they are really so, being influenced only by a small number of quite definite circumstances, or because they appear so owing to the fact that the multiple circumstances on which they depend obey the laws of chance and are mutually compensating. This is what generally happens, and it is this fact that obliges us to inquire somewhat closely what chance is. Facts to which the laws of chance apply become accessible to the scientist, who would be discouraged by the extraordinary complexity of the problems to which these laws are not applicable.

"These considerations apply not only to the physical, but also to the mathematical sciences. The methods of demonstration are not the same, but the methods of invention are very similar, consisting in both cases of passing from fact to law and of seeking for facts capable of leading to a law. . . . . .

"Examples taken from the physical sciences show us very different cases of facts of great import. One experiment on radium rays revolutionizes at a stroke mechanics, optics, and astronomy. Why? Because as these sciences have developed, we have recognized more and more the bonds that unite them, and thus we have perceived a kind of general design on the map of universal science. There are facts common to several sciences, which seem to be the common source of streams diverging in all directions, like the point in the St. Gothard pass whence arise streams that flow into four different valleys.

"Thus we may make our choice of facts with more discernment than our predecessors, who regarded these valleys as distinct and separated by insurmountable barriers.

"The facts to be chosen must always be simple, but among these simple facts we should prefer those that are situated at points like the one on St. Gothard of which we have spoken.

"And when the sciences are not directly connected they throw light on each other by analogy. When the laws of gases were being studied, it was known that the facts brought out were of great import, and nevertheless this import was estimated at less than its real value, since gases are, from one point of view, models on a small scale of the Milky Way; so that facts that seemed interesting to the physicist alone opened new horizons, in the most unexpected way, to the astronomer.

"Finally, when the geodesist sees that his telescope must be displaced by several seconds-of-arc in order to see a signal that he has located with the greatest care, this is but a small fact; but it is a fact of great import, not only because it reveals the existence of a small protuberance on the terrestrial geoid, which might be of slight interest in itself, but because this protuberance furnishes evidence regarding the distribution of matter in the interior of the globe and hence regarding the past of our planet, its future and the laws of its development."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT MAKES JAM KEEP?—The use of preservatives, such as formaldehyde, in jam is universally condemned; yet we are told in *The Lancet* (London, December 5) that this substance may be naturally present in such sweetmeats and is even possibly the chief agent that preserves the fruit. Says this paper:

"It would be a somewhat curious fact if it proved that, after all, jam owed its keeping powers not entirely to sugar but in part to what may be regarded as an artificial preservative—namely, formaldehyde. It has been agreed that formaldehyde is an objectionable preservative for foods on account of its toughening effect upon foods in general and upon protein in particular. And yet it would appear that formaldehyde is readily formed in small quantities by merely boiling solutions of cane-sugar, the amount produced depending possibly on the duration of the boiling. According to this, it would not be surprizing to find formaldehyde present in many jams as a perfectly unintentional, or even normal, constituent. Its presence, indeed, may be essential to the keeping powers of the jam. The subject deserves further investigation,

EXCAVATING FOR THE SPILLWAY OF THE GATUN DAM.

since analysts may be put off their guard and be the means of instituting proceedings for fraud where no fraud exists. Moreover, there is no evidence that the health of the jam-eating public suffers at all in spite of the small quantities of formaldehyde present in this favorite and nutritious article of diet."

SAFETY OF THE GATUN DAM

THAT there is nothing in the published criticisms of the Gatun Dam on the Panama Canal, we are assured by reputable engineering journals. The reports that the dam is unsafe are stigmatized as sensational and misleading, and we are told that it is not only safe, but actually much stronger than necessary. The true story of the situation is thus told editorially in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 26):

"The Gatun Dam, as completed, will consist of an artificial mound of sand and clay, 135 feet in height, about 1,800 feet in width, and extending for 8,000 or 9,000 feet across the valley of the Chagres River from hillside to hillside. This huge mound is to be formed by means of suction dredges, which will pump sand and clay, mixt with water, from the bed of the Chagres River below the dam, on to the site of the dam. Here, as the water drains away, the sand and clay will settle into a mass of very close consistency, so close as to be impervious to seepage. In order to confine the deposited material within the proper width of 1,800 feet, and prevent it from flowing away with the water, two walls of loose rock are being built entirely across the valley, one at the foot of the slope on the upstream side or lake side of the dam, and the other on the downstream side. The wall along the upstream toe, as completed, will be 30 feet broad at the top and 60 feet high. As the rock-fill was being built out across the valley it crossed the old French canal channel, which runs through the site of the dam. During the past 20 years this channel had become filled with silt and soft mud; and the engineers decided that, instead of excavating this material until firm bottom was reached, it would be more economical to dump the rock directly upon the mud, and allow the fill as thus formed to settle through the mud until it reached firm ground. As the fill was raised in height, its weight at length became such that the expected displacement occurred, the rock settling down and forcing the mud up into mounds on either side of the fill. So far from the settling causing any concern to the engineers, it is exactly what they expected to take place: and the greater the settlement, the more they will be pleased. There is nothing new in this, and certainly nothing to warrant the attempt to stir up public apprehension, to say nothing of Congressional anxiety, regarding the stability of the dam. Railroad embankments are being made every day by this very method of displacement: and when the rock-fill at the toe of the Gatun Dam has finally reached the underlying solid material, which it will do long before the dam is completed, the public need have no anxiety as to further settlement."

The editor of *Engineering News* (New York, December 24) makes use of some pretty strong language on this subject. He says:

"The structure at Gatun is as sound and safe as any engineering work could possibly be. Indeed, the criticism of the design made to us personally by one well-known engineer expert in earth-dam construction is that the dam is so absolutely safe that at least half its width is wholly useless. It is undoubtedly the case that the long toe of the dam on the seaward side is a concession to the fears and the ignorance of some of the engineers originally connected with the work who were better posted on bridge and railway work than on dam construction. . . . . .

"It is not at all difficult, as we have shown above, to account for the alarmist reports concerning the Panama plans and work.

EXCAVATING FOR THE LOCK SITE, GATUN DAM

Besides the interviews given out by the disgruntled ones, whose ideas did not prevail, we have the undoubted fact that the newspapers give large space to every scare story from Panama and practically ignore statements of responsible engineers giving the real truth. The settling of the waste rock dumped in the mud in the old French canal channel along the south toe of the dam has been magnified into a disaster of ominous portent to the whole work. Stories concerning it have been published in ten thousand newspapers while hardly one has published the real truth—that the settlement of the rock was expected to occur and saved the needless expense of dredging out the layer of soft mud before dumping the rock."

A NON-MAGNETIC YACHT—The Carnegie Institution has just awarded a contract for the construction of a vessel to be known as the magnetic survey yacht *Carnegie*, to be built without the use of iron or steel or any other magnetic metal. She will be used to make an accurate magnetic survey of the ocean. Says *The Iron Age* (New York, December 17):

"The vessel will be 155 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 12 feet draft.

(Continued on third page following)

THE WATER-FRONT AT MESSINA
Before the earthquake.

Copyrighted, 1909, by The Press Publishing Company (New York World)

PRESENT VIEW OF THE
The building in the foreground contained the American consulate

Copyrighted, 1909, by The Press Publishing Company (New York World)

THESE WERE TENEMENT HOUSES

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THE WATER-FRONT
After the earth

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THESE WERE PALACES

THE DESOLA

ONT.
al Cheney and his family were killed

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THE KING AIDING THE VICTIMS AND ENCOURAGING THE RESCUERS.

AND ON FIRE,
idal wave.

Copyrighted, 1909, by The Press Publishing Company (New York World)
REFUGEES LEAVING MESSINA.

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HUNDREDS LIE BURIED UNDER THIS WRECKAGE

SOLDIERS SEARCHING FOR BURIED SURVIVORS.

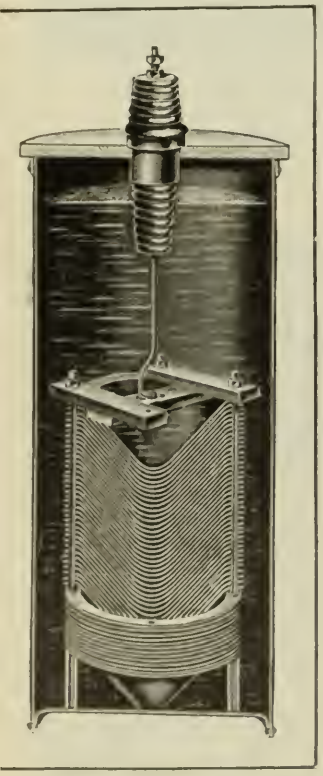
N AT MESSINA.

(Continued from page 135)

nd barkentine-rigged. It will cost approximately $125,000. It ill be primarily a sailing-vessel, but will be equipped with auxilry power to give a speed of 6 miles an hour. This power will be pplied by gas-engines. The propelling engines, machinery, and ther metal parts on the craft will be chiefly bronze. Manganese etal and gun metal will also be employed. Every bolt, nail, bar, nd brace in the vessel will be of these materials. The anchors lso will be of bronze. There is some doubt as to whether the rank shaft in the engine can be constructed of this metal. If it hould turn out that this piece must be of steel, it will be the only pecimen of this metal employed on the entire vessel. The first oyage of the *Carnegie* will be to the north, visiting Hudson Bay nd Greenland."

AN ELECTRIC SAFETY-VALVE

A DEVICE that acts toward a high-tension electric currrent precisely as an ordinary safety-valve does toward a steam-oiler is now in successful use on many electric systems. It deends on the formation of an insulating layer on certain metals, which disappears when the tension rises above a limit, just as the safety-valve opens when the steam-pressure exceeds a specified amount. In these "electrolytic valves," as they are called, magnesium and aluminum are two of the metals most commonly used. In *La Nature* (Paris, November 21) A. Troller describes how such a "valve" is made and how it acts when formed of aluminum. He writes:



THE SAFETY-VALVE.

"Aluminum possesses, from an electrical point of view, a very curious property. If we immerse two aluminum electrodes in certain appropriate conducting liquids, and pass a current through the circuit thus formed, we find that it stops almost instantly, so long as the pressure is below 400 volts. The two plates of aluminum become covered with a layer of non-conducting oxid, which resists the passage of the current. If we increase the electric tension, always provided it is still below 400 volts, the current asses again for a few seconds, and then disappears again almost nstantly, and the thickness of the insulating layer increases. But hen we exceed the tension of 400 volts, which is called the 'critical ension' for aluminum, the layer of oxid becomes permanently roken up and the current passes freely. If the tension falls below he critical value, the layer forms again and the current is arested. Thus, automatically, this simple arrangement of two luminum plates will stop any current of less than 400 volts and llow currents of higher tension to pass.

"We may easily imagine applications: in a system of electric istribution, for example, if we connect one of the aluminum electrodes to a transmission wire and the other to earth, it may be seen hat, automatically, so long as the tension on the line exceeds 400 olts, all or part of the current will pass between the aluminum plates and thence to earth. Suppose that 400 volts has been deided upon as the highest tension admissible on the line, we see hat this arrangement will act as an electric safety-valve, working recisely like the valve of a steam-engine, when it opens and allows he steam to escape, whenever the pressure in the boiler exceeds he danger-point.

"In reality, the tension allowed on electric systems is usually much above 400 volts. But it is sufficient to arrange in series a sufficient number of aluminum electrodes, separated from each other by a layer of the liquid, to give the 'valve' any desired degree of resistance. Thus, with eleven elements in series, the 'valve' will not open unless the tension exceed 4,000 volts. Electricians are very hopeful of results from this system of protection.

"We know that long transmission-lines, with which our industrial districts are now covered, are exposed to great dangers. One of the most serious of these is excessive tension, which many causes may bring about. It may, for instance, be caused by the unskilful or too sudden manipulation of apparatus connected with the line, or by lightning. The consequences may be most serious to the machinery and to the line itself; and consumers are at the mercy of such accidents.

"It may be easily understood that the arrangement of aluminum plates described above may relieve such excessive tension. In the United States it has given excellent results, and it is now being tried in France on the lines of the Mediterranean Coast Electric Company. It should be noted that if the use of these devices becomes general a new outlet will be created for the aluminum industry, which has grown so important recently in France."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ICE: PURE AND IMPURE

IT has been generally believed that many disease germs are not killed at the freezing-point, and that therefore ice in ordinary storage, if made from infected water, remains permanently dangerous. We recently quoted the results of experiments seeming to show that the contrary is true, and it would now appear that the freezing temperature kills all germs if it is only maintained long enough. All ice, therefore, when stored for a sufficient time, becomes germ-free and is healthful. Says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, December) in an editorial on the subject:

"The sterility of old ice from infected waters is a matter of such great importance, as far as public health is concerned, that it is somewhat strange it does not receive more comment. It is twenty years since Prudden made his classical experiment in freezing water infected with pathogenic organisms and then recovering them some weeks later. Since then the medical profession—particularly the health authorities—have been of the opinion that freezing is more or less harmless to sewage-borne disease germs, and that ice is always dangerous. Within only a few years has it been discovered that freezing is so injurious to protoplasm that in the course of time all organisms die. Prudden did not carry his tests far enough.

"Experiments made by Dr. William H. Park, of New York, and others show that in three days half the frozen bacilli are dead, in seven days seven-eighths, and in four weeks the water is as pure as tho filtered; after four months the danger is negligible and after six months there is no danger. It is understood that other tests have been made, but the results have not been given that wide publicity demanded by public safety. It takes time for cold to kill the organisms, and there is some danger after all."

The crusade for pure ice should be kept up, however, declares this writer, notwithstanding the fact that remarkably few epidemics are recorded in which the blame has been definitely fixt upon old ice. He continues:

"There was just such an outbreak of typhoid in an American institution some years ago and the live organisms were recovered from the ice cut from a river a short distance below a sewer outlet. Other epidemics or isolated cases have been similarly traced both here and in Europe. Even if we had no such evidence, no one wants to drink frozen sewage, tho its germs be as dead as a door-nail. The high cost may compel us to permit companies to harvest a crop from contaminated waters unfit for drinking, providing it is stored under public seal and is not sold until tests show it to be harmless. It has been customary for some companies to cut river ice immediately below sewer outlets. This disgusting and dangerous trade should be ended once and for all, and its promoters driven out of business, even if their goods are sterile after six or eight months. For the present, and until all dealers can arrange to harvest uncontaminated ice, the crops from slightly contaminated sources might be passed under the above restrictions

as to storage. The problem is to determine how much concentration of sterile sewage the public palate will tolerate, how long to keep the ice, and what degree of contamination is prohibitive.

"Infected artificial ice is a very serious matter, because it is sold immediately after manufacture, and the organisms present are virulent. It was found in the District of Columbia that some of the factories were horribly filthy and colon bacilli were recovered from the ice. Occasionally the methods are so filthy that the ice contains more bacteria than the water from which it is made. Our confidence in artificial ice has been sadly misplaced. If this ice were stored for some months, it too would become sterile, but it is impractical to lock up capital in this way. This newly discovered disgusting practise may fully account for the distribution of typhoid, and it is high time that ice-factories be placed under restraint and compelled to be decent enough to respect public health."

THE SEA MORE STABLE THAN THE LAND

THE popular view of the earth as solid and immovable will not bear close examination. Not only is it subject to violent tantrums, which we call earthquakes, but it has slow heaving motions, rising here and falling there. It is the ocean that is really stable, for its level is practically unalterable. Says Andrew Wilson, in an interesting article in *The Illustrated London News* (December 19):

"Closer research serves entirely to reverse the popular opinions concerning the stability of land and the instability of the sea. The ocean really obeys the same laws which regulate the behavior of water in a bowl. That water, we know, maintains its level. To alter the level, we should have to enlarge the bowl or to contract it, or we might raise the level by pouring additional water in or lower it by taking so much water out. The sea's level may be regarded as practically unalterable. Changes in land, therefore, which seem to be due to the rise of the sea are to be laid on the shoulders of the solid earth. Take the case of the south of Sweden, where there has been sinking of land for centuries. If the swamping of villages and harbors were due to the rise of the Baltic, one would naturally expect to find a similar result accruing to the opposite coast. This latter land margin is not affected at all. Some geologists, indeed, aver that it is rising. It is clear, on any view of the sea's part in the matter, that we can not have water rising on the one side of the Baltic and subsiding or remaining stationary on the other side. All such alterations of level, therefore, belong to the land, and are due to slow movements of the earth's crust. The sea remains ever the same—impassive and unaltering.

"The rising of land i.e., of course, balanced by its subsidence in sinking. This latter action is much less easy to trace in a measure, for the 'out-of-sight, out-of-mind' principle applies here, and land, besides, may be actually destroyed by the sea, an action which has to be carefully distinguished from the sinking of any area or coast.

"There are many interesting evidences of land-rising to be noted even by the casual observer. The case of raised beaches is one in point. We find these on the coast-lines of Britain, ranging from the links dear to the heart of golfers, representing a gradual rise of the coast and giving us the sand of the old beaches, often far inland, to terraced risings which tell us of periodical elevations and rests. More than this, we find beds of sea-shells high up on mountains in different parts of the world. The older philosophers explained the presence of such marine relics by the theory that they were left by the Flood, a view of matters which certainly does not explain their local character in a sense, and the absence of universal remnants of the Deluge.

"There is a very apt illustration of land rise, concise in its terms, to be found in connection with the Ponza Islands, which lie off the coast of Italy. Here, the largest island of the group is Palmarola. It is divided by a kind of basin, open on the west side and shelving down to the beach. At its lower part, there are found remains of sea-woven tubes constructed of lime, and other evidences of sea-life, these, however, being all above the level of the sea. Now intervenes a significant piece of geological history. In 1786 the islands were visited by Dolomieu. He writes that Palmarola was divided in two by a canal capable of admitting a barge. His remarks are duly illustrated by a map, in which the canal is depicted. It now occupies the place of the present basin, above the high-water mark. It is calculated that here a rise of 200 feet would be required to bring about the change.

"We have at Cagliari, on the south of Sardinia, deposits of marine shells and also of ancient pottery, existing at a height of between 200 and 300 feet above sea-level. This rise must therefore have taken place within the human period. Now all these movements, including those of subsidence as well, are undoubtedly due to the fact that we live on a globe the interior of which remains in a state of fervent heat: A cooled-down orb, like the moon, suffers from no such exigencies.

"We relate these slow land movements in turn to other, but quicker, upturnings of the earth's crust. Earthquakes illustrate land movements which differ not in kind, but only in degree, from those we have been discussing. Some earthquakes suddenly elevate land, others cause it to subside. In 1822 the whole coast-line of Chile was suddenly elevated by an earthquake shock to an extent of at least four feet. Beds of shells were left to rot and decompose, being permanently raised from the sea. Sir Charles Lyell computed that a mass of land was thus added to Chile equal in bulk to 100,000 Great Pyramids, taking the mass of the Pyramid at 6,000,000 tons. If, therefore, land sinks, and the sea destroys it, we find a compensating action in the gain our earth exhibits from the rise of the crust."

BACTERIA THAT SHINE—Among bacteria which await further examination, says *The Graphic* (London, December 26), are the light-giving bacteria, of which the commonest form, the *Bacterium phosphoreum*, has been the subject of a good many interesting experiments by Prof. H. Molisch, of Prague. We read:

"He has shown that the luminosity of living organisms is a chemical process giving rise to the formation of a substance in the interior of cells, which, in the presence of free oxygen and water,

PEA GERMS TURNING TOWARD BACTERIAL LIGHT

Professor Molisch has succeeded in making a lamp of luminous bacteria, which gives sufficient light for photographic purposes, its rays also attracting germinating plants.

becomes luminous. This substance he has tentatively called 'photogen.' Professor Molisch has succeeded in preparing, with a glass flask filled with gelatin that has been 'vaccinated' with a colony of these bacteria, a perpetual lamp. Its light intensity is less than that of any candle, but it is sufficient for photographic purposes, and it is capable of inducing germinating plants (like peas or lentils) to turn toward it as a source of light energy. The most striking feature of the light is the entire absence of heat rays. Thus the bacteria solve a problem which is the despair of engineers, and which is to convert energy into light without loss due to heat."

CHRISTIANITY'S PROSPECTS IN JAPAN

IT is now predicted that Japan is destined, not by decree of the Emperor, but of her own volition, to become a Christian nation. Mr. William T. Ellis, who has spent so much time studying religious conditions in the East, expresses this conviction in *The Outlook* (New York, January 16): "Gradually the believers are turning their two national characteristics of loyalty and filial reverence into loyalty to Christ and filial reverence for the heavenly Father, and are teaching their neighbors likewise." There is no note of uncertainty in the voice of the native Christians as to the religious future of their country, Mr. Ellis asserts. When he asked a native if there would be a blending of Christianity, Buddhism, and Shintoism, he was answered: "Buddhism may be likened to the moon and Shintoism to the stars, but Christianity to the sun; and moon and stars must be swallowed up in the light of the sun."

What the Japanese propose is to form a religious body of their own. Already so successful has the missionary propaganda of the past fifty years become that "the ordinary missionary has, in large part, been rendered unnecessary." The Japanese say that they have proved their ability to create and manage one of the great navies, armies, and national administrations of the world, and to carry on successfully a war with the most dreaded Power in Europe; why, then, should they be dependent upon foreigners for the direction of their religious enterprises? Mr. Ellis gives the Japanese view of the situation, "gathered from many English-speaking Japanese Christians," in the following words which he describes as a view "roughly summarized, and omitting the many exceptions constantly cited":

"The missionaries do not get along well with our people; they do not understand us; except in rare cases, they do not acquire the language well enough to be acceptable speakers, after the first curiosity concerning them has passed. The Japanese now prefer to hear their own preachers rather than foreigners. The missionaries have not been discreet or economical in the use of money. They have often been imposed upon by unfit helpers, and they have in many cases stood in the way of self-support. The missionaries do not know how to work with the Japanese. Since the development of the native church, the missionary (who is almost never a pastor) has fallen into the place of a mere manager or paymaster. The same funds could be more economically employed by the Japanese. As a measure of economy, why engage a stranger, who must be dependent upon native assistance for his knowledge and work, at four times the salary of the best Japanese, when the work could be better done directly by the latter, without antagonisms or pauperization? The foreigner's style of living makes talk. In the port cities it does not matter so greatly, for there people are used to the still more sumptuous life of the foreign business men. Furthermore (and, remember, I am in this paragraph merely repeating the Japanese argument), the missionaries do not know Japanese customs, Japanese history, or Japanese religions. They do not even read their own books. Many of our native preachers are better informed upon current theological themes than the Americans. Then, finally as first, there are missionaries who do not treat the Japanese as equals and as Christian brothers."

The "missionary position" is next attempted by Mr. Ellis, tho he admits it is "harder to summarize because of the great diversity of views." We read:

"I think I could cite authorities for each of the following contentions: We are glad to see the Japanese moving on to self-support; that is our goal. We are eager to make ourselves unnecessary. But the 70,000 native Christians are not yet strong enough to evangelize Japan. Most of the churches are still dependent upon the missions for assistance. Some of the congregations reported as self-supporting are such simply because they are dead: they have no pastors and practically no expenses. Our Japanese brethren have not yet learned aggressiveness in evangelism; they do not extend their work as the missionaries do, reaching out into the new and untouched places. Nor is it quite fair to ask that the control of the missionary, and the money he represents, be placed in the hands of men unused to trusteeship or the administration of fiduciary funds. This latter point is a delicate one. Some of the Japanese tell us that the whole agitation is the work of a few leaders who want to control the native church. Besides, this whole matter is not giving nearly so much concern elsewhere as it is in Tokyo. Put these Tokyo men who are agitating cooperation and independence out into the country, where they have no Christianity at all to quibble about, and the ferment will soon subside. There is really need and a hearty welcome for new missionaries in the interior. The foreigners are doing all in their power to train up a strong, self-reliant, and efficient native leadership. The misunderstandings that occur are largely due to Japanese sensitiveness. Certainly most missionaries are at greatest pains to recognize the Japanese rights at all times, and to consider their feelings. See how all our schools have Japanese directors and Japanese principals; and how no word of criticism of the Japanese ever goes to America. We are ready to make any arrangements for cooperation, or mission subordination, that will serve the cause of Christ in Japan."

Japan is not turning to Christianity *en masse*, this writer avers, and "to predict a swift and easy victory of the cross is to shut one's eyes to the true situation." Growth is not unlike what it is here, as the writer shows:

"Christianity grows in Japan unsensationally. Its progress is by its taking hold of individual lives one by one. Christian work in Japan is very much like Christian work in America in this respect. There is no dealing with the 'heathen' (a tabooed word here) in the mass, except by the slow creation of a Christian sentiment. The very quietness of the movement, and its individualistic character, is what will set at naught the calculations of Tokyo statesmen. The kingdom of heaven comes not with observation nor by imperial edict. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that Christianity is spreading in Japan as a silent leaven. I have seen too many Bible classes at work, and have visited too many Christian schools, and worshiped with too many native churches, to entertain doubt on that score."

NEED OF CHURCH INFLUENCE

MR. TAFT, in speaking before the Protestant ministers of Augusta, Ga., recently, emphasized the influence of the Church upon civilization and its usefulness in aiding governmental development. As reported by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, he referred to the "moral awakening" during the last four years as an indication of the healthful state of our civilization. The people had demanded a moral reform, he said, and in this the clergy "must take an important part." In his experiences in the North and South and in the Philippines, Mr. Taft said, he had been able to study many different phases of civilization, especially in the matter of church influence. He continued:

"Leaving out the sectional distinctions, the indispensable presence of church influence in the improvement in our civilization, no one can be blind to who has shared in the slightest the responsibility for government and the responsibility for improvement in a people as I have. That was a responsibility in respect to a race that is now in a state of Christian tutelage and must be uplifted, in my judgment, through us and our guidance, before we shall have discharged the obligation that Providence has thrust upon us. And in the study of the development it has made has been made known to me the enormous influence that the Church must exercise in order to make our progress there effective. The Roman-Catholic Church was there for years, and preserved that state of Christian tutelage to which I have referred. Now the ban has been removed from other denominations, and they are all in there on an equality in the spirit of Christian emulation. Without the moral influence of the churches there we could not accomplish anything.

"It is difficult sometimes to explain to one who has been used to the close union of Church and State, such as was preserved in Spain, such as is preserved in some other countries, the real

attitude of the American Government toward the Church. He assumes that if we separate the Church from the State it means that the State does not favor the Church. I had the honor to represent this country in a transaction of a business character with Leo XIII. at the Vatican, and there I pointed out to him, with all the emphasis possible, that the separation of Church and State was in the interest of the Church, and that in America he could count on the sustaining of the rights of the Church and its encouragement by every legitimate means on the part of the people, without its assuming any governmental function or having any governmental right, such as it has in other countries. It comes over me every once in a while, when I am charged with accomplishing something among a people, how absolutely essential it is that we should have the influence of the Church behind everything that we do."

SAN FRANCISCO'S RELIGIOUS SIDE

SAN FRANCISCO presents to evangelical Christianity a challenge for missionary help, asserts Dr. George E. Burlingame in the second part of his paper on its religious and denominational condition. We dealt on January 9 with San Francisco's "irreligion": now we present from the article in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago, January 2) the writer's summary of this city's denominational forces. The Roman-Catholic Church bulks largest, having a population, as Catholic sources aver, of from 200,000 to 240,000. There are 35 parishes; 37 parochial schools, with 14,000 children. There are 5,500 youths of both sexes in schools of higher education. "The influence of Romanism is all-powerful in every department of life, political, educational, and institutional," it is asserted: but this Protestant writer disbelieves that "its influence is making for the evangelization of the city, or that it is the strongest factor in the effort for moral uplift."

From a careful study of local conditions made by a Presbyterian minister there is basis for the assertion that "Protestantism, as measured by the membership of the churches, made no gains in the twenty years immediately preceding the fire." "In 1876, in a total population of 240,000, there were 16,000 members of Protestant churches. In 1906, with double the population, the Protestant factor was unchanged." The Presbyterians are the largest body. Including 2 United Presbyterian churches there are 22 churches with a total membership of 3,400. Five churches have been formed within the past year or so. The Methodists come next, of whom we read:

"The Methodists have 13 churches with a membership of 2,540; a deaconesses' training-school; a large book concern, a newspaper, and a bishop whose headquarters are here. Central Church, the strongest and most influential, has recently been assured $100,000 from the General Conference edifice fund, and will command for its new down-town plant a total for land and building of $225,000. Probably this splendid organization will take first place in the future as the evangelizing force of the great hotel and apartment-house field down-town in the burned district. Its ample resources will make possible a work which no other church can undertake at present."

Wise leadership and the command of large wealth, permeated with much evangelical spirit and zeal, have made the Episcopal Church a potent element in the present-day life of San Francisco. Further:

"Since the fire the Crocker estate has donated the family homestead, an entire block on Nob Hill, for a cathedral site, and plans have been prepared by the noted London architect, Bodley (recently deceased), for a great building designed to foster many enterprises for the improvement of moral and social conditions as well as for the worship of God. There are 13 churches and missions in the city, with a total membership of 2,483. *The Pacific Churchman* is published here."

Congregationalism is "less aggressive than the bodies above enumerated." There are 14 churches, with a membership of 2,295. The "First Church" was the first to rebuild, and from its location in the hotel and apartment-house district it will "share with the Central Methodist Church the main responsibility for the lower city in close-range work." The story of the smaller denominations is this:

"The Disciples have 4 churches, with a membership of about 800, and are growing steadily. There are 14 Lutheran churches, of which 3 are German (Synodical), with 2,243 members. Figures are not at hand concerning the remainder of this group. Two Swedenborgian congregations exist in a quiet way. To one of them the First Baptist Church is indebted for a temporary home (at a good rental), for the past thirty months. The Christian Science Church, which, under a rule recently promulgated from Boston, declines to give information as to its membership, has in its First Church 400 members, and is just organizing two new congregations. The Unitarians have one congregation, the product of the famous patriot, Thomas Starr King, its most brilliant pastor. They have a paper and book-depository for propagating Unitarianism."

The Baptist, the writer's own denomination, tho among the first on the field, has "been outstript in the race because of poor facilities, inadequate support in their missionary enterprises, and, possibly, other reasons." There are 10 churches with a membership of 1,116.

Despite the "dreary annals of the past," the "desolating calamity of 1906," and "the deadly plague of worldliness and sin which ravages the city at will," the writer sees signs of better things. We read:

"Half a century ago, sober and anxious students of the moral condition of San Francisco looked for its redemption through the influx of a better life from the East. The deliverance has been long in coming. Too often the Easterner dropt his religion in the Sierras or at Panama and became himself the subject of redemption. . . . Yet the others have been coming, and they are coming now, and they must come in greater numbers to share in the growth and the glory of this twentieth-century New York of the Pacific Ocean. New York and Ohio and Illinois and Kentucky and other Baptist territory will contribute in larger measure men and women who share the load with those who have borne so bravely the heat and burden of a lonely and wearisome day.

"A further indication of coming victory is found in the tendency to unification among the evangelical Christians. Notable progress has been made in this respect within the past few years, as witness great missionary and temperance conferences, the concerted effort for the protection and care of the sailors of the fleet last spring, and the vigorous Church Federation, in which organization our own pastor, Louis J. Sawyer, is a conspicuous figure This growing unification neither promises nor proposes church union, but aims at defying and defeating sin and vice and corruption by marshaling against organized evil the organized forces of righteousness.

"A third hopeful element in the redemption of San Francisco is to be found in the rapid and sturdy growth of a large community across the bay, whose moral and spiritual life is far stronger than that of the metropolis, and whose influence must be felt in a reflex action for righteousness. On the eastern shore of the bay lies practically a continuous city, divided into three municipalities which together contain at least 300,000 people. Berkeley is the seat of the University of California and has banished the saloons. It is a refined and cultured Christian community, comparing favorably with any similar city in the land. Oakland and Alameda are cities of many homes, and evangelical religion is far more in evidence in all these trans-bay cities than in the metropolis. They are in large measure bedrooms for San Francisco, and profit by the greater city's loss; but their recent remarkable development, both economically and religiously, promises a new force which must influence and affect helpfully the effort to evangelize and redeem their sister city by the Golden Gate.

"Not even the terrible and destructive holocaust of 1906 is without its promise of future blessing. A city and its institutions may develop traditions, even within sixty years, which become burdensome fetters, delaying progress and retarding the spirit of adventure into untried fields of activity. Business men have found that the clean break with old methods and old habits and old systems has opened the way for the inauguration of more modern and more

extensive enterprises. New buildings have brought new conveniences and contrivances for more and better work. Nor is the principle less applicable in the sphere of religion. The great upheaval has forced readjustment and relinement which would else have been utterly unattainable. Churches are now being located more wisely and built with more provision, and in spite of their fearful handicap and loss of membership, they are facing their work with a new confidence and a new vision."

PERILS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

SOME apprehensions of the psychotherapeutic movement are created by the statement of one of its practitioners that it is the function of Christ's ministers to forgive sins. This declaration is credited to a Presbyterian minister of Chicago and his church journal, *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), thinks this position more dangerous than the simple practise of Gospel methods of helping those anywise afflicted in mind, body, or estate. *The Christian Work* (New York) is quoted as not seeing "why such a statement should be startling to the Protestant mind," holding that "the Church as a whole has never receded from the position that it has power, divinely given of its Lord, to forgive the sins of men." *The Christian Work* quotes the words of the Episcopal prayer-book, in the general absolution, in support of its position, whereupon *The Presbyterian* makes this comment:

"This is illustrative of the danger of the sort of interpretation alleged by many of the psychotherapists. Without entering now into the discussion of the healing of disease, we must dissent from *The Christian Work's* reading of the prayer-book. The book only says that God hath given power and authority to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins. That is very different from assuming the priestly power of actual forgiveness. The power given even to the apostles was declarative. That power remains, no doubt, with the members of the Christian body in all time. Any one of us may say to his neighbor that if he sincerely repents and forsakes his sins, they are forgiven. But we can not say that we ourselves have authority to forgive. We may only repeat the blessed message of the gospel in Christ. Whosoever repents and puts forth faith on him, dying for sins, does receive the forgiveness of sins, but only for Christ's sake and on account of his death. We must still say that the Church and its members have the authority to declare the forgiveness of sins, but not the power of forgiveness itself. The question of the people concerning Christ, 'Who can forgive sins but God alone?' touched the truth. No one can forgive sins but God. Jesus Christ is God. His people are not. They can, upon the basis of his work and word, declare the remission of sins, but they surely can not grant it.

"It seems to us, therefore, that our brother who has been so successful in psychotherapy is in serious danger of being betrayed into a wrong view of the priestly function of all believers. And such a mistake will discredit his psychotherapy. It is most important that the truth and blessing which are in this newly practised application of the gospel of God's love shall not be perverted by mistake concerning the function of those who practise. They may rightly soothe a perturbed spirit and comfort a wounded conscience by the declaration of the remission of sins to those who are penitent and believe on Jesus. But they may not permit any one to think that the forgiveness is their own gift or work. None can forgive sins but God alone."

The Presbyterian refers also with approval to a recent paper in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) in which the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, of Northampton, Mass., treats of the perils of the Emmanuel Movement. In our issue of December 5 we gave some glimpses into the clinic Mr. Powell has established in his parish house. But he thinks the movement has already reached the "peril point." "Subject from the first to surprizingly little criticism, there is a general disposition to speak well of it," he notes. But this successful physician of sick souls points out these perils:

"The first peril is that men even with intellectual preparedness will enter on the work who lack the special gifts required. As *The Congregationalist* long ago remarked, not every minister has the combination of qualities which the work requires. There are men of God who do not wear the cloth, and it may ultimately be, as Dr. Cabot hints, that the work will fall into the hands of settlement workers. Coolness of head must go with warmth of heart. Reticence must temper the indispensable enthusiasm. The professional relationship must never be forgotten even where the human touch to be effective must be personal. The Emmanuel worker must by look and word invite all confidence and give none. He must hedge himself about with the social conventions faithfully observed by the reputable neurologist and yet not let them be obtrusive. He must know how, first, to help, and then for their good to have done with psychical parasites. The minister who can not do these things will never acquire the requisite skill and authority in dealing with the neurasthenic and the psychasthenic. He will make a failure of the work itself and do hurt to his church. He will come to grief upon his limitations, and bring his church to grief upon his folly.

"The second peril comes with the temptation to overorganize. The average church, certainly the church where there is no assistant, can not manage the elaborate machinery of Emmanuel Church in Boston, whose rector has adequate assistance, salaried and voluntary. The class and clinic can not both be managed perhaps by the average minister without the abandonment of some important lines of parish policy. While I have no doubt that in many churches the Wednesday-evening prayer-meeting would take a new lease of life if it were Emmanuelized, the circumstances must in every case be taken into due consideration. Haste must be made slowly."

Mr. Powell recommends that in the small cities and larger towns all the churches "unite in a Wednesday-evening Emmanuel class to take the place of the conventional prayer-meeting, long since outworn in many a community." Further:

"The service might be held in each church in succession. Uplifting hymns might be sung. Prayers might be offered for special ills of mind and body. Informal talks about the practical concerns of life might be given on successive evenings by each minister in turn.

"Every one familiar with the problem of the prayer-meeting will, I think, admit the extreme probability of the great usefulness of such an enterprise. It would, at any rate, without sacrifice of denominational loyalty, give such an illustration of the spirit of church unity as could not but work good to all the Christian churches. It would, at least, without hurt to any Christian church, convince all Christians in the community that there is, in spite of all appearances, 'one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all.' . . . . .

"The third peril is the too exalted expectation. Not only is Emmanuel treatment for physical ills limited to functional nervous disorders, but even in such cases the efficiency of the treatment will sometimes be conditioned by circumstances which the Emmanuel worker can not manage. Certain of the cases which will appeal to him are sure to need daily treatment to effect a cure, and that he can not give. Obviously he can not give time to the mere care of the semi-insane. Others will require in the home assistance not to be found there. Men struggling with bad habits may need nothing so much as change of environment, and that perhaps is the one thing which they can not have. A few will turn back to their habitual misery for no reason ascertainable.

"Of the seventy-five nervous cases treated in my clinic to which I gave last year four hours a week, there was great improvement in about two-thirds of the instances. In some I noticed no improvement whatever. But taking into account the fact that many of the cases had gone about from one doctor to another without getting any help at all, I am quite sure that the work was worth while in the circumstances.

"But of greater importance than any results reducible to statistics is the fact that at least two hundred persons are in one way or another better for their visit last winter and spring to my clinic, and that the clinic to which I give a morning a week this year has taken its place among the regular activities of the parish without hurt to any and with profit to the parish as a whole."

THE NEW HEAD OF HARVARD

HARVARD'S president-elect, Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, "fulfils the most rigid conditions which the most august member of the corporation could require,' says an editorial writer of the New York *Sun*. In an enumeration of his qualities we read that "he is of the Brahmin caste; he is distinguished in letters; he has had experience in financial affairs and administrative boards; he is an inheritor of reasonable wealth, one of the class of Bostonians who devote themselves to the public in general and to Harvard in particular. He is a public speaker of force and distinction, even if he can not equal that admirable lucidity of style which President Eliot has made for himself. Finally, and this may be preached to the undergraduates in mitigation of his intelligence and his accomplishments, he was a mighty runner in his youth." Such is the man who, when the corporation ratify the selection of the president and fellows, will be Dr. Eliot's successor. "It is significant of the new conception of a college president's usefulness which is due to Dr. Eliot's example," remarks the New York *World* editorially, "that the selection of his successor has attracted an attention not inferior to that given to Mr. Taft's choice of a Secretary of State." *The Sun* prints the following sketch of his career:

PROF. ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL,

Newly elected president of Harvard, an office which he considers "the most influential in the United States."

"Abbott Lawrence Lowell was born in Boston on December 13, 1856, and was graduated from Harvard in 1877. He then took a law course, receiving his degree from Harvard Law School in 1880.

"He is primarily a Bostonian, being descended from two of the leading merchants of that city half a century ago. His father was Augustus Lowell, who, having acquired wealth in the cotton industry, founded the famous lecture institute in Boston which bears his name. His maternal grandfather was Abbott Lawrence, who was a pioneer in the textile industry in Massachusetts.

"Abbott Lawrence Lowell was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1880, and became a partner of his cousin, Francis C. Lowell, now a Judge of the United States Circuit Court. For seventeen years the practise of law demanded the greater part of his attention, but he continued to pursue his favorite study of comparative government. Several books on government and on politics in Continental Europe, published during this time, gave him high standing as an authority on the science of government, and in 1897 he was called to be lecturer in that department at Harvard.

"Three years later, on the establishment of the Eaton Professorship of the Science of Government, founded by the late Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, Lowell was appointed to that chair. The course soon proved unusually attractive, and Professor Lowell had large classes every year.

"In the last year he has published a work on 'The Government of England,' which has attracted wide attention and brought to him the honor of election as president of the American Political Science Association in succession to Ambassador Bryce, whose 'American Commonwealth' brought him the same distinction."

General satisfaction is exprest with the election. President Roosevelt is reported as announcing himself "as pleased as Punch." President Hadley, of Yale, thinks the choice "a good thing not only for Harvard, but for the country as a whole." President Faunce, of Brown University, is quoted as saying:

"Professor Lowell, as president of Harvard University, will command the support of all who know his work and his quality. As a student he represents the new humanities—the studies that deal, not with nature, but with human nature. His work has made him familiar with all modern forms of administration. Great changes in Harvard's policies doubtless are pending, and Professor Lowell will prove a wise and inspiring leader."

The Boston *Transcript* thus states the conditions into which the new president will enter:

"The hand of the president is potent at Harvard; more so perhaps than in any sister institution. Harvard government is that of a limited monarchy, but with the right type of monarch the administration can be made to veer pretty close to the status of a benevolent despotism. To say that it has veered in this direction during the last two or three decades is the highest tribute one may pay to the consummate skill and personal power of President Eliot. But this very development, this centralization of power, influence, and responsibility which the retiring Nestor among college presidents has brought into being will serve to make his mantle fall heavily upon him who must now take it up. To bear it as it has been borne will prove no easy task."

OUR OVERVALUATION OF POE

HITHERTO American readers have been criticized more for undervaluing Poe than for overvaluing him, because there has seemed to be less enthusiasm for him here than in France. This criticism can scarcely hold, however, for LITERARY DIGEST readers, of whom 45,000 have bought sets of Poe's works through this firm alone, and thousands more, presumably, already had his works on their library shelves. Now we find a critic who declares Poe is overvalued. Foreign recognition of Poe has "notoriously" increased his reputation among us, says Mr. W. C. Brownell. The obvious retort to this is, as the critic himself points out, that if we esteem him because he is an American writer, this can not be true of his foreign estimation. Mr. Brownell qualifies by saying that "foreign recognition" often busies itself "setting traps for our *naïveté*"; and he cautiously inserts a recommendation that we "be on our guard in the presence of it." He goes on, in *Scribner's* (January):

"The theory laid down by Matthew Arnold that the foreign estimate previsaged posterity's is open to some question—aside from the fact that posterity itself may make mistakes; Aldrich, for example, acutely argued from Browning's obscurity the probable injustice of posterity, preoccupied with obscurities of its own, to his incontestable merits. But foreign recognition in the nature of the case rewards to a disproportionate extent the merits that especially appeal to foreigners. If, as Arnold held, Sainte-Beuve could regard Lamartine as important to the French without implying a positive in this relative importance, it is equally true that an exotic may make an appeal out of all proportion to its intrinsic value and interest.

"In any event we ought to distinguish between foreign recognition of those of our writers who are classifiable with foreign ones, and this recognition when it rewards with its irreponsible applause the exceptional and extravagant which appeals to its interest in the novel and the foreign *per se*. As a matter of fact, foreign recognition has been most generous with regard to many of our to us least indispensable writers. To put the matter crudely, the appreciative foreigner has admirable writers of his own, what he most appreciates in our literature is the queer, the odd: the qualities from whose associated defects he feels an entire detachment.

"Foreign recognition therefore in the case of Poe's extravaganzas and caprices is not necessarily an *imprimatur* of the same authority as it is in such instances as those of Cooper and Longfellow, for example. It attests not the merit but the extraordi-

nariness of his writings, and a little, no doubt, the extraordinariness of their being produced in America. Gautier's reference to him, besides classing him with Mrs. Radcliffe and 'Monk' Lewis, is chiefly depreciation of his environment. The selection of the tales was in fact entitled, published, and celebrated on the Continent as 'Tales Extraordinary.' And there their sponsors were not, as in the case of Cooper, Balzac, and Sainte-Beuve, the foremost of Continental authorities at the time, one may say, but the genial and good-natured Gautier, who was preaching the gospel of romanticism *à outrance*, and Baudelaire as to whose authority Mr. Swinburne's praise and the current rediscovery of him by the dilettante, mainly of Mr. Swinburne's speech, is disconcertingly at variance with his treatment by the austere Scherer, our own catholic Henry James, and the trenchant but impartial Faguet, perhaps the first of living French critics, in whose admirable Literary 'History of France' his name does not appear. It is also worth bearing in mind—since prudence in such a matter is, as I say, commendable—that Baudelaire whom Mr. James cruelly calls Poe's inferior both as a charlatan and as a genius, had nevertheless an even greater purely linguistic genius than Poe's, and that the beauty of his translation, in itself celebrated, has been an appreciable element in Poe's Continental vogue."

At this hour, when the centenary of Poe's birth is being celebrated in many parts of the country, and the man is being appraised as the foremost of our men of pure genius, it is a trifle disconcerting to read the assertion of one of our foremost critics that "the cult of Poe is not in the interests of literature, since as literature his writings are essentially valueless." We read:

"The interests of literature occasionally call for restraint in the indulgence of Mr. Swinburne's 'generous pleasure of praising' not for the purpose—quite as frequent with Mr. Swinburne—of alternating with it the delights of censure and reprehension, but in order to maintain unobscured and unimpaired the standards of literature itself. Literature has a stronger claim than any of its practitioners, and generously or ungenerously to exalt these at its expense is to belittle and betray it. Hardly any cause is nobler and treason to few so flagrant or—since the pleasure of praising *is*, like most prodigalities perhaps, a generous one—so frequent.

"But there is a particular irrationality in American overpraise of Poe. It is this: unlike foreign literatures and English literature as a whole, American literature—as it is, perhaps fatuously but nevertheless inevitably, not to say conveniently, called—has no background. Its figures do not form part of a pageant relieved against a rich and varied scenic setting, but stand in silhouette before the black 'drop' that isolates rather than supports them and focuses attention on their individualities from the stately lyceum lecturer like Emerson to the genial 'song-and-dance artist,' in all strictness too numerous to mention. Lacking—within our own exclusively American ranks, I repeat—ancestors and traditions, we are without the restrictive influences of a 'stream of tendency,' an orderly evolution, without that subconscious education which saves conscious intelligence, so much unintelligent performance.

"Our protestant and innovating temperaments have really nothing to protest against, nothing to break away from, no routine to vivify. More than that, we have, comparatively speaking, nothing to maintain, nothing to keep in mind, no standards, in a word. Such a romanticist as Gautier, with the whole heritage of the noble seventeenth- and the enlightened eighteenth-century French literature in his literary blood, could safely practise and preach the literary freedom which with us means license—and consequent insignificance. No romantic artist can do more than 'pad round' the skeleton he must have derived from his predecessors—at least in our day, the human imagination on which he leans having been so long at work. Our realists are in better case—nature being inexhaustible

"Hence our disposition to magnify our extravagant and capricious writers—such as Poe and Whitman—is destructive of our hold on the standards which it is of the last importance for us consciously to keep in mind, since so only can we have them in mind at all. Only an older society than ours can with impunity cherish and coddle 'les jeunes,' who with us are merely out of the ranks, however bravely we may imagine them at the head of the procession."

OTHER VIEWS OF THE GERMAN PICTURES

THE critics as a body have been more or less leisurely in making up their minds about the German exhibition of pictures. Hence their opinions have straggled along through the press, sometimes days after the opening. The notices we quoted last week dealt rather severely with the exhibition. Later notices are not only lenient but at times indulge in approval and commendation. The writer in the New York *Times* (January 10), for example, who discovers that with the German painters the "sole unity of purpose lies in the avoidance of unity," finds that our appreciation of this fact will be the chief lesson of the exhibition. Germany then is not to be looked upon as a nation of schools but of individuals, yet—

"No one . . . can live to himself alone and produce good art, and where there is so much indisputably good art it is worth while to look first for underlying qualities that do bring the various works more or less into one class despite their obvious unlikeness. There is not merely the harmony produced by high intellectual aims and that unconquerable respect paid to draftsmanship by even the veriest rebels of the Secessionist group. There are also sufficiently stout threads of connection that make us realize, confusedly but unquestionably, that all the painters represented are members of one family and good sons of the German race. However one and another may have interrogated his own individuality with the single purpose of expressing it, not one has escaped expressing the national temper of mind."

One characteristic of this national temper, it is asserted, is directness, a quality which this critic sees the German exhibiting in this way:

"He does not often say one thing while seeming to say another; he does not often give double and contradictory meanings to the same subject. He does not present for your contemplation this disheartening spectacle of sophistication masquerading as innocence or duplicity masquerading as frankness. To that extent he is an optimist, however deep his native pessimism may go in other directions.

"There is, for example, a picture by the French artist Jacques Blanche, entitled 'Louise of Montmartre,' and known to many Americans, in which the girl to whom Paris irresistibly calls is shown in her boyish blouse and collar, her youthful hat and plainly drest hair, in a nonchalant attitude, pretty and plebeian, with honest eyes, yet revealing in every line of her frank and fresh young face the potentiality of response to all the appeals made by the ruthless spirit of the city. It is impossible to discern at what points the artist has betrayed that artless physiognomy in order to reveal the secrets of temperament, but the thing is done.

"It is not what the German is interested in doing. His imagination works subjectively, giving form to his own conceptions, rather than objectively or as an interpreter of others. Hence the downright, and, in a sense, confiding aspect of so much of this brave art. Hence, also, its affinity with the American spirit, for the American still bends a rather unsuspecting gaze upon life and accepts character and temperament as they choose to present themselves."

Mr. J. E. Chamberlain, of *The Evening Mail* (New York), thinks that the show will do us good in emphasizing "the pettiness, the utter meretriciousness of the thought of most of our artists." By comparison he sees the winter show of the Academy of Design as "trifling in its faked-up subjects." He reports having heard such expressions as these at the opening view at the Museum: "Oh, how crude most of these thing are!" "What a fright that woman is!" "Why don't they paint something pretty!" Upon which he comments:

"Our public is so much accustomed to the trifling, shallow, peddling subject-painting of the commercial American artist that it supposes vigor to be crudity when it sees it, and strong simplicity to be ugliness, and is incapable of interest in the honest and beautiful aspects of real life."

In looking about the German show, this writer continues, "one

KAISER WILHELM II., BY ARTHUR KAMPF.

NOVEMBER, BY EUGEN KAMPF.

IN A WINTER PORT, BY HANS HARTIG.

DACHAUER WOMEN, BY WILHELM LIEBL.

INFERNAL REGIONS, BY FRANZ VON STUCK.

OWN PORTRAIT, WITH FIDDLING DEATH, BY ARNOLD BOECHLIN.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE PICTURES AT THE GERMAN EXHIBITION.

seems to be suddenly lifted up into a world of sincerity, of pure artistic aspiration, of directness of method." Further:

"It is not necessary that one should like everything one sees to appreciate this aspect of the exhibition. Men are various, and ought to be. We are not likely to fall in love, for instance, with the two plain Bavarian women painted by Adolf Muenzer. But we may sympathize with the sincerity of the painter, and admire the skill with which he has translated these women's honest souls, and made them breathe and irradiate their homely sweetness for us. We like them the better because the painter did not take the trouble to make the ribbon around the neck of one of them connect properly with her gown. She is splendid, this dowdy woman, in her frank simplicity, and there is enormous skill in the way she is painted."

Mr. Frank Fowler contributes to the New York *Evening Post* (January 14) a discriminating notice of the exhibition, tempering his blame with a generous praise. He notes that "the methods of modern painting and the results of modern 'seeing' have spread far and wide: the Scottish, the English, the Norwegian, the American schools have been receptive of the ideas which urged the French to break with tradition." But, he adds, "if one is expecting to see in these German paintings this legitimate and logical advance, one is likely to be disappointed." On the other hand, he avers, "the artists are showing a disposition to deliver themselves legitimately through the medium of paint; but for the most part they still seem to be enmeshed in the net of literary and philosophical habits which have characterized the German mind, and to express these sentiments, are making use of a mistaken medium." But the collection contains, he says, "works of real merit and completeness, and much also that is tentatlve, experimental, and that does not contribute to the strength of the show." Finally:

"We are left, however, with the impression that the school is emerging, with effort, from the shadow of tradition, that it is evidently freeing itself, and seeking a truer form of artistic expression. This exhibition should, moreover, tend to give the public more sympathy with the earnest painters of our own country, who, tho in an experimental stage like the Germans, are still well in the van of this progressive movement; who have indeed, in many instances, a greater maturity of accomplishment than we note in this collection."

WHAT MR. BARRIE AND EVERY WOMAN KNOWS

THE joke was out of Mr. Barrie's play before it had its chance here. Women, it seems, have had a secret all along, but none of them ever gave it away to mere man. Mr. Barrie somehow found it out, and used it as a lure for his latest play. It is probable that the laugh of the first-night London audience was louder than that of any subsequent one when they heard that "What Every Woman Knows" is that woman is not made out of man's rib but of his funny-bone. The conceit is Barrie-esque and recalls his former use of the term "Little Mary" for the human stomach. Whatever the laugh may have been in New York, it didn't reecho through the papers. After London had its laugh, it began to think the joke "rather trivial" and "hardly consistent with the dignity of the comedy." Mr. Barrie's plays seem, however, to outlive his jokes, and the present one is having a prosperous run both in this country and in London. In New York the play is a medium for the personal triumph of the always popular Miss Maude Adams; in London the play has been rather more "the thing." Mr. Winter reports Miss Adams as having given "a proficient, serio-comic, sometimes pathetic performance, representing, in a distinctly American manner, a peculiar and interesting Scotch girl." With his customary perspicacity Mr. Winter proceeds to tell off the qualities observable in Miss Adams' acting:

"It shows, and it has always shown, talent, refinement, sensibility, perception, and the winning charm of a nature at once resolute and gentle, piquant and demure. At this time, naturally, it shows also the results of long-continued professional experience."

The play, according to this critic, is "somewhat more of a play and somewhat less of a 'fantasy' than has been usual with his dramatic productions." We are given this further account:

"The dramatist has told a story by means of action—the action being interpenetrative of the dialog—and, in telling the story has evolved character, sometimes much exaggerated for comic effect, and has touched the springs alike of laughter and tears. The fact that every woman knows is the fact that man is, in the order of nature, largely dependent on woman, and that without her assistance he would accomplish little if anything. That truth is illustrated and enforced by a fanciful, humorous, extravagant, and good-naturedly satirical exposition of Scotch persons and Scotch domestic life. Mr. Barrie's method of stating his self-evident proposition is, of course, quizzical—for the quizzical attitude of observation seems to have become the fixt, inveterate habit of his mind. The formula is blithely stated by the heroine: 'Woman was not made out of Adam's rib, but out of his funny-bone.' That heroine, *Maggie Wylie* (the name itself possesses a latent significance), was a plain girl, the sister of three thrifty Scotchmen, *Alick Wylie*, *David Wylie*, and *James Wylie*—all resident in a Scotch town. The *Wylies* were possest of a library. There was a railway porter named *John Shand*, who had 'a soul above buttons' and who wished to improve his mind by reading. With that purpose in view he surreptitiously, on various occasions, entered the house of the *Wylies*, by night, in order to obtain access to their books. At last he was captured, as a burglar, but, on being apprized of the motive of his singular conduct and of his ardent desire for mental improvement, his captors agreed to pardon his burglarious incursion and to provide for his education, if he would agree to become—after an interval of years, and in the event of her concurrence—the husband of *Maggie Wylie*. To that condition *Shand* assented, and in due time—*Maggie* coming to know and to love him, while releasing him from his promise—the marriage occurred; and thereafter *Shand*, continually guided and aided by his wise, sweet, sensible wife—without any knowledge, on his part, of her influence, was embarked upon the flood-tide of a prosperous public career. Then, as sometimes happens with clever men, his head was turned by flattery, his vanity got the better of his judgment, and he became infatuated with a sparkling, worldly woman, by name *Lady Sybil Lazenby*. His wife, *Maggie*, in the natural course of things, perceived her husband's weakness and folly, and was mortified and grieved. She followed, however, an unusual and absolutely unnatural course—providing that *Shand* should be thrown into the society of his shallow charmer, in the comparative seclusion of a country cottage; where presently common sense supervening upon irrational sentiment, the lover and the lady found themselves mutually bored; so that *Shand* was glad to come back to his *Maggie*, and humbly to recognize and avouch the infinite obligation that rests on any man who is so fortunate as to possess the love of a good woman."

The general impression this piece has given in London may be seen by this quotation from *The Standard* of January 1 in an article reviewing the plays of the year:

"'What Every Woman Knows' is the outstanding triumph of the year. It proves Mr. Barrie to be not only the most popular and uniformly successful of damatists, but it gives further testimony to the fact that he is 'different.' A clever man may easily say to himself, after seeing the plays of even our most famous dramatists, 'Given a knowledge of technic, which may be attained by study, I could do as well as that'—altho one is tempted to except Mr. Pinero at his best from this supposititious statement because the technic of Mr. Pinero is so wonderful that it is an art in itself. But our hypothetical critic bows before the genius of Mr. Barrie. It is because it is absolute genius—not merely the most exceptional talent—that he bows. Mr. Barrie is not only a wit, not only a consummate craftsman, not only a sentimentalist. He is a philosopher—but even that does not quite convey all that he is. There is only one word which quite does that, and that word is Barrie-esque. The necessity for coining the word shows the complexity of the combination of qualities it describes. There is 'something behind' Mr. Barrie's work, and that something has a virtue which distinguishes Mr. Barrie's from all his contemporaries. It is as evident in 'Peter Pan' as in 'What Every Woman Knows.'"

A Wonderful Age At Hand

By C. D. LARSON

THE past century has been the most wonderful of the history of the world, but it was only an introduction to the far greater century, the one we have entered now; and the present century promises to be the beginning of an age far more wonderful than the imagination has ever been able to picture.

There are many reasons why the signs of the times point to such a future for the human race, and one of the most important is the great mental and spiritual awakening that is taking place in the world today. Prof. William James, of Harvard College, one of the greatest of living psychologists, recently said: "It is quite obvious that a wave of religious activity, analogous in some respects to the spread of early Christianity, Buddhism, and Mohammedism, is passing over our American world."

At a recent meeting of the Congregational ministers of the city of New York, one of the leaders said: "The New Psychology's religious movement is leading the Christian church to get a hold of the immanent, nearby God, and to discover the real soul. This movement is filling its believers with the consciousness of the God of which early Christian mystics were so vitally conscious. It has taken 1,500,000 persons away from the orthodox Christian church."

This great spiritual awakening has become so powerful that it is permeating the literature of the day. Editorials are appearing constantly in the various religious weeklies, while many of the popular magazines either have a department devoted to the work or are running a series of articles bearing on the subject. In "The Ladies' Home Journal," Rev. Elwood Worcester, D.D., at the head of the Emmanuel Movement in Boston, has an article each month. "Good Housekeeping" contains a department called "Happiness and Health" which is conducted by Rev. Samuel McComb, D.D., who is an associate of Dr. Worcester. "The Delineator," "Woman's Home Companion," "McClure's," "Munsey's," "Everybody's," and other magazines have occasional articles; while there is now appearing in the "American Magazine" an excellent series entitled "Spiritual Unrest" by Ray Stannard Baker, one of their best editorial writers and investigators.

Robert Chambers is writing some excellent fiction on psychic subjects for the "Saturday Evening Post;" and every little while "Collier's Weekly" presents us with a good strong "New Thought" story. On the stage during the past two seasons "The Witching Hour" and the "Servant in the House," both New Psychology masterpieces, have played to crowded houses.

We are all aware of this great awakening, and it is not only our privilege but our duty to coming generations to take a personal interest in every phase of its many possibilities for good. One of these phases is that of healing, and this is spreading everywhere with remarkable rapidity just now. The indications are that we shall learn the secret of perfect and continuous health, and what this will mean to the race is more than tongue can tell.

Another phase is the application of practical psychology to the industrial world. We are learning to use the great powers within us in creating our own conditions, our own environments, our own career. This means that the pangs of poverty and want may be removed by all who will take advantage of the wisdom that is now at hand.

To apply the great truths of modern idealism in the building of human life is another phase of the movement, and so extremely helpful is this part of the movement proving itself to be that ideas along this line are being published broadcast throughout the world. Closely connected with this is the application of practical metaphysics to the development of the mind, talent and character, and so remarkable are the results obtained that many predict the coming of a greater race and a new social order as a consequence.

We may all accomplish what we have in view; we may all bring out the best and the greatest that is within us; we may all develop exceptional ability, remarkable talent and extraordinary genius, no matter what our work or position in life may be. There is a genius slumbering in every mind. Why not awaken this genius? Why not turn its wonderful powers to practical use and do great things in the world? Why live in a world of mere insignificance when we have the power within us to reach the greatest heights of which we ever dreamed?

This great awakening has given us a new interpretation of life, nature, the purpose of man and the meaning of existence; it is based upon a better understanding of eternal truth and makes life beautiful and rich with possibilities. From the viewpoint of this new interpretation, life is worth infinitely more than it ever was before, and what is as important, the principles upon which this new interpretation is based are daily proving themselves to be true. In considering this great awakening of mind and soul, and the new interpretation that it has produced, we are therefore face to face with one of the greatest facts that has ever appeared in the history of the world.

How to live is the problem: not in sickness, poverty, trouble and want; but in health, happiness, harmony and abundance. God is rich; the universe is overflowing with good things; then why should not man be blessed with all the good things that life can give? It is right that he should be, and the new understanding of life tells him how.

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These things are worth more to you than mere dollars; they are what you have been striving for for years. Here they are within your easy reach. Take them now—NOW before it is too late and before you say, "I am too old to learn these new things." You can get in touch with this movement by purchasing a copy of the current issue of ETERNAL PROGRESS of your newsdealer. Or send 10 cents to us and we will forward a copy together with our catalog and other interesting material about the movement. This will help you some,

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Edited by C. D. Larson

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CURRENT POETRY

The Earth Changeling

By Ethel P. Wanham

In the white twilight of the falling snow,
Like a new look on a beloved face
A mystery has come on all we know,
Old certainties of distance and of space
Familiar lines of mountain, blind and hill
Color and form are spirited away
In shadow whiteness, earth and air are still
As if in breathless sleep an angel lay
O brown earth of our common days! The soil
Of our age long defeat, success, and toil
The garment of the sorrow of the years
Slips from thy shining shoulders and appears
This exquisite, white wonder of a thing
Shown to earth children for their worshiping.

—*Appleton's Magazine* (February)

Poe's Cottage at Fordham

By John B. Tabb

Here, where to pinching penury the gloom
Of Death was wedded, came Immortal Love,
And Genius, with all the pomp thereof,
To consecrate a temple and a tomb

—*The Bookman* (January)

Quo Abeo?

By George Herbert Clarke

The flood flows down, the sails are spreading,
The destined voyage must begin;
A quiet farewell, and then, undreading,
I enter in.

But far at sea—"Sir Captain, shelter
Awaits us whither? What harbor saves?"—
Nor sound nor motion but the welter
Of heavy waves.

"Yet tell me—there shall be an ending?
Some port with hope of us is lit?
Within *some* haven we find befriending?
Ah, teach me it!

"Captain, . . . these seas . . . are not uncharted?
We voyage not in blind amaze,
Growing forever fainter hearted,
Unending days?"

No word—until I fall entreating:
"If here we wander evermore,
If there shall never be a meeting
Again, ashore—

"Oh why the vessel, why the sailing?—
Sink we to rest beneath the sea,
Unsought, unlonging, unavailing,
No more to be?"

Silence—that stings me with the daring
To spring and seize that Shape unknown:
O God—'tis *I* with whom I'm faring
Alone, alone!

—*The Dial* (January)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TCHAYKOVSKY IN PRISON

Nicholas Tchaykovsky, the aged Russian patriot who was recently released from imprisonment in the Trubetskoi Bastion in St. Petersburg, contributes the first story of his prison experiences to the New York *Independent*. The release of the Russian champion of liberty was principally due to the demands of hundreds of thousands of men and women in England, the United States, and France, and his bail of 10,000 rubles was raised largely in New York and London. In narrating the story of his arrest Tchaykovsky says, in part:

I arrived in St. Petersburg in August, 1907, and decided to make a tour through the eastern and northeastern provinces, which were the least known to me

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
It's an effective aid to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

Place Your Hand

in Thompson's Reflectoscope in a darkened room, and you will see it stand out—magnified five hundred times—on the screen. The image will not be the shadow of your hand, but a perfect picture reproducing all the vivid flesh tints.

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IT REQUIRES NO SLIDES

You can project on a screen direct from the object, post cards, book illustrations (without injury to the book), photographs, drawings and objects such as flowers, fabrics, coins, minerals and models—all in their true form and color.

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It is a scientific and high grade apparatus, and must not be confused with toys (offered under similar names). In use by the U. S., Canadian, British and Japanese government schools.

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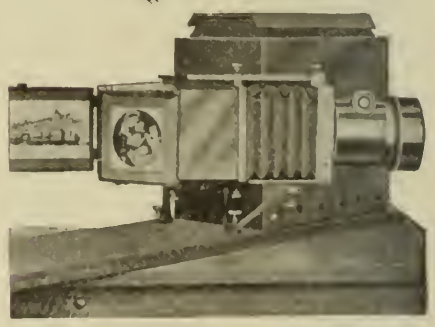

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GRAND FORKS, N. D., or
Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

for the purpose of learning and observation I knew only too well that my plans were bound to be frustrated by my arrest had I appeared at the frontier under my own name. Therefore I had provided myself with an assumed name and a false Russian passport, and safely went through those provinces by rail, by boat, and by horse-chaise I saw, heard, and learned what I wanted, all went well with me until the very eve of my departure from the capital for England On that last day I had unfortunately caught what they call here "a tail," probably through merely the accidental coincidence of having entered a house where some one else was being watched; consequently as soon as I entered the railway station the following noon I was significantly touched on the shoulder by a gendarme and arrested by order When asked for my name and passport in the gendarmerie-room of the railway-station I produced my false document, acknowledging that altho I had been residing under that name it was not my own passport. I moreover declined to reveal my identity until a formal accusation and the reason of my arrest were declared Then all my papers, packets, and luggage were ransacked, cataloged (altho not without omissions and disappearances), sealed and together with me sent under a strong escort to a preliminary prison. There I had to live for three days in an empty and dirty room temporarily converted into a prison cell, at night sleeping without undressing on a bare and hard oil cloth couch, using my fur coat as a pillow and my overcoat as a blanket.

For the first eighteen hours in this dingy prison no food was brought to him. He writes further of life in the Trubetskoi Bastion

I found myself in a spacious vaulted cell with whitewashed walls and a yellow painted floor, scantily lighted by one narrow window far above my reach in the thick wall. Here I was ordered to strip by my guards while they stood in front of me eagerly scrutinizing every motion. A prison garb had to be donned instead, rough linen, a thick loose and long coat of woolen cloth and a pair of loose leather slippers, rough pieces of the same linen for a handkerchief, a napkin and a towel completed my new wardrobe. This ceremony over, my own things were removed and I was left in the empty cell in the position of an unwilling Diogenes alone with my thoughts

My cell appeared to measure about 20x10x10 feet and allowed at least a good walking-space, ten paces one way and five the other. The entire furniture consisted of a rough iron table bracketed to the wall,

OLD AT TWENTY

Return of Youth with Proper Food.

Many persons who eat plenty never seem to be properly nourished.

That's because the food is not digested and absorbed. Much that is eaten is never taken up by the system as real food, and so the tissues simply starve and the individual may, as in a recent case, look and feel old in what should be the bloom of life, youth.

"At twenty I was prematurely old. All the health and vigor and brightness of youth had been, as it seemed, stolen from me. I went to work in the morning with slow steps and a dull head.

"My work through the day was unsatisfactory for my breakfast lay in my stomach like a hard lump. I was peevish and the gas in my stomach was very annoying. After supper I usually went to bed to toss half the night from sheer nervousness.

"This was all from indigestion—wrong eating.

"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts and I cannot describe the full benefits received from the food. It gave me back my health. It has completely restored good digestion and relieved me of my ailments. I steadily improved and am now strong and in perfect health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Gillette is kind to the face. It is a fact that with the Gillette Safety Razor you can give yourself an

easier, more satisfying shave than the best of barbers can give you.

With the GILLETTE—thousands of men shave themselves every morning whose faces would not stand the barber's oftener than twice a week.

No stropping, no honing. Any man can use it. It is the one safety razor that is safe and it is the only razor that can be adjusted for a light or a close shave.

GILLETTE Blades are packed in handsome nickel-plated boxes, hermetically sealed, sanitary, damp-proof, anti-rust and antiseptic—*unaffected by a sea voyage or any climate.*

Price per set of 12 new blades (24 cutting edges), $1.00.

Standard Set in velvet-lined, full leather case, with triple silver plated handle and 12 New-Process blades (24 cutting edges), price, $5.00.

Combination Sets, with shaving brush, soap and little accessories—handy for the traveling bag, $6.50 to $50.00.

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Burpee's "Silent Salesman" of The World's Largest Mail-Order Business in **Seeds** will be mailed Free to all who appreciate Quality in Seeds.

A book of 174 pages. It tells the *plain truth* about the Best Seeds that can be grown,—as proved at our famous FORDHOOK FARMS,—the most complete trial grounds in America. With hundreds of illustrations from photographs and carefully written descriptions, it is A SAFE GUIDE to success in the garden and should be consulted by everyone who plants seeds. Kindly *name* this paper and address

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The Electric Washer is Here!

Send at Once for FREE BOOK!

The world has been waiting for this Washer since the very beginning of Time. It's the *Electric Washer* that does the work without aid of hands. A machine that emancipates women from the work and worry of Washday. So economical to operate that the cost for Electric Power is only *2 cents a week!* So splendidly efficient that no other way of washing compares with it for quick and perfect cleansing of clothes.

The very *simplicity* of the machine is almost startling. No delicate, intricate parts. Just a simple Electric Motor attached to the simplest and most successful Washer that human skill can build.

Built in World's Largest Washer Factory

Here in Binghamton, N.Y. we have the largest washing machine factory in the world. We believe that more of our 1900 Washers (hand power) are in use today than all other washing machines combined. But we were not content to stop short of the ultimate goal of perfection.

The use of Electricity is almost universal. Electricity is the ideal Power. So we set ourselves to the task of making it do the world's washing. We have succeeded in applying Electricity to the operation of Washers. Here's the machine!

We are proud to offer to the Wives and Mothers of America the result of our years of endeavor in solving this greatest of all household problems.

The 1900 Electric Washer has been on the market a comparatively short time—*two years*. We sent them out by the hundreds, for actual tests in the homes. We paid all the expense of this introductory work. None but ourselves risked a penny.

Women Are Delighted

The 1900 Electric Washer has won golden opinions wherever it has been tried. Practically all of the machines sent out on Free Trial were afterward purchased outright. Everywhere it has been greeted as one of the greatest of labor-saving inventions.

Hundreds of users write us that they would not be without the Electric Washer for many times its cost.

"It has removed all dread of washday," writes one woman. Another says, "It solves the servant girl problem."

ALSO RUNS BY WATER MOTOR

We can furnish a Water Motor to run Washer. Only 50 pounds of water pressure necessary.

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The 1900 Electric Washer does the wringing, too. We furnish the Wringer free with every Washer. No crank to turn. Nothing to do but feed in the clothes. The Wringer is just as wonderful as the Washer.

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1900 Washer and Wringer on 30 Days' Free Trial

We pay the freight and take all the risk. You don't invest a penny. *Do four washings with it.* Try it on dainty laces; on heavy things —*anything*. Let the test be severe. See how wonderfully clean it washes. Time its work by the clock. If, after a four weeks' trial you are not convinced that it is all and more than we claim, we will take it back.

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Send first for this Book of Complete Information. Then, if you are willing to try the Washer, simply tell us to send it on. A postal brings the book by return mail, postpaid. Send for it now, while you have it on your mind.

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Or, if you live in Canada, write to the Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

The Best of Morning Tonics

The Most Delicious of All Breakfast Fruits

Atwood Grape Fruit

For the appetite that lags at breakfast-time there is no more pleasant or more effective stimulant possible than a cool, refreshing ATWOOD Grape Fruit.

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is the best to be had in grape fruit. It is the solid, thin-skinned, delectable kind, the most abundant in its juices. It provides just what the system needs in cleansing, corrective qualities to prepare it for the full enjoyment of the morning meal.

Look for the ATWOOD Trade-Mark on the wrappers. Insist on it, as it is your assurance of the perfect product.

The Atwood Company Manavista Fla

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is known everywhere as the finest grape fruit product grown. The ATWOOD Grove in Manavista, Fla., contains over 250 acres devoted exclusively to the cultivation of grape fruit on the highest scientific principles.

To serve, cut in cross sections, remove the core, and serve with or without sugar. Grape Fruit is better when served without ice. ATWOOD Grape Fruit makes the most delicious salads. Taken at night on retiring is better than any drug. Buy it by the box—it will keep for weeks.

THE ATWOOD COMPANY

KIMBALL C. ATWOOD, Pres. and Treas. — 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

an iron bedstead close to the table, also fixed to the wall and floor and always open, an electric lamp covered with a convex glass over the table in the wall; a porcelain basin fixed to the wall under a water-tap in one of the corners and last but not least an ordinary water-closet without any lid or screen. The bedstead had a thin mattress, so that the iron trellis underneath could be distinctly felt, a sheet, a blanket (or two if necessary) and a decent pillow—a small copy of the New Testament in Russian and a quart mug on the table, such were my surroundings.

Piercing the wall, 2½x3 feet thick, was the window, about 2x3 feet, with double glass framed in iron and wired to prevent doves from outside visiting the cell through the ventilators. This window admitted a very limited amount of light principally due to another external wall of the fortress of the same height as the Trubetskoi Bastion itself, arising at a distance of ten to fifteen feet from the windows of the cells of both floors, consequently only a very narrow strip of sky could be seen from the upper cell and none at all from the lower ones, as I learned subsequently, being temporarily placed in one of these lower cells. The dark brick external wall reflecting very little sunlight through the windows leaves them half dark even on bright sunny days. Moreover these lower cells are positively damp, and this, together with the darkness, must act terribly upon the nerves and the health of those who are unlucky enough to be incarcerated therein for any period over a year. (Solitary confinement in the fortress even for two years is not a rare occurrence.) Fortunately for me I was placed on the upper floor, and in order to escape rheumatics asked the authorities at the very beginning to allow me the use of my own woolen underclothing, to which I had been accustomed for the last thirty years of my life in England. This request of mine was granted, I was informed, out of regard for my age. A few months later I was even transferred into what was said to be the best and lightest corner cell in the whole bastion, where the external wall retreats from the window and leaves an open space for the southwest sun-rays.

When I entered the Trubetskoi Bastion the food allowed by the prison consisted of hot water and black rye bread in the morning, two courses of meat for dinner at noon and a pudding or stew of some kind with hot water for supper at six. All additions to this, such as tea and sugar, milk, white bread, fruit, sweets, tobacco (I did not smoke), etc., had to be ordered once a week at the prisoner's expense from shops outside. I had no reason to complain of the diet, especially as I had money and could buy all the extras that I wanted; materials were fresh and the supply sufficient, altho the cooking was somewhat indifferent.

A NEW GLIMPSE OF MR. BRISBANE

Arthur Brisbane, editor, author, philosopher, philanthropist, reformer, and stalwart athlete, altho a daily adviser of many thousands of readers, has yet kept a great part of his own personality and life from the publicity columns. A writer in *Harper's Weekly*, who spent a day with the editor of the New York *Journal* in his country home on Long Island, writes intimately of this side of Mr. Brisbane. He describes him thus:

At the first glance one is aware of the man's abounding vitality. He radiates energy. Altho he is an athlete, it is from the bulging brow and keen, strong face, that we receive the most vivid impression of strength. The top head is massive, of unusual prominence, and yet symmetrical and eloquent of force. The shrewd blue eyes are kindly in expression. They are the eyes of a benevolent fighting-man. The nose is thin, aquiline, high at the bridge. The jaws are broad and thick, the chin deep and well thrust

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

forward, the mouth rather small for so energetic a character.

He stands a trifle more than five feet ten inches in height and weighs in his riding togs about one hundred and eighty-five pounds. The build of him is all for strength and quickness. The body is long, broad, and thick, with a great depth of the high arched chest and breadth of strong, sloping shoulders, the arms long and thick, tapering to rather small but powerful hands. The legs are a trifle fine, yet well up to carrying his weight, and every movement is springy and alert, even tho the man is forty-four years old, an age at which too many Americans shudder at the suggestion of hard exercise. Any expert looking at him would believe Mike Donovan's assertion that "Mr. Brisbane is one of the hardest punchers in America to-day," as well as the old Park Row legend that he wrestled the eminent Matsada Sorakichi to a draw, and in a time of need knocked the champion of England down-stairs.

Of Mr. Brisbane's ability to turn out copy and of his methods of work we read:

Ever since his early fame as a reporter, Brisbane has been noted for turning out a tremendous lot of copy, so it was with no idle curiosity that I asked him what was the greatest number of editorials he had ever done in one day.

"Once I did thirty-two in a day," he replied. "I began in the afternoon and dictated until I was through the last one. It was a case of need."

"You had your subjects all thought out in advance, of course?"

"No; I hadn't," he answered. "I had read the papers that day as usual, and I had been looking around for a few days. It wasn't a good way to work, tho. I wouldn't do it again."

Consider the amount of labor compressed into that afternoon and evening, thirty-two editorials, averaging one thousand words apiece! And then this extraordinary man probably worked as hard as ever next day. It is that wonderful resiliency, it seems to me, which chiefly distinguishes him from all other men. Other workers can toil prodigiously on occasion, but this man does a prodigious feat, then calmly proceeds about his business as usual.

Writing editorials is only part of his daily indus-

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW

Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes:

"It is two years since we began using Postum in our house. I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache.

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum.

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully.

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad.

"She finally was induced to try Postum which she has used for over a year. She travelled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Uneeda Biscuit

What makes them the best soda crackers ever baked?

What makes them the only choice of millions?

What makes them famous as the National Biscuit?

National-Biscuit-Goodness—

Of Course!

Sold only in Moisture Proof Packages **5¢**

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BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75c. per 100 F.O.B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10 cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

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The **Superior Window Tent** is so made that while your body is enjoying the comforts of a warm room, only the face comes in contact with the crisp, out-door air, which enables you to get all the benefits derived from out-door sleeping with none of the dangers and disadvantages of sleeping in tents, on roofs or porches; no drafts; no need of heavy covers, which use up vitality. Amount of air entering can be regulated. The awning shields you from rain, snow, drafts or any other exposures. Sleep in nature's pure, fresh air and arise invigorated, refreshed and robust. For full, free particulars of this inexpensive device, which is recommended by the medical profession, address

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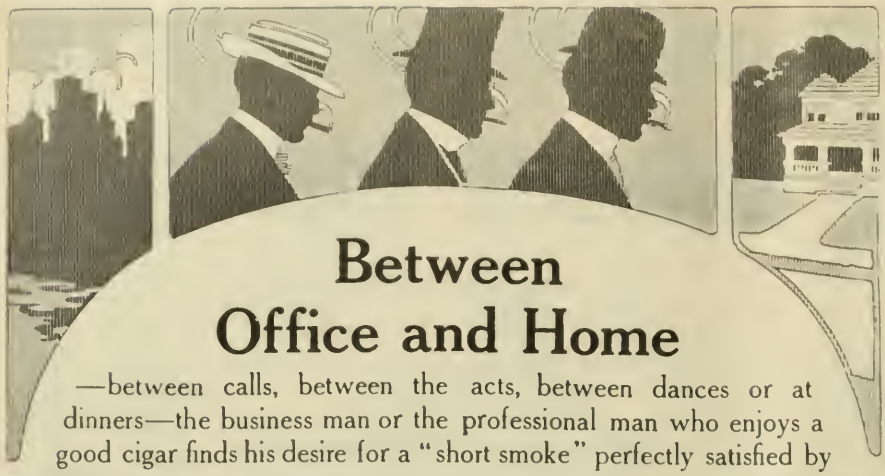
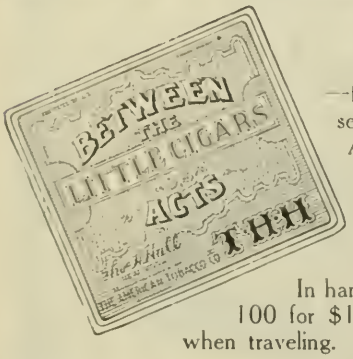


Between Office and Home

—between calls, between the acts, between dances or at dinners—the business man or the professional man who enjoys a good cigar finds his desire for a "short smoke" perfectly satisfied by

BETWEEN THE ACTS

Little Cigars



—for a whole generation the best-known and largest-selling *little* cigars in the world. Between the Acts are the original "*little cigars*" established by Thos. H. Hall, New York City, over 30 years ago. Their fine quality never varies—made of the finest selected leaf, perfectly blended, and manufactured under ideal hygienic conditions.

In handy metal boxes—10 for 10c., 50 for 50c., or 100 for $1.00—convenient for home or office use, or when traveling. Sold wherever good cigars are sold.

Send Attached Coupon for a Box FREE

In order to make you acquainted with this best of all short smokes, we will mail you a complimentary box (the regular 10c. size), if you will write your name and address on the attached coupon and send it to us. We will forward *postpaid* anywhere in the United States a box of 50 for 50c., or 100 for $1.00, upon receipt of price.

Mail this coupon *before January 30th.*

The American Tobacco Co.
Little Cigar Dept., 111 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

Name.....
Address.....
CUT ON THIS LINE
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City
In accordance with your offer in your advertisement, I would like you to send me at the above address, a complimentary box of Between the Acts Little Cigars (regular 10c. size).

"He had small skill o' horse j'iesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

try probably not one third of it. All day at the office he is occupied with the duties of managing editor of the biggest Hearst newspaper, besides advising in the conduct of the others scattered throughout the country. During political campaigns he makes many speeches. At all times he is active in the management of his large real estate holdings in Long Island, New Jersey, New York City, and elsewhere. Every winter he makes speeches at thirty or forty public dinners. All of these activities do not tire him. On the contrary, he would be very tired if he should give them up.

It has been said that Brisbane disdains the artifices of the elocutionist and that is true, yet there is such a power of sincerity in him that he takes complete possession of the mind of every hearer. For example, when he recently addressed the Pilgrims after the dinner they gave in honor of Lord Northcliffe, he was surrounded on every hand by enemies. That is, many of the men present were the most successful members of the wealthy class he so often attacks in his editorials. One could feel their cold hostility in the air. Within a minute after the beginning of Brisbane's speech one could see that he had captured the sympathy of his audience. After a time he said—and meant it—"I am keeping you too long." He was answered with a hearty chorus of "No, no! Go on!" that made the walls quiver. Everything he said was in opposition to the beliefs of his hearers, yet when he finished they applauded him cordially and long.

HOW THE WOMEN SAVED JUDGE LINDSEY'S COURT

Just how the women of Denver succeeded in saving Judge Lindsey's Juvenile court, has recently been told by Lucy I. Harrington, who was an active worker in the campaign. The victory which was won against the strenuous opposition of both the Republican and Democratic machines, was principally due to the tireless energy of the woman canvassers who went about from door to door "buttonholing" Denver's housewives. The writer explains the situation further in *The World To-day* (January).

My experience is typical of all. I am a business woman, had never canvassed before, and really shrank from the rebuffs I fancied I should receive, but the need for help appealed to me and the money paid, tho only $2.50 a day, protected me from loss, and I started out.

My precinct is in the southern part of Denver, is five blocks wide by eight blocks long, and contains over seven hundred registered voters. To reach them necessitated miles of walking. I started in the most sparsely built portion. To my great relief, I found that the blunt statement, "I am working for Judge Lindsey," was met by an instant smile. Busy women, called from the washtub with dripping hands or from the preparation of a meal, would meet my request for two minutes to tell about his candidacy with an invitation to "Come in. Excuse me a minute till I set up my beans" (or "take off the boiler"). Then two minutes were given graciously. I avoided partizanship, told of his having been a nominee on all tickets only a few years before, and of the fact that the bitter factional fights in both parties were responsible for his running independently, and appealed to the woman to "scratch" her ballot by marking an X after Judge Lindsey's name. It was made plain that this would not cause her ballot to be thrown out, an idea that accounts for the great number of "straight" ballots.

One pleasant faced mother came to the door and her baby's protest could be heard close at hand, yet she smiled as I protested I would take only a moment to ask her to help the Judge. She took the card, when splash! went two bare feet on the floor of the bathroom near by. She opened a door with the emphatic command to "Get back into that tub this minute."

"You see," she laughed, "I have two rampant boys in the bathtub and a baby crying, but I know about the Judge and I'll surely vote for him. There's the card signed, you'll excuse me, I know," and I hurried away convinced then of the Judge's election, if only his friends could be reached, instructed, and

reminded again, at the last minute, to scratch for Lindsey.

Often women said, "We have never voted here before—we came from the East only last year, but we heard of Judge Lindsey before we came here and will be glad to help him. I am glad you have come to tell me how." Frequently I received hearty thanks for calling.

To be sure I met some women who "took no interest in politics" and were not registered, but a large number of these told me they really would like to vote for the Judge, that he was the only man on the ticket they cared about, and to all such women I gave the advice to register next time. It did not oblige one to vote, but if for any reason one wished to vote by the time election day came she would be ready and able.

About one-half of those who responded favorably signed the cards. Many refused, saying they never signed anything. Some said they worked for people who did not like the Judge and it would not do for them to be known to favor him. This response came from many whose husbands were employees of a certain public-service corporation, and the returns showed that these women and their husbands actually voted the ticket this corporation ordered, but they scratched for Lindsey.

SHEAR WIT

Candid.—A summer visitor who was trying a horse, the property of a New-Hampshire farmer, with a view to buying him, noticed that after driving a few miles the animal pulled very hard, requiring a firm hand and constant watching. "Do you think this is just the horse for a lady to drive?" he inquired doubtfully.

"Well," answered the owner, with an air of great candor, "I must say I shouldn't really want to be the husband of the woman who could drive that horse."—*Christian Register.*

He Understood.—The Guatemalan minister, as he was leaving a recent reception in Washington, said to the man who called the carriages: "Call the carriage of the Guatemalan minister. You understand, the Guatemalan minister." "Yes, sir; understand perfectly, sir," he replied, and then shouted "The carriage for the watermelon minister!"—*Christian Register.*

An English Slip.—A little story which has just found its way across the Atlantic from an English country house tells of the recent slip made by a new and nervous butler in serving his master, a duke, at the luncheon table. Quiet, respectful, and assiduous, he proffered a dish with the insinuating query: "Cold grace, your grouse?" The slip is so obviously natural that doubtless the tale is true.—*Christian Register.*

Not the Point.—He—"If you refuse me I shall blow out my brains."

She—"Impossible."

He—"Maybe you don't believe I have a pistol."

She—"Oh, I dare say you have the pistol, all right."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Truth.—"See here. That horse you sold me runs away, kicks, bites, strikes, and tries to tear down the stable at night. You told me that if I got him once I wouldn't part with him for $1,000."

"Well, you wont."—*Lutheran Observer.*

His Affliction.—A teacher had told a class of juvenile pupils that Milton, the poet, was blind. The next day she asked if any of them could remember what Milton's great affliction was. "Yes'm," replied one little fellow, "he was a poet."—*Universalist Leader.*

No Market—Cholly—"Doctor, I want something for my head."

Dr. Gruffly—"My dear fellow, I wouldn't take it for a gift."—*Universalist Leader.*

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Part of Original Underwriting of $3,858,000

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The Cannon Roared.—While campaigning in his home State, Speaker Cannon was once inveigled into visiting the public schools of a town where he was billed to speak.

In one of the lower grades, an ambitious teacher called upon a youthful Demosthenes to entertain the distinguished visitor with an exhibition of amateur oratory. The selection attempted was Byron's "Battle of Waterloo," and just as the boy reached the end of the first paragraph, Speaker Cannon suddenly gave vent to a violent sneeze.

"'But, hush! hark!'" declaimed the youngster—"'a deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Did ye hear it?'"

The visitors smiled, and a moment later the second sneeze—which the Speaker was vainly trying to hold back—came with increased violence.

"But hark" (bawled the boy)—"that heavy sound
breaks in once more,
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!
Arm! arm! it is the cannon's opening roar!"

This was too much, and the laugh that broke from the party swelled to a roar when "Uncle Joe" chuckled: "Put up your weapons, children; I won't shoot any more."—*Success.*

The Charity of Youth.—Not long after the Chelsea fire some children in Newton, Mass., held a charity fair, by which $18 were realized. This they forwarded to the rector of a certain Boston church, who had taken a prominent part in the relief work, with a letter which read somewhat as follows: "We have had a fair and made $18. We are sending it to you. Please give it to the Chelsea sufferers. Yours truly, etc. P. S.—We hope the suffering is not all over."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Clear Instance.—SAPLEIGH—"Queer fellahs, these poets. There's the one, for instance, who speaks of 'an aching void.' Now, how can there be an aching void?"

MISS BLUNT—"Have you never had a headache, Mr. Sapleigh?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Criminal Negligence.—"Did you ever make a serious mistake in a prescription?"

"Never but once," answered the drug clerk, as a gloomy look passed over his face. "I charged a man thirty cents for a prescription instead of thirty-five."—*Washington Star.*

Insane.—HOWARD—"He's crazy on the subject of aerial navigation."

HATTIE—"A balloonatic."—*Catholic News.*

Probably the Latter.—When a man's wife laughs at his jokes they are pretty good—or else she is.—*Universalist Leader.*

A Rare Judge.—Teacher asked her scholars for some very long sentences. One boy wrote: "Imprisonment for life."—*Driftwood.*

Up to Him.—"Do you think you can manage with my salary of $12 a week, darling?" he asked, after she had said yes.

"I'll try, Jack," replied she. "But what will you do?"—*Universalist Leader.*

The Real Thing. "My furs are like those!" exclaimed little Louise, while walking through the store.

"Why," exclaimed the mother, "you have no furs of any kind!"

"Yes I have," protested the child, "and they are lined with kittens, too."—*Lutheran Observer.*

Kindred Associations.—"I wonder what attractions that woman over there has for Mr. Bangs?"

"The attraction of association, probably. She is a grass widow and he has hay fever."—*Baltimore American.*

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A Quiet Affair.—A prominent lawyer of Vicksburg, Miss., who, after two months of widowhood, took unto himself another spouse, was very indignant when he read in one of the local papers the following notice of his marriage:

"The wedding was very quiet, owing to a recent bereavement in the bridegroom's family."—*Catholic News.*

Fully Explained.—OLD LADY (rather deaf)—"Are you any relation to a Mr. Green?"

GREEN—"I am Mr. Green."

OLD LADY—"Ah! Then that explains the extraordinary resemblance."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

At a Party.—HE—"My dear, I have a splitting headache. Can't you manage to get rid of these people?"

SHE—"I can't very well show them to the door."

HE—"Certainly not; but you can show yourself at the piano."—*Figaro* (Paris).

The Reason.—HE—"I can not express to you my gratitude for your kindness in giving me the first dance last evening."

SHE—"Well, you see, it was a charity ball."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Happy Pupil.—PUPIL (to private tutor)—"Teacher, my hour is up."

TEACHER—(who has just become engaged)—"I am so happy to-day, my boy, that I am going to give you an extra half-hour free!"—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Rural Diplomacy.—"Judgin' from the price ye charged me, neighbor, ye put three gallon uv m'lasses in a two-gallon jug. Naow I ain't b'grudgin' the money, but I don't cal-late ter hev the jug stretched."—*Judge.*

In Character.—WIFE—"Is there any difference between a fort and a fortress?"

HUSBAND—"Not much, except, of course, that a fortress must be harder to silence!"—*Lippincott's.*

All of One Kind.—"Have your poems been read by many people?"

"Certainly—about twenty publishers that I know of."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Compromise.—CORPULENT SUITOR (on his knees)—"If you will not accept my offer, at least help me up."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Dust.—A sign hung in a conspicuous place in a store in Lawrence:

"Man is made of dust. Dust settles. Are you a man?"—*Boston Record.*

He Knew.—"Doctor," said the convalescent, smiling weakly, "you may send in your bill any day now."

"Tut, tut!" replied the M.D., silencing his patient with a wave of his hand. "You're not strong enough yet."—*Leslie's Weekly.*

The more you know about the inside of the cigar business the more you will appreciate the cigar values I offer.

Here is a photograph of the *inside* of two cigars—the one on the left, a cigar picked at random from a box bought from a dealer. The one on the right a Shivers' Panatela. Note the difference. The first is a machine-made cigar and has a filler of "cuttings" or "scraps." Not only makes a bad smoking cigar with poor drawing qualities but goodness only knows *what* those "scraps" are, or *where* they have come from. They are the by-product of the cigar manufacturing business. I *sell* mine.

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Not Mutual.—FATHER—"I cannot give you my daughter, my dear sir, I am mighty particular in such things."

SUITOR—"Oh pshaw! Now I am not in the least so."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

A Bit of Nature.—Boss—"When you told that new clerk that he'd have to hump himself if he expected to hold his job, how did he take it?"

DEPARTMENT MANAGER—"He got his back up right away."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Speculating on the Market.—"How is your rich uncle, Tommy?"

"Very ill; I'm afraid he won't last long."

"Then you can lend me that ten dollars I asked you for last week."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Realism.—"Your story has considerable verve, rattle, dash, and go, yet it breaks down in spots."

"Well, what do you want in an auto story?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Must Be.—SHE (on the Atlantic liner)—"Did you observe the great appetite of that stout man at dinner?"

HE—"Yes; he must be what they call a stowaway."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Unfortunate.—DENTIST (to assistant)—"I think I heard a patient in the waiting-room."

ASSISTANT—"Yes, but I can't bring him in. He's turned the key on the inside."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 8.—Vessels in the second division of the Atlantic battle-ship fleet sail from Port Said.

January 10.—The Italian House of Deputies passes the Government's relief measures, with five dissenting votes; the Government is criticized for declaring a state of siege in the devastated regions.

January 12.—Turkey accepts the offer of Austria-Hungary of $10,500,000 and certain concessions as indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

January 14.—Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky dies at St. Petersburg.

Two hundred and forty men are entombed by explosions of a coal-mine at Veszprin, Hungary.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 8.—President Roosevelt makes public a letter to Senator Hale, on the operations of the Secret Service, and charges that Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was involved in a land deal in Oregon.

The Perkins resolution recommending that the President's remarks on the Secret Service be laid on the table, is adopted by the House by a vote of 211 to 36.

January 11.—Mr. Tillman replies to President Roosevelt's charges, admitting the facts, but denying any criminal or improper conduct.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce sign a treaty providing for settlement of questions in dispute between the United States and Canada.

The Interstate Commerce Commission submits to Congress its twenty second annual report.

General

January 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces a call on national bank depositories for approximately $25,000,000.

The eight nightriders convicted of the murder of Captain Quentin Ranken are sentenced at Union City, Tennessee; six receive the death penalty, and two imprisonment for twenty years.

January 10.—Nineteen men are killed by an explosion of coal gas in the Leiter mine at Ziegler, Illinois.

January 12.—The Tennessee Senate passes the State-wide prohibition bill.

January 13.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland is elected to the United States Senate by the Ohio legislature.

Professor A. L. Lowell is chosen to succeed Dr. Eliot as president of Harvard University.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"J. D. H.," Portsmouth, O.—"Does not the placing of the modifying adverb 'only' before or after the verb modified make a vital difference in the meaning of a sentence?"

Rules for the correct use of "only" are chiefly instructive as showing the present impracticability of reducing English usage to rule. In general, any position of "only" that results in ambiguity or reference is of course faulty. Yet in the writings of even the best authors the word may be found in every possible position with reference to the words it is meant to restrict, and considerations of rhythm or euphony often give to it the worst possible place for indicating the meaning intended. Some years ago a critic showed that, by the principles of permutation, a short paragraph of a noted English writer, containing several "onlys," might have any one of about 5,000 meanings. Sometimes the position commonly given the word by writers is the one universally condemned by the critics; as, "He *only* painted ten pictures," for "He painted *only* ten pictures," or (for greater emphasis), "He painted ten pictures *only*." In written discourse the principles of rhetorical construction aid in guarding against faulty usage. In spoken language the relations of "only" and similar words in the sentence are indicated to a great extent by stress and tone of voice, but in written language these relations must be conveyed by the position of the word. The general rule, so far as any rule can be given, is to *place the "only" next to the word or phrase to be qualified, arranging the rest of the sentence so that no word or phrase that the word might be regarded as qualifying shall adjoin it on the other side.* The sentence "*Only* his mother spoke to him" is not ambiguous, for the word "only" must apply to the succeeding phrase "his mother." "His mother *only* spoke to him" is ambiguous in written language, but in speech the inflection would show whether the "only" referred to "his mother" or to "spoke." "His mother spoke *only* to him" would scarcely be ambiguous, because "only" is rarely used in prose immediately after a verb that it qualifies. Yet for absolute clearness "His mother spoke to him *only*" would be better. It will be thus seen that in applying the rule the circumstances of each particular case must be carefully considered.

"F. D.," Denver, Colo.—"Please inform me if the word 'as' is permissible in the sentence: 'I am not *as* tired *as* you imagine,' or if one should use 'so.'"

There is a shade of difference in the meanings of "as . . . as" and "as . . . so," as strictly used in comparisons, which is often neglected. "So . . . as" suggests that, in the comparison of the person or things mentioned, there is present in the mind of the speaker a consciousness of a considerable degree of the quality considered; "as . . . as" does not carry this impression. In "John is not *as* tall *as* James" there is no implication that the speaker regards either John or James as tall; there is merely a comparison of their heights. So, too, in "John is not *as* old *as* James" there is merely a comparison of ages. But if one says "John is not *so* tall *as* James," tho the "so" is not emphasized, there is understood usually to be a reference more or less distinct to something uncommon in the height of James as compared with the stature of other men or of other boys of his age; the speaker regards James as being *tall*. "John is not *so* old *as* James" suggests that, in some relation or other, James is thought of as being old; as in "James is taller than John." "Yes, but my boy is not *so old as* yours."

In affirmative sentences "so . . . as" can not properly be used except in certain restricted constructions, and where the quality referred to is to be emphasized. It occurs oftenest in sentences that, tho affirmative in form, carry a negative suggestion. While "as . . . as" is merely comparative, "so . . . as" places emphasis on the comparison. Therefore, which of the two forms shall be used must depend upon what the speaker intends to say.

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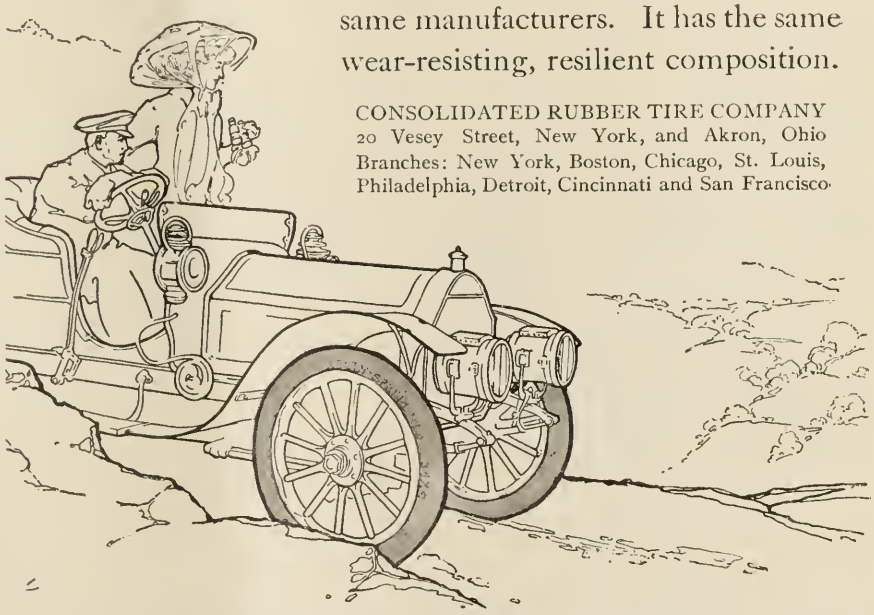

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Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 5 NEW YORK, JANUARY 30, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 980

TOPICS OF THE DAY

CALIFORNIA'S INTERMITTENT YELLOW PERIL

MR. ROOSEVELT'S successful appeal to Governor Gillett for the hold-up of anti-Japanese legislation in California, is a good sample of legitimate Presidential intervention for the national welfare, remarks one editorial writer. The proposed legislation, it will be remembered, aimed to segregate Oriental children in separate schools, provide separate quarters of towns and cities for Oriental residents, and bar Orientals from directorates of California corporations. The President's appeal was the sequel to Ambassador Takahira's formal protest against the proposed legislation on the virtual ground that it would amount to an act of bad faith on the part of the United States. On the receipt of the President's telegram and letter Governor Gillett had the bills held up and later issued a statement of his own conviction "that no anti-Japanese legislation would be enacted at the present session of the California legislature." In the mean time the attention of the whole country has been called to the fact that the race problem on the Pacific coast still bristles with possibilities of mischief. Some think that the peril of California's embroiling us in a foreign war is worse than the Japanese peril to California.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter, which only partly conceals the fear that continued agitation along anti-Japanese lines may end in rupture between the two nations, is in part as follows:

"I am greatly concerned over the anti-Japanese bills which are apparently going through or are on their way through the California legislature. They are in every sense most unfortunate. At last we have in first-class working order the arrangement which with such difficulty we succeeded in getting through two years ago. The Japanese Government are obviously acting in entire good faith. During the six months ending October 31 last, the total number of Japanese who have come to the mainland of the United States has been 2,074, and the total number who have left has been 3,281. In other words, the whole object nominally desired by those who wish to prevent the incoming of Japanese laborers has been achieved.

"More Japanese are leaving the country than are coming in, and by present indications, in a very few years the number of Japanese here will be no greater than the number of Americans in Japan; that is, the movement will be as normal in one case as in the other, which is just what we desire. There is, therefore, no shadow of excuse for an action which will simply produce great irritation and may result in upsetting the present agreement and throwing open the whole situation again.

"These agitators have themselves to thank if trouble comes from what they do, if there is a fresh influx of Japanese hither. They hamper the national Government in what it has now so efficiently accomplished—the agreement by peaceful means, and through the friendly initiative of the Japanese Government, to keep Japanese immigrants out of the United States, save as Americans themselves visit Japan. Is it not possible to get the legislature to realize the great unwisdom from the standpoint of the country at large, and above all from the standpoint of California, of what is being done?"

The personal intervention by the President has received almost universal commendation from the editorial writers, and the statement of the President that "nothing pending in Congress is of half the importance of the Japanese-California question," has met with similar argeement. "We find the spirit in which President Roosevelt has made his stand against the California mischief-makers entirely commendable," says the New York *Evening Post;* and the New York *Globe* believes that both "the Governor of California and the President of the United States are to be congratulated for the promptness and vigor of their action." "The intervention by the President is unusual, but not a bit more so than the efforts of California to nullify United States treaty rights by local law," says the Hartford *Courant*, and it is this latter phase of the incident which seems to have caused the strongest indignation in the press. Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

"The statesmen of California should not forget that while they are Californians they are also Americans, and that a matter of national, not merely local, policy is embraced in their attitude toward the Japanese. As a nation the people have shown their friendship for the Japanese. As a national question the President has handled our differences with Japan. It is gratuitous, unprovoked, and unnecessary that California should now take the chance of undoing all that has been so well done. Japan has been most gracious in her dealings with the United States on the subject of the Japanese in the United States. Her Government has voluntarily made a great concession to American prejudices by forbidding the Japanese to emigrate from their native soil to the United States. That policy seemed thorough enough and radical enough to solve the whole difficulty and to please all Americans, Californians as well as others. It is inconceivable that California, under the circumstances, should, by resorting to drastic, harassing, and wholly unnecessary legislation, arbitrarily and without proper provocation spoil the fine adjustment of questions that has been made. The rest of the country should be considered a bit, as well as the high matter of national policy. Everywhere Americans hope that California will defeat the proposed legislation."

Likewise the New York *Mail* is convinced that—

"It is time the sovereignty of the nation and its foreign relations were safeguarded by something more stable than a 'gentlemen's agreement' between the Governor of a State and the President, or than the mere pressure of outside public opinion bearing on that State, as the President suggests. Congress can, and should, pass laws that would do this."

On the other hand, however, some of the press take a more sympathetic view of California's attitude. "Sacramento is not

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

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required, in matters of lawmaking, to take orders from Washington," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; and the New York *Commercial* remarks:

"From a strictly national standpoint President Roosevelt may understand the Japanese-American situation better than the people of California do. But the people of California presumably know

"GO EASY THERE, BOY!"
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

much better than he what is good for California and Californians; they are at least to be credited with knowing what they want themselves, no matter what may be the attitude of the national Government or of the other States toward that want. They are acting with their eyes open, and their chosen lawmakers are not lacking in intelligence, judgment, or foresight. The President's statement of the situation nationally and his arguments on it are apparently fair and logical. But it is in no sense a part of his official duty or comporting with the functions of his position to interfere in the orderly conduct of legislation in California or in any other State."

Dispatches from Japan have contained ominous quotations from the Japanese press. The New York *Herald* quotes from the *Hochi* an editorial entitled "Don't Anger Us." The editorial is addrest to the American Ambassador. After recalling the intolerable abuse of the Japanese at the time of the school question in California, it expresses its "fears that sooner or later repeated insults will compel Japan to resort to a determined policy of self-protection," and goes on to say:

"Japan's yielding attitude rather seemed to tie her hands and augment the restriction of rights enjoyed by all civilized Powers. Considering the fleet's visit, American generosity toward our exposition and the visits of commissions of business men, it is highly desirable to find a cure for the malady which has attacked our good relations.

"This is an admirable opportunity to prove your true sentiments and practise forbearance. Despite the hostility evidenced not only by the California bill but by the agitation to amend the Immigration Law by Congress, the *Hochi* does not credit the rumor that the American Government is the instigator of the latter.

"The *Hochi* does not attach much value to the Government's attitude toward California. We do not desire to split hairs or make fine distinctions between Federal and State conditions, but the fact remains that there has been no result save the constant cry to Washington to check California.

"The *Hochi* appeals to the President and people of America. Altho the Japanese still believe the magnanimity displayed in the past will continue, the ceaseless affronts are exhausting our boundless patience. For the sake of peace in the Pacific don't anger us."

THE CALL FOR MORE BIG WAR-SHIPS

VERY little dissatisfaction appears in the newspapers over the bisection of the Administration's naval program by Congress. Four battle-ships of 26,000 tons each were asked; two are given. These will be larger and more powerful than any war craft now afloat, altho there is no guaranty that by the time they are completed some other Power may not have equaled or surpassed them. England, for example, we are reminded, can build a battle-ship far more quickly than we can, so that when these two ships go into commission, the British may have others of later design and greater efficiency. The New York *Herald*, which is one of the leading big-navy advocates, deprecates the act of Congress thus:

"The fateful cut and thrust at the battle-ships was, of course, not unexpected, for the committee, even with the best intentions, must have been sorely harassed by divergent theories and been affected by the financial condition and by desires to get even with the Administration that have savagely sharpened the temper of Congress. . . . . .

"The new battle-ships are to be 26,000 tons in displacement—a very healthy and appropriate growth. With the good qualities they will embody and the evils they will eliminate, these should carry us in their particular class, tho not in relative strength, to the forefront of sea effort. Possibly they may give us third place in the naval hierarchy.

"Unfortunately two ships do not constitute a fighting group, and had four—or, even better as an economic truth, six—of this design been ordered we would have owned a homogeneous and an incomparable division for the maintenance of peace and prosperity and for the fortified assertion that arbitration is the true solvent of international difficulties. For lucklessly, arbitration naked and unashamed is a mere spinning of phrases unless—always unless—it is supported by arguments that really count."

The "folly of reckless naval expansion" is roundly condemned, however, by the New York *World*, which believes that the policy of the Roosevelt Administration "is one of lavish extravagance in the direction of militarism and martial display." The most remarkable protest, however, comes in the form of a statement issued over the signatures of the following men and women:

Charles Francis Adams, Jane Addams, Samuel Bowles, John Graham Brooks, Andrew Carnegie, James Duncan, President Faunce, of Brown University, A. B. Farquhar, Edwin Ginn, Washington Gladden, Edward Everett Hale, William D. Howells, Chester Holcombe, Prof. William James, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, President Jordan of Leland Stanford University, Bishop William N. McVickar, Marcus Marks, N. O. Nelson, Gen. William J. Palmer, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, George Foster Peabody, Bliss Perry, Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, Prof. William G. Sumner, Lincoln Steffens, Ida M. Tarbell, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, President

THE CARELESS LION AND THE RESOURCEFUL NATURALIST—

Thompson of the State University of Ohio, Booker T. Washington, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College, and others.

These distinguished signers give "thirty reasons why the Navy of the United States should not be enlarged," from which we quote the following:

"(1) Because we have fought foreign foes, English, Spanish, and Mexican, only six years in the 125 years since the Revolution. In every foreign war we made the first attack. With less danger from attack than any other nation, we are now spending more for past war and preparation for future war than any other nation in the world.

"(2) Because our extent of coast-line has little relation to danger from attack. . . . . .

"(7) Because our three foreign wars since 1781, which lasted only six years, cost in life, all told, in battle, nothing comparable with our reckless slaughter by accidents every year in time of peace. The $60,000,000 increase of the Navy asked for last year, if spent in fighting disease, ignorance, waste, and wickedness at home, probably could save as much life and property as all our foreign and civil wars have cost. In five years we have lost alone by fire, largely preventable, $1,200,000,000. In four years we have killed, by accident, largely preventable, 80,000 more than were killed on both sides in the four years of civil war.

"(8) Because we are already spending over 65 per cent. of the nation's revenue in payment for past war and in preparation for future war, and have but one-third of our national revenue left for judicial and executive departments, coast guard, lighthouses, quarantine, custom-houses, post-offices, census, waterways, forestry, consular and diplomatic service, and all other constructive work. . . . . .

"(9) Because our Navy is already so large as to incite other nations to increase theirs. Our naval increase was quoted last year in the French Assembly as an argument for a French increase. This senseless rivalry is driving certain would-be customers of ours toward bankruptcy. . . . . .

"(29) Because by lowering excessive tariffs and thus promoting commercial fraternity we could do more for peace than through intimidation by armaments."

Accompanying the House Committee's report on the Naval Appropriation Bill, which contains the provision authorizing the new ships, is a statement outlining the naval building programs of the chief foreign Powers for the year 1908–9. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*:

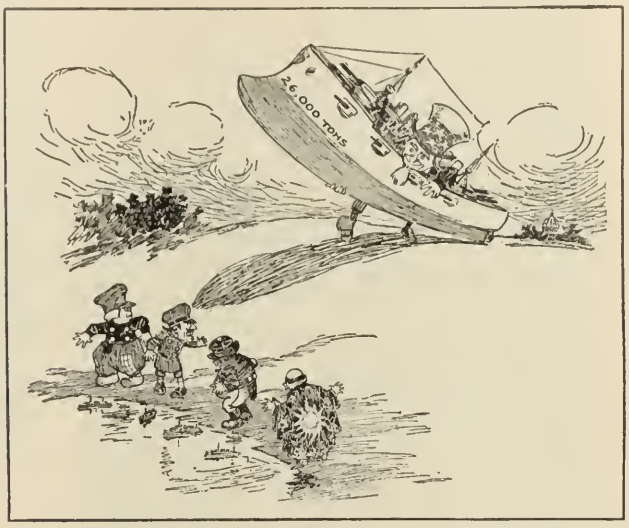
"It shows that during the last year the policy of building battleships of large displacement and high speed, with main-battery guns of the largest caliber, has been universally continued, and all navies are now engaged in or have authorized the construction of such vessels, the list including England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Japan, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, besides the United States.

"The displacements of the later battle-ships range from 19,000 to 22,000 tons at designed displacement; the number of large-caliber guns mounted varies from ten to twelve, and the torpedo defense, or lesser batteries, consist of calibers ranging from four to six inches. While England, Germany, and Japan are also building so-called armored cruisers of the *Invincible* type, mounting 12-inch guns (11-inch or 12-inch in Germany), these are really fast battle-ships in which protection has been in a measure sacrificed to speed.

"In addition to these fighting-ships intended for the line of battle, all navies are building scouts or unarmored cruisers of displacements ranging from 3,500 to 5,000 tons, lightly armed but of very high speed, 23 to 26 knots, as well as torpedo craft, which term includes destroyers, torpedo-boats, and submarines.

"England is now building a number of destroyers of more than 900 tons displacement, with 33 to 35 knots speed, besides a new type of about 900 tons which will have considerably less speed, about 27 knots, but with much improved seagoing qualities.

"Germany is building destroyers of about 650 tons displacement



WELL! WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?
—Farren in the Boston *Herald*.

and 30 to 33 knots speed; and Japan is reported to be building a destroyer of 1,100 tons and 35 knots speed.

"Submarines are being built in all countries, and here again the tendency is toward increase in size and speed."

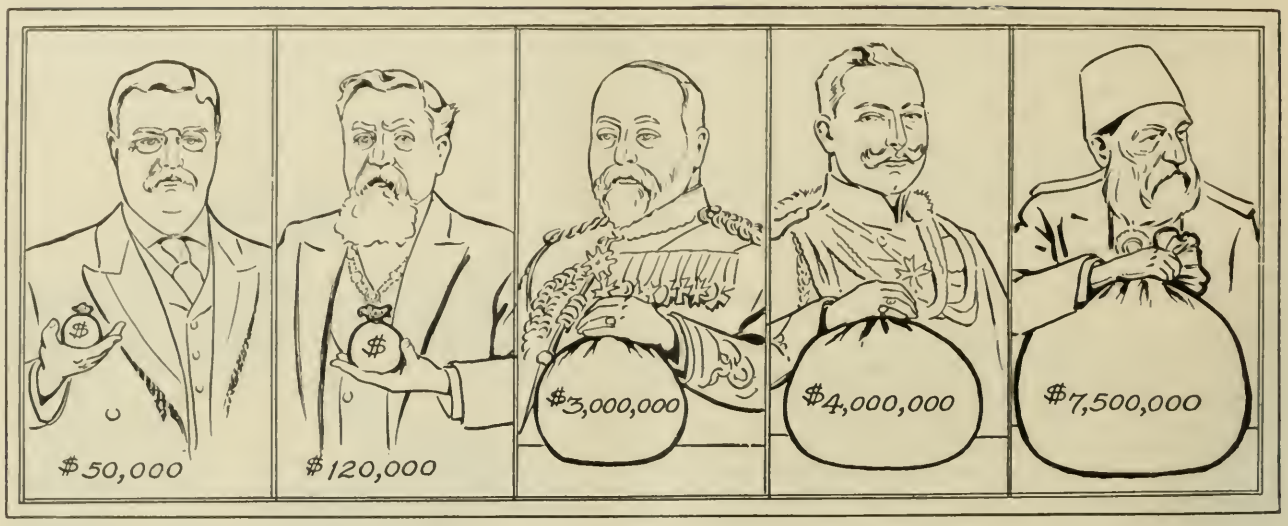
The full program recommended by the House Committee authorizes two battle-ships of 26,000 tons displacement, $19,000,000, five torpedo-boat destroyers, $4,000,000, three colliers, $3,600,000, four submarines, $2,000,000, and one sub-surface boat, $400,000.

UNMASKING AN INFANT MONOPOLY

"THE people of this country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience," asserts President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress accompanying his veto of a too generous water-power franchise bill. Already, he states, some thirteen large concerns are known to control 19 per cent. of all the water-power now used by power plants in the United States, while there is some evidence that they really control 33 per cent. This astonishing consolidation, he says, has taken place practically within the last five years, and is part of a deliberate and far-sighted scheme. Unless the movement, still in its infancy, is controlled, Congress is warned that "the history of the oil industry will be repeated in the hydro-electric power industry, with results far more oppressive and disastrous for the people." The full significance of the situation is revealed in the further statement that "a single generation will see the exhaustion of our natural resources of oil and gas and such a rise in the price of coal as will make the price of electrically transmitted water-power a controlling factor in transportation, in manufacturing, and in household lighting and heating." Most of the country's water-power is

A POSSIBLE INCIDENT OF THE AFRICAN HUNT.

—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES. KING EDWARD. EMPEROR WILLIAM. ABDUL-HAMID.

THE EFFECT OF THE ABSENCE OF A WAGE SCALE.

still undeveloped, and still under national or State control. Says the President:

"To give away without conditions, this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it, our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest prices which 'the traffic will bear.' They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests entrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested rights' and strengthened by every defense which money can buy and the ingenuity of able corporation lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may and very probably will have become a consolidated interest, controlled from the great financial centers, dictating the terms upon which the citizen can conduct his business or earn his livelihood, and not amenable to the wholesome check of local opinion."

The particular bill which incurred the Presidential veto and called forth these remarks granted to William H. Standish the unconditional right to dam the James River, in Missouri, for the purpose of generating electric power. As in his similar veto of the Rainy River Dam Bill of last spring, the President insists that such concessions must be so qualified as to leave the ultimate control of the privileges granted in the hands of the nation. Thus no perpetual franchises should be granted, and the Government should charge the grantee a license fee, which, tho nominal at the outset, can in the future be adjusted so as to secure a control in the public's interest. As to the power of Congress to impose such conditions, the President says:

"My reason for believing that the Federal Government in granting a license to dam a navigable river has the power to impose any conditions it finds necessary to protect the public, including a charge and a limitation of the time, is that its consent is legally essential to an enterprise of this character. It follows that Congress can impose conditions upon its consent."

There are rumors, however, that Congress, in its present mood, will pass the bill as it stands, in the face of the President's veto. In which case, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail*, "Congress will make the President a present of a weapon against it which will be bigger than any stick he has yet wielded." Whatever may be the feeling of Congress in this matter, the press seem to be with the President. Thus the Chicago *Record-Herald*, the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, the Rochester *Post-Express*, the Detroit *Journal*, and the Boston *Transcript* agree heartily that Congress should not give away, in perpetuity and without compensation or control, the nation's water-power privileges. Says *The Transcript*:

"The United States Senate has never agreed with Roosevelt on the water-power program, altho individuals in it have espoused his cause. The Senate Committee on Commerce has dismissed the idea as 'a new departure from the policy heretofore pursued in respect to legislation authorizing the construction of such dams.' The fact that the proposed policy is new the President does not regard as a sufficient argument against its adoption. It is somewhat significant that so soon after the Secret-Service affair he has the temerity to present the difference between his views and those of the other House of Congress. But in this controversy Mr. Roosevelt can well afford to write his policy on the records, as exprest in repeated vetoes, and let history decide what it thinks of the American people of this generation if it allows him to be overridden."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, while it thinks the President's picture of a future water-power monopoly overdrawn, admits that the policy he advocates in regard to water franchises is "a sound and prudent one." Says the New York *Globe*:

"Heretofore the objection to damming waters for the creation of electrical power has chiefly been on sentimental and esthetic grounds. But the economic argument is stronger and capable of wider application. The use of the moving streams whose movement will create the motive power of the future, when the supplies of coal are less, must be strictly controlled and regulated by the public."

RAISING THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY

NEARLY every one seems to be willing that the President's pay should be raised to $100,000 a year and that the salaries of the Vice-President, Speaker, and Federal judges should be largely increased, if the press comment is any indication. The proposition now before Congress is that instead of the present $50,000, plus $25,000 for traveling expenses the President shall have $100,000; that the Vice-President and Speaker shall have $15,000 each, instead of $12,000; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $15,000, instead of $13,000; the associate justices $14,500, instead of $12,500; the circuit judges $9,000, instead of $7,000; and the district judges $8,000, instead of $6,000. The Chicago *Evening Post*, in recommending the increase in Presidential pay, declares that "the worry of the thing is worth a hundred thousand, let alone the work of it," and the New York *Commercial* thinks the increase entirely too little. The New York *Tribune*, whose editor is spending many times his salary as Ambassador to the Court of St. James in keeping up the dignity of that position, thinks the President's pay should certainly be raised; and the New York *Sun*, whose editor has recently fallen under Presidential displeasure, remarks that President Roosevelt ought to have had the increased salary to pay for his enormous wine bills! In con-

HOW THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE LEFT THE WATERFRONT AT REGGIO.

LOCATING IMPRISONED SURVIVORS AT BAGNARA BY THEIR CRIES.

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FISSURES IN THE EARTH AT MESSINA.

THIS WAS A STREET IN REGGIO.

MORE SCENES IN THE EARTHQUAKE DISTRICT.

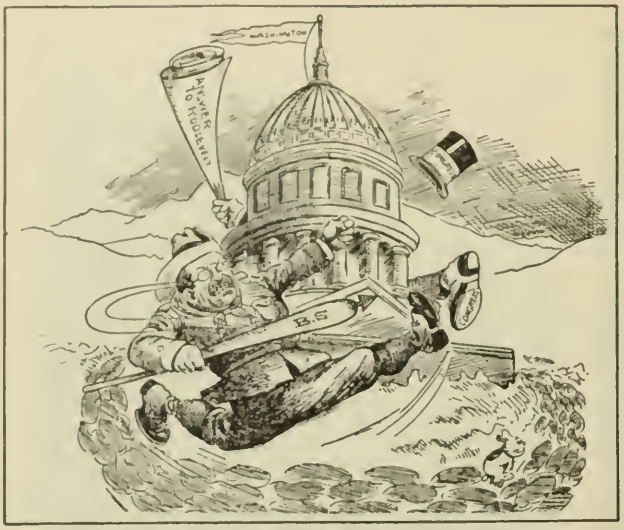
trast to our President's $50,000 or $100,000 King Edward and Victor Emmanuel receive nearly $3,000,000 each per year, and William II. and Francis Joseph receive nearly $4,000,000 apiece. The income of the Sultan is about $7,500,000 per annum, and that of the Czar, formerly $12,000,000, is now said to be much reduced, but still enough to provide many comforts.

The total cost of maintaining the President is put at about $230,000 by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, who figures it out as follows:

President's salary	$50,000
Clerk hire	69,920
Contingent fund	25,000
President's traveling expenses	25,000
Maintenance White House, horses, vehicles, etc.	35,000
White-House grounds	4,000
Fuel	6,000
Care of greenhouses	9,000
Repair of greenhouses	3,000
Printing	2,000
Lighting White-House grounds	510
Total	$229,430

The only important objector seems to be Senator Bailey, of Texas. He said in the Senate on Monday of last week that this movement for higher salaries is part of the "tendency toward extravagance" that is "calculated to alarm the thoughtful man." "We hear it said in many places," he remarked, "that the present salaries are inadequate to provide for the entertainments which high officials are expected to give." Well, then, he added—

"If the President of the United States is not rich enough to give a great banquet, let him give a modest one and invite men to it for what they know, instead of for what they own. Let him invite the great and upright whose purses are not their chief claim to distinction, and such men will not complain if his table does not groan beneath the weight of costly delicacies. Let him assemble men there who will be glad to break his bread amid simple surroundings. That will be better for him, for he will learn something from such men, and God knows that even the President is not often exempt from the necessity of knowing more than the best of us can hope to learn. If those who gage everything by splendid trappings and by extravagance do not want to visit the



PUZZLE PICTURE—WHO IS BEING CHASED?
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

THE WIDENING CHASM.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

A PERFECTLY CORKING TIME.

White House because the entertainments are not lavish enough, so much the better for the President and for the country. . . . . .

"As long as there is a poorhouse in America filled with unfortunates I do not believe in this kind of expenditures. After we have relieved every man's and every woman's distress, after we have administered to the sick, and when we have no longer paupers nor inmates of the poorhouse, then you can tell me how prosperous this nation is and how liberal it ought to be with its Executive in the matter of salaries. But not till then."

THE "UNWRITTEN LAW" IN NEW YORK

THE acquittal of Thornton Jenkins Hains of complicity in the murder of William E. Annis has once more turned the attention of the press of the whole country to that difficult and perennial topic, the "unwritten law." The facts of the case, shorn of all details, are as follows: Last summer, at Bayside, N. Y., in the presence of many witnesses, William E. Annis was shot to death by Capt. Peter C. Hains, whose home he was accused of having broken up. Standing near by with drawn revolver, Thornton Jenkins Hains held the spectators at bay until his brother had completed the killing. No sooner was the defendant free than he made it plain that he, whatever the jurors may have thought, considered his acquittal another triumph of the "unwritten law." In a statement to the press he declared the legal fight for life to be "like a poker game," and went on to say:

"The jury, by returning a verdict acquitting me of original responsibility for the death of Annis, has placed the 'unwritten law' high above the written law of the State of New York. Clearly the jury vindicated the righteousness of the 'unwritten law' by finding me not guilty as charged. That must be obvious to every mind that has followed the trend of the testimony and grasped the significance of the verdict in correlation with the judge's charge. Clearly, also, if I am guiltless my brother is guiltless. Should he now be tried there is not any doubt that he will be acquitted."

The jurors, however, emphatically declared that they had not been influenced by the "unwritten law."

The Southern papers take some interesting views of the case. Thus the Richmond *Times Dispatch* contrasts the conviction of the nightriders in the South with the acquittal of Hains in the North, and goes on to say:

"We do not find that Northern justice moves on a loftier plane than Southern justice, that juries above Mason and Dixon's line are so much truer to their oaths and more unyielding to emotional impulses than juries below it; that the natures of men in one part of the country are so different from the natures of men in another. The same lamentable breakdowns in the law occur in New York as in Virginia, in Illinois as in Mississippi. This is melancholy truth. The one agreeable reflection in such an affair as this last one is that it may somewhat chasten our rather arrogant long-distance critics and set these generally well-meaning friends to the remorseful pursuit of beams."

Northern papers, like the Philadelphia *Ledger*, admit that "it will not do for critics of the South to rail at Southern lawlessness," and the Springfield *Republican* adds:

"The conclusion is strengthened that the rule of private vengeance is supplanting public law, not in the wilder sections of the South, but in the heart of American civilization. . . . Here we have a complete reversion to the idea of crude and primitive societies that crime is to be considered as an offense against the individual rather than the State, and its punishment left to the persons and families affected."

"If the unwritten-law-supporters like this sort of an advocate," says the New York *Globe* referring to Thornton Hains's statement, "those who stick to the written law will rejoice, for they behold this pestilent defense made ridiculous." The Socialist *Call* of the same city remarks that "modern bourgeois society keeps the savagery and the silliness and drops the courage" of the feudal unwritten law of single combat.

An interesting psychological problem is raised by the New York *Times*. It seems that the correspondents of newspapers in letters are bitter against the defendant; while the crowd in the courtroom cheered him:

"The explanation lies, perhaps, not in any essential difference between these two classes, but in the fact that, while capital punishment can be calmly viewed in the abstract, it excites in modern minds an unconquerable antagonism when it comes to application in a concrete case to a man seen and known."

"What really constitutes murder under the law of the State of New York?" asks *The Sun*. Other New-York papers seek for remedies to cure the evils the "unwritten law" seeks to cure, *The Mail* saying:

"The operations of justice and the practise of juries might be recast either by enacting and defining 'the unwritten law'; by imposing on home-breakers, men and women alike, legal penalties equal to those that are palliated when inflicted by private vengeance, or by taking from juries those functions which are not a finding as to facts but an expression of opinion as to facts undisputed."

Something of the reputation New York is gaining for inability to convict in murder cases may be gathered from the following paragraph which appears in the Portland *Oregonian*, under the title "The New-York Way":

"'Patrick Has Not Given Up Hope' is the headline over a news item announcing that the murderer of Millionaire Rice expected to be soon released through habeas-corpus proceedings. As the murder for which Mr. Patrick was convicted and frequently sentenced to death was committed in 1900, there is certainly no reason why such a criminal as Mr. Patrick should give up hope. It is, of course, somewhat remarkable that Mr. Patrick should be kept in confinement for nine years while he was making an effort to escape punishment for his crime, but, as for giving up hope, he will hardly succumb to anything like that for at least another ten or twelve years."

A BIG OIL FINE UPHELD

TEXAS, in her "ten years' war" against monopolies, scored a memorable victory last week when the Federal Supreme Court confirmed the action of the State courts in levying a fine of $1,623,900 against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and at the same time ousting that company from the Lone Star State. Not long ago, as several papers point out, the Texas Antitrust Law was widely regarded as the essence of dangerous radicalism. Now the United States Supreme Court has unanimously indorsed its operation in a conspicuous test case, and the press seem to be almost as unanimous in its favor as the court.

It was charged that the Waters-Pierce Company was actually owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with which it had made an agreement maintaining the price of oil 10 to 25 per cent. higher than in other territory, after having established a practical monopoly in Texas. The permit of the company to do business had been revoked once, but in 1900, owing to the activity of Senator Bailey and the sworn statements of the president, H. C. Pierce, it was again permitted to do business. These sworn statements were shown to be false, and the latter official is now under indictment. Under the original law the company was liable to a fine of from $200 to $5,000 a day; the jury fixt the rate of damages at $1,500 for 1,033 days from May 31, 1900, until the new law in 1903 began to operate. This law fixt the penalty at $50 a day which the jury imposed for 1,488 days, up to April 24, 1907, when the suit was begun.

In answering the two main contentions of the company, regarding the power of the State over foreign corporations, and the size of the fine, Justice Day, who wrote the opinion, said in part:

"It is not open to question that State legislatures have the right to deal with the subject-matter and to prevent unlawful combinations to prevent competition and in restraint of trade. Having the power to pass laws of this character, of course the State may provide for proceedings to enforce the same. The State, keeping within constitutional limitations may provide its own method of procedure and determine the methods and means by which such laws may be made effective. . . . . .

"The business carried on by the defendant corporation in Texas was very extensive and highly profitable as the record discloses. The property of the defendant amounted to more than $40,000,000 as testified by its president. Its dividends had been as high as 700 per cent. per annum. It is the theory of the State, sustained by the verdict and judgment, that the former course of business was continued notwithstanding the judgment of ouster in the former case. Within the bounds of the statute the penalties were left to the discretion of the jury trying the case. While the penalties imposed are large, they are within the terms of the statute."

The Houston *Post* calls attention "to the fact that as much as the courts of the country have been abused in recent years, it is to their decisions upholding fundamental principles of equity that the people owe their most substantial victories against corporate aggression." Outside of Texas, also, the press seem disposed to read many lessons in the decision, the most common being that of the effectiveness of State control. As the New York *World* remarks:

"If Missouri and Texas can bar Standard Oil from doing a monopoly business, and the latter can fine one of its tentacle companies, so may any State. If Virginia can fix railroad fares, so may any State. If New York can put the price of gas at a fair figure, so may any State. Similar action in a hundred directions any State may take and every State should take where public interest demands. Here is the real, constitutional remedy for the evils of monopoly."

This opinion is echoed by the New York *American* and the Indianapolis *News*. It is qualified, however, by the Philadelphia *Press*, which remarks:

"The suit for penalties shows that a State can exclude a trust, but it takes ten years to do it, and it has only been accomplished in the largest State in the Union, with an oil supply of its own. Federal regulation remains as necessary as ever."

Still another interesting aspect is commented on by *The Record* of the same city when it says hopefully that "if there really be a 'twilight zone' between State and Federal jurisdictions the courts are reducing the same to practical insignificance." This is more fully developed by the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

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JOHN D. IN THE HAUNTED FOREST—"I thought I was out of this."
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

"This decision leaves no 'twilight zone' between Federal and State jurisdiction in which trusts or monopolies and conspiracies in restraint of trade can find refuge and escape prohibition or punishment. States can enact their own laws and make them effective by their own procedure and penalties, within clear limitations affecting only 'fundamental rights' and 'specific and applicable provisions of the Federal constitution,' which must not be contravened. If these are observed there can be no intervention of Federal power to prevent the execution of the judgment of State courts. This makes it plain that if the States will exercise their own anti-trust jurisdiction there will be little occasion for appeal to Federal authority to deal with the abuses of corporate power or monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade. If these could not operate within States there would be no place for their operation in the United States, and the regulation of interstate commerce for the prevention of such abuses would be greatly simplified."

Some papers attempt to prophesy possible effects, the common prophecy being that the Supreme Court is likely to uphold the Missouri Supreme Court in its action ousting Standard Oil from that State by March 1, of this year.

But one of the most interesting possible results is predicted by the Washington *Times*:

"This decision points to the conclusion that the Federal Supreme Court wants to lead the way back to State control. It has not chosen the route to control through centralization. It adheres to the more strict and literal interpretation which makes this Government a government of delegated powers and leaves all, not

specifically delegated, in the hands of the States. It calls a halt in the process of centralization of power. It directs the whole movement back to the States.

"Unquestionably it is one of the most important decisions in all the line of antitrust litigation. It will be cited for generations to come in innumerable cases. It will start this winter's legislatures studying the Texas laws, and doubtless will be responsible for the adoption of codes, based on the Texas acts, in many States."

AN UNPRECEDENTED LIBEL SUIT

WHEN the New York *World* lent its columns to the suggestion that Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect and Douglas Robinson, a brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, had benefited financially when the United States purchased the Panama Canal rights from the French company, and that the whole transaction had been tainted with corruption, the President sent a message to Congress characterizing the story as "a libel upon the Government of the United States." At the same time he exprest his opinion that it should not be left to individuals to seek redress for such a libel, but that the Government should find a way to prosecute the case. When, therefore, grand juries in Washington and New York began summoning witnesses to testify in "a matter between the United States and the Press Publishing Company"—the corporate title of *The World*—the assumption was that the President had found a law to fit the case, in spite of the general impression that no such offense as libeling a government was recognized in this country. While the actual plaintiffs and defendants in the case are still unannounced, the mere suggestion of a Federal suit against a newspaper for criminal libel has greatly stirred up the press. Such a suit, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "would raise an issue which it has been generally thought was laid forever by the repeal of the alien and sedition laws one hundred years ago." Even assuming *The World* to be as guilty as the President alleges, says the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* (Rep.), it is a case where the proposed remedy "would be worse than the disease." To quote further from the same source:

"But the doctrine that an allegation of wrong-doing on the part of individuals, whether they be private citizens or Government officials, is a slander on the people, is both novel and dangerous. That such a doctrine has been set up is evident from the language of the President's message to Congress on the Panama affair. In it he said that Mr. Pulitzer 'had blackened the good name of the American people' and that 'he should be prosecuted for libel by the Government authorities.' It is a doctrine which has been well described as ominous."

This view is shared by the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Rep.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), the Quincy *Herald* (Dem.), and by many other papers of all parties. "It is safe to say in advance," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "that, if the prosecution be anything but a suit for libel by aggrieved individuals, if it be an attempt to establish the right of the Government, as such, to punish even unjust or malicious attacks, it will be an enormous blunder." To quote further:

"We say this irrespective of what the law may be found to be. It is possible that, under some old statute or other, a Government suit for libel may be maintained. But the mistake of bringing one is not thereby diminished. Far from fettering reckless journalists, it puts a new weapon in their hands. They can at once cry out that they are victims of oppression, and that the freedom of the press is imperiled in their persons. The real issues will be hidden under a cloud of this kind of dust. If *The World* libeled Mr. Cromwell, or C. P. Taft and Douglas Robinson, or even Theodore Roosevelt, those gentlemen have an ample remedy. The laws of libel are severe, admitting of exemplary damages and of criminal prosecution. Let the injured parties in the present case seek their vindication, and the punishment of the offender, in the regular way. Any other course will permit sensational newspapers both to pose as martyrs and to get off scot-free.

"A blow at the liberty of the press," is the warning cry heard on many sides. Says the Washington *Evening Star:*

"Neither national public sentiment nor the courts will, it is believed, permit a partizan national Government to indict in the District of Columbia even its libelous partizan critics in New Orleans or San Francisco and to extradite them and bring them for trial to a jurisdiction so peculiarly under the control of the national Government as the ten miles square. *The Star* hopes that the prosecutions will be brought with some of the defamed individuals as the complainants, and that indictments will be found in the jurisdictions in which the accused newspapers are published as well as in Washington. If the precedent of the Dana case of 1895 is to stand, the only effect of a Washington indictment will be to exile the indicted from the national capital, since it was decided in that case that Dana could not be extradicted and brought here from New York for trial."

The Indianapolis *News*, which may be a defendant in the case, reminds its readers that the freedom of the press is an old battleground in Anglo-Saxon countries.

The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.), however, thinks that the true doctrine of free speech will not suffer in the least by anything which puts a check upon the irresponsible propagation of falsehoods. Thus:

"If it is free speech to publish an article declaring that the purchase of the Panama Canal was a huge fraud, that a relative of the President profited tremendously by that transaction, and, by inference, the President himself, that the brother of the Republican candidate for the presidency also shared in the corrupt gains, and by inference the candidate himself—all of the charges being manufactured out of whole cloth—then it would be right and proper to harness this free speech."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE confidently expect President Roosevelt to keep up the interest until the fall of the curtain.—*Chicago News*

"BOTH Washington and Lincoln were devoted Americans, devoted patriots."—Theodore Roosevelt in *The Outlook*

ACCORDING to a census bureau estimate it is going to cost $14,000,000 to count us. That is about six for $1. It looks like easy money for a good counter.—*Chicago News*

A BALTIMORE undertaker advertises: "If, when all is done, the funeral has not been satisfactory to you, you need not pay the bill." That's a dead cinch.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"CAN anybody explain the mystery of life and death?" asks Dr. Lyman Abbott. Reserve 89 columns for the associate editor, doctor, and you'll see.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*

IN San Francisco a man got eight years for stealing eight cents, while a banker who wrecked a bank with $9,000,000 deposits got eighteen months. Things have never been right there since the earthquake.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

BEN TILLMAN is the latest earthquake victim.—*Chicago Tribune*

KAISER WILHELM must be in the mood to cancel his subscription to his clipping bureau.—*Chicago Post.*

WE are assured that there will be no baseball war in 1909. That leaves a clear field for the Balkan difficulty.—*Chicago News*

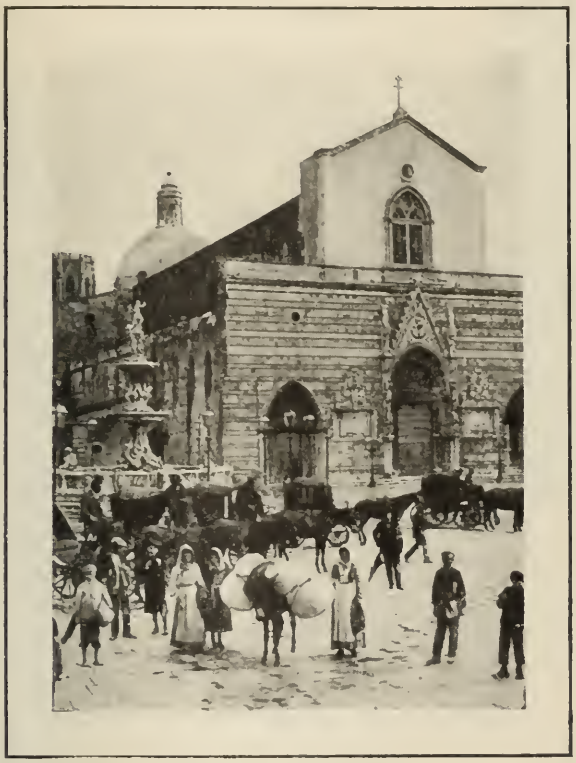
THE Russian Douma has sent a congratulatory note to the Turkish Parliament. This should encourage the latter some, if not much.—*Washington Herald*

JUDGE LANDIS refuses to hear the oil case again. What is there to hear that he doesn't know already? Attorneys for the corporation may be very smart, but they couldn't tell him anything about that case. Let them try it on another judge.—*Chicago News.*

"THE origin of politics is lost in prehistoric uncertainty," says a scientist. We note that "the paleolithic man lived in Ohio," according to the Baltimore *American*, however. The latter circumstance may throw some light on the former condition.—*Washington Herald.*

LESSONS OF THE EARTHQUAKE

THE dismay and consternation with which Europe, and indeed the whole civilized world, have contemplated the stupendous catastrophe at Messina and Reggio have at last found definite and articulate utterance in the press. "Is Messina to be rebuilt?" we are asked. "Shall the regions of the earth liable to seismic convulsions be abandoned?" is a question seriously propounded by leading organs of journalism. The more deeply underlying problems connected with the calamity are treated by such German journals as deal in a somewhat cold-blooded tone with "the philosophy of the catastrophe." The Roman organ of the Vatican declares that such a visitation as the Calabrian earthquake serves as an occasion for vindicating the "solidarity of the human race." Thus we read in the *Osservatore Romano* of the sympathy and co-operation shown by the various nations of the world who were represented in that Scylla and Charybdis of desolation:



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THE MESSINA CATHEDRAL BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE.

Courtesy of the New York "Sun."

THE PRESENT CATHEDRAL.

"We see here the triumph of humanity, the epiphany of the world's charity. This human society, which is lost in the mazes of so many errors, which is guilty of so many faults, which is the author of so many wrongs, moral and material, still preserves under the dust and ashes of its asphyxiating worldliness, the sacred fire of Christian charity, always ready to burst out into a brilliant flame, which warms but does not destroy, which illuminates without consuming. It is a flame which soars to heaven like sweet incense, like a prayer of propitiation which has power to appease the divine justice and insure the eternal repose of the victims, as well as comfort and resignation for the survivors."

Courtesy of the New York "Sun."

THE CATHEDRAL AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Paris *Gaulois*, in an article entitled "From the Throne to the Ruins," dwells more particularly on the part played by the King and Queen of Italy in the relief of the sufferers from the terrible upheaval. "In Germany, in Russia, in England, examples of this kind are much rarer," the writer notes, and asks: "Has the Latin race alone reserved to itself the privilege of showing pity and self-sacrifice?" We are told that Alfonso XIII. followed the example of St. Louis, and that not only Bonaparte, but Napoleon III., always repaired to the scenes of national disaster. The editorial concludes:

"It has been said that the right of pardon is the choicest privilege of the Crown. There is, however, another right, which is still choicer and more useful, that of personally rendering succor to the unfortunate."

That catastrophes like earthquakes are tokens of the special interpositions of an avenging providence is dismissed as a medieval myth by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, in an article on "the philosophy of the earthquake," from which we quote the following:

"The modern spirit looks at these things in another way. The modern human race is at war with the world around it. It fights with the forces of nature and will subjugate them to its service, or at least render them harmless.

"Mankind is aware that science alone can succeed in doing this.

"The earthquake, therefore, is merely regarded as a problem

which science alone can master, and can alone succeed, if not in obviating, at least in rendering less destructive."

The rebuilding of the old and beautiful Greek city of Messina is already being discust. It will undoubtedly be rebuilt, says *The Daily Mail* (London), but with more cautious constructive skill. Thus we are told:

"It might seem at first sight that it is an open challenge to nature to rebuild towns which she has so plainly marked out for injury. But here modern science has an important rôle to play. Since the last great cataclysm visited the Straits of Messina seismological phenomena have been carefully studied. A vast mass of information has been accumulated, and if this be judiciously utilized the danger of a future disaster can be greatly reduced, if not altogether removed. It is known, for example, from an examination of the effects of the earthquake at San Francisco that steel-framed buildings resisted the shocks with almost complete success. The 'sky-scrapers,' in which the commercial capital of California abounded, did not fall or cause loss of human life. The reason was that they were strongly built of a material which would withstand vibrations, and that they were planted upon firm foundations."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks that the restorers of Messina may well take a lesson from Japan. To quote from this important Austrian organ:

"The question of rebuilding the ruined city and its neighboring villages has been discust by an eminent Italian geologist, who asserts that the Japanese style of building is almost earthquake-proof. Japan is well known to be a country much exposed to the most violent seismic disturbances. And Southern Italy would do well, in accordance with a climate very similar to that of Japan, to imitate as far as possible the style of building which has been found to be safest in Nippon."

The Westminster Gazette (London), less sanguine, remarks:

"To prophesy that Messina will not rise again from its ashes would be foolish in face of its past record; but that it can for a century at least again become the prosperous port that it was seems impossible to believe. A new population must be created that has not the memory of the earthquake."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NICHOLAS—"I wonder if the New Year will be like the last."
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

THE AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA

CANADA is enthusiastically "Yankee," says a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris). Farmers from the United States are crowding into the Canadian Northwest, and the imperialistic journals of London are becoming alarmed. They have reason for their trepidation, declares this writer. "The influence of the United States is completely transforming Canadian life. The great cities of the St. Lawrence all publish papers written, edited, and printed after American models." "From the editorials to the sporting news, these papers are steeped in Yankee slang." "The cablegrams printed in these Canadian papers come from New York and are supplied by a syndicate over which the famous anglophobe William Randolph Hearst presides." "Almost the whole book trade and periodical trade along the St. Lawrence is fed by American books and periodicals." "The hotels of the Dominion are clumsy copies of American hotels." To quote further:

"New-York fashions in the way of clothing are servilely imitated by the Canadians. American games such as baseball, and American sports, such as go-as-you-please races, have entirely supplanted, at least in Western Canada, such British games as cricket and football. In Western Canada the cigars are of American make, and chewing-tobacco, of which Yankees are immoderate consumers, is also used to an immense extent."

In vain are the efforts of British Imperialists to stop the tide of Americanism. It is like Mrs. Partington's attempt with her broom to sweep back the waves of the sea. As this writer remarks:

"English Imperialists are proposing to encourage the Anglo-Saxon subjects of King Edward to emigrate to Canada. But even if the stream of fresh natives from England should succeed in reenforcing the British element in the colony, it is to be feared that these 'loyal subjects,' once transplanted to this continent, would quickly come under the sway of the Yankee contagion."

The only safeguard for Canada lies in the French population of the St. Lawrence, altho this writer does not tell us how largely the manufacturing and lumber districts of New York and New England are peopled by what are styled "Canucks." He deals with the question as follows:

"It is a very curious circumstance that the great obstacle to the complete Americanization of Canada lies, as far as we can see, in the French element, which has a preponderating moral influence on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Thanks to their language and their religion French Canadians have so far remained unaffected by the moral and political influence of their southern neighbors. It is this conquered people, ancient French colonists subjugated by England, who guard and keep in the possession of the Crown of England its most splendid colonial jewel."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.
Both claim the New Year. Which shall have him?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

GRIM POSSIBILITIES OF 1909.

IS CHINA TAKING THE BACK TRACK?

APPREHENSION is felt by some European papers that the deposition of Yuan Shih-Kai means that the new Chinese Government is hostile to the spirit of progress that seemed to be stirring in the Empire. He was the leader in the progressive movement, and he is the first victim of the new Regent. The United States, British, and German Ministers at Peking have all taken opportunities of expressing their surprize, if not their disgust, at the sudden deposition of this powerful viceroy and president of the Imperial Foreign Office. This "strong man of China," as he was called, represt the opium traffic, reformed the army, modernized education, gave protection to foreigners, and, in a word, represented the West in the East. The news of his fall has struck the ear of Europe with the same amazement as did the news of Bismarck's dismissal. The immediate cause of his deposition, we learn, was his determined opposition to official corruption, his most vindictive enemy being the reactionary Viceroy Chang Chih Tung. The foreign ministers in Peking may not be able to suggest his reinstatement, says the London *Standard*, but they can at least "express the hope to the Regent that this step does not mean, what everybody in China, or with knowledge of China, will infallibly construe it to mean—namely, the reversal of the progressive policy with which Yuan Shih-Kai was identified."

YUAN SHIH-KAI.
From the painting by Hubert Vos.
The deposition of this progressive leader is thought to indicate the hostility of the new rulers of China to Western ideas.

The opinion of Europeans who have dealings with China is well summarized by *The Westminster Gazette* (London), in which we read:

"The fall of Yuan Shih-Kai will be of immense significance if it is to be interpreted as the triumph of the most reactionary element in the Government of China. Yuan Shih-Kai was not only the ablest of contemporary China administrators. To a greater degree than any other prominent statesman in the country he realized where lay the weakness of China and the policy that must be pursued if she was ever to take her proper place among the great nations. To his sagacity at the time of the Boxer rising was due the safety of the legations, and with it the continuance of the present Chinese dynasty. His dismissal now on the pretext that he is suffering from an affection of the foot comes within two months of the change of rulers, and at a time when the new reign has to give proof of its tendencies. Altho the step taken by the representatives of the Powers is an unusual one, it can scarcely be matter of surprize that they seek sanction for the inquiry whether the dismissal means the reversal of the progressive policy of Yuan Shih-Kai. That it does is agreed by those with a knowledge of China."

The Peking correspondent of the London *Times* remarks:

"No man in China deserved better of his country. He has been in the forefront of progress, and is the best administrator China has produced in this generation. When Governor of Shantung in 1900 his action in resisting the Boxer insurrection and in safeguarding foreigners really saved the Empire from disruption. He created China's modern army and was the leader of the modern educational movement in China, and his famous memorial of September 2, 1905, urging the summary abolition of the antiquated system of literary examination, was epoch-making. Under his Viceroyalty the metropolitan province became the most advanced in the Empire. With Tang Shao-yi he led the antiopium movement. Since he entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs China has attained a measure of respect among the Powers which was unknown before."

Commenting editorially on this incident, the leading London daily observes of the deposed minister:

"His capacity as an administrator was demonstrated by the success with which he raised, trained, and paid a considerable body of really serviceable troops, equipped, organized, and drilled upon Western models. That is a feat which no Chinaman has ever before accomplished; and the proof which he has given that it can be achieved may one day have results important, not only to China, but to mankind. Yuan Shih-Kai insisted strongly in theory upon the sovereign rights of his country, and protested against the encroachments upon them by foreigners; but in practise he showed a statesmanlike understanding of the real position of China among the nations, and of her inability to assert her claim to rank among them as an equal until she has brought her manners and her institutions to the level imposed by modern civilization.

"In order to raise her to this level he gave a steady and vigorous support to the movement in favor of Western education, which already promises to bear a surprizing harvest.

"For the same reason he took the lead in the agitation against opium. He had seen the pernicious effects of the opium habit in his efforts to create an army, and he had actually succeeded in suppressing it among his recruits. This, of course, was a powerful argument in reply to the opponents of the famous antiopium edicts. Like many other ambitious politicians, Yuan Shih-Kai had often to surrender his own better judgment in deference to the prejudices and the interests of those with whom he had to work. He has not been wholly free from the faults and weaknesses of Oriental statesmen, but our correspondent says no more than the truth when he affirms that in the eyes of the foreign representatives in Peking the great Viceroy stood for order, for stability, and for progress."

RUSSIA'S AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

THE land question has always been the hinge of a revolution. Private ownership of land was brought to the French peasantry through the devastations of the guillotine. Somewhat similarly the land question has constantly been to the front during the slower and more smoldering revolution of Russia. At present the common land of the mir is all the peasants enjoy. For the Russian peasant there has not been a square foot which he can possess, convey, or buy under his individual title. But the Russian Parliament is now seeking to alter all this. The mir, in spite of much opposition, is to be abolished. This movement resembles in some ways our Government's new plan of allotting the Indian tribal lands to individuals. Some argue that the Russian peasant will sell his allotment, waste the money, and become a pauper, while others maintain that his little plot of land will be the making of him.

This profound change in the economic and social conditions of rural Russia has, according to all interpreters, been recently decreed or sanctioned by the third Douma. The Government's bill for the gradual dissolution of the mir (the village communal system of land tenure), an ancient and famous institution, and the conversion of the peasants into individual proprietors with full liberty to buy and sell land, has been accepted by a decisive majority. The principal provisions have been approved, and the rest is regarded as a mere matter of formality and detail. The bill gives legal effect to a decree which the Government promulgated "between Doumas," tho its right to take that momentous step was vehemently denied by the advanced constitutionalists. Under the "fundamental law" rejection of the bill by the Douma would have caused the temporary act to lapse.

There was much agitation and uncertainty regarding the fate of the bill. Its failure was predicted by some and feared by Premier

Stolypine. It was rumored that the Premier would resign at once in the event of adverse action on his pet measure, and that a reactionary ministry would be formed by Dournovo, Witte's Minister of the Interior and an anticonstitutionalist. Those rumors, it is said, influenced many doubters and opponents of the "revolutionary" bill in its favor. To save the Douma and avert reaction the bill was adopted.

The St.-Petersburg press is divided on the question, but all the progressive organs are apprehensive or bitter. The Government is charged with breaking with the past, recklessly destroying a historic institution, and sacrificing the interests of the peasant masses for the sake of a political advantage and a mere theory as to the "right" system of land tenure. The *Riech* declares that in Russia so-called individual ownership will mean a rural proletariat on the one hand and on the other a minority of shrewd, unscrupulous "exploiters" and usurers into whose hands the bulk of the land will fall. It is sure that few peasants, if not bribed by favors, flattery, and bureaucratic patronage, would deliberately vote to permit the peasants to expropriate themselves. The *Viedomosti*, a Moderate-Liberal organ, says:

"If it were proposed to remedy defects in the communal system, no objection could be raised, but the lawmakers go further and undertake, under a preconceived notion, to determine once for all what form of ownership the peasants shall maintain. This is a radical error, betokening ignorance of the whole agrarian situation. . . . It is hard to believe that the peasant will grasp those political and administrative motives which prompt the Douma majority and the ministers. The hungry, land-poor peasant will judge simply and plainly—To him that hath shall be given. The less fortunate peasants will be deeply offended and feel that their last resource is gone."

Even the editor of the *Grajdanin*, a Conservative journal, deplores the law and severely blames the Octoberist party. "Having disposed of the commune," it says, "the Octoberists again demonstrate that they will shrink from no violence to national institutions and customs so long as such gymnastics promise them supremacy in a party sense."

The Premier's organ, *Rossia*, contends that the "new order" is incompatible with the outworn, compulsory system of common ownership. The peasant, like other citizens, must be a free man, and his property should be his to manage as he will. There will be no agricultural and industrial progress in Russia, it asserts, until individual property in land is recognized. It sneers at those admirers of Western ideas who stick at land reform in the Western sense. Why should the peasant be ruined by a system which is good for everybody else? It adds sarcastically:

"The noble landowner may sell everything to his last stitch, and no one talks of the destruction of his estate; the merchant, the petty tradesman, the workman may do as he pleases with his own, yet no one is afraid of ruin. But the poor peasant must be tied to the commune and protected against himself. And, strangely enough, the more you give him the poorer he is."

The Government, however, has been forced to admit the need of supplementary legislation to prevent the thriftless, the drunkards, and the incompetents from selling their land and leaving their families destitute. This is a contingency that the old-fashioned mir has so far been successful in obviating. This, however, is thought to have been effected at the expense of that training in self-respect, independence, and prudence in which the ordinary moujik has shown himself to be deficient. It is hoped by most writers that the new law will prove barren or ineffective for decades. What Russian peasants need, say the advanced Liberals, is more land, compulsory-purchase laws, not the sudden destruction of an institution that has made for solidarity, for responsibility, for security, the establishment of a system that under existing conditions will only multiply paupers and vagrants and starving job-hunters in the cities.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN PROVINCIALISM

A RATHER severe and scathing arraignment is brought against our countrymen by Herbert W. Horwill in the English Imperialistic *National Review* (London). The Rev. Mr. Horwill is a Methodist of high attainments and much brilliancy as a journalist, and he speaks from personal observations made here. He gives quotations from *The Congressional Record* as yielding "interesting material for an account of the natural history of the spread eagle." He quotes a member of the national parliament at Washington as describing Congress as "the supreme council of the greatest nation of recorded time." This and other like utterances are of "the style of eloquence which Dickens recorded." He pays his compliments in this manner to Senators Bailey and Thurston. The former gentleman is quoted as speaking in the following strain in the course of a speech made against the suggested subdivision of Texas into five separate States:

"The history of the world does not furnish a sublimer courage, a more unselfish patriotism, than that which illumines almost every page in the early history of Texas. Students may know more of other battle-fields, but there is no one baptized in the blood of braver men than Goliad. Historians may not record it as among the great and decisive battles about which they write, and yet the victory of the Texans at San Jacinto is destined to exert a wider influence upon the happiness of the human race than all the conflicts which established and subverted the petty kingdoms of the ancient world. Poets have not yet immortalized it in their most enduring verse and yet the Alamo is resplendent with a nobler sacrifice than Thermopylæ itself, because while Thermopylæ had her messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none."

The rhetorical flights of Dr. George Cary Eggleston and others are also treated as specimens of "self-complacent provincialism" arising from "a colonial ignorance of what has been done, and is being done, outside the United States." To quote his words:

"This ignorance is fostered by those very features of the American's native surroundings which are mistakenly supposed to stimulate a broad outlook. The supposition that to be born in a large country is in itself a liberal education is a curious fallacy. It is not uniformity, but variety, that quickens intellectual activity. In this respect the advantage is not with the American, but with the European. The fact that the United States measures nearly three thousand miles from east to west, with an ocean on either side, does not magically expand the mind of the individual American; it simply makes it necessary for him to travel farther to escape the conditions with which he has been familiar all his days. . . . In most Europeancoun tries, on the other hand, the comparative nearness of the national boundaries to a man's birthplace makes it the easier for him to pass over them. If you live in Birmingham, for example, you can put yourself into an entirely foreign environment before the resident in Kansas City has crossed the Ohio."

This geographical isolation, with its narrowing effect, according to this reverend journalist, is made more direful still from its complication with political isolation, which, we are told, has long kept "the average American ignorant" and even "indifferent" about what has been going on in "the outside world." Hence we read:

"The necessity of making acquaintance with what is happening elsewhere in the world has been minimized for Americans, until lately, by the political isolation of the United States. That country has been spared not only the entanglement of foreign alliances, but also the educating influence of direct contact with foreign problems. Its freedom from European complications, however helpful on the whole to the development of its internal resources, has certainly tended to circumscribe the ideas of its people. Further, in the Old World, even if we are not able to go abroad, a constant appeal is made to the imagination by visible memorials of past centuries. We can travel in time, if not in space. We have before our eyes persistent reminders that the civilization of the twentieth century is not the sudden creation of our own contemporaries, or of a generation immediately preceding, but has been slowly built up by the genius and toil of our forefathers."

SOME FREAKS OF LIGHTNING

CURIOUS stories connected with the manner of death of victims of lightning-stroke are discust by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, January 2). Many of these are doubtless superstitions or inventions, but others are certainly true, tho it is difficult to draw the line between the two classes. Sometimes the person struck by lightning is stript of his clothing or his hair is singed off, without other injury. Sometimes the victim is struck dead, but stiffened into the semblance of a statue. When touched, the body often crumbles into dust. Cases are on record where the picture of some adjacent object has been printed on the victim by the lightning-flash, and paralysis and rheumatism have sometimes been cured by lightning, altho this treatment is not recommended. Says the writer:

"Perhaps the most surprizing result of a lightning-stroke is to be seen in those cases where no real harm is produced, tho the injury to the clothing may make it certain that the lightning did hit the person, and even a watch-chain has been fused without injury to its owner. It is, however, more common for temporary unconsciousness to be present, even if perfect health is regained. A very curious effect is sometimes produced. The person struck is killed and yet he remains in the very attitude in which he was at the moment of death. Eight farm laborers were resting at dinner-time under an oak when they were all struck and killed by the same flash of lightning. When found they appeared to be still eating. One held a glass, another was carrying a piece of bread to his mouth, and a third had his hand on a plate. In another case a woman was struck while picking a poppy. The body was found standing with the flower still in her hand. The most probable explanation of these occurrences is the instantaneous onset of rigor mortis, and it has been shown experimentally that in animals killed by electricity the onset of rigor mortis can be hastened by increasing the strength of the current. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most curious accompaniment of a lightning-shock is the stripping off of the clothes. This appears to be very common. Dr. G. Wilks, of Ashford, Kent, describes a case in which a man was struck by lightning while standing by a willow-tree. Immediately afterward his boots were found at the foot of the tree and the man was lying on his back two yards off, absolutely naked except for part of the left arm of his flannel vest. He was conscious but much burned and his left leg was broken. The field around was strewn with fragments of the clothes which were torn from top to bottom. The boots were partly torn. Flammarion mentions a case in 1898 in which three women were standing round a reaping-machine when one of them was struck by lightning and killed; the two others were uninjured, but they were stript absolutely naked, even their boots being removed."

It has been suggested that the stripping of the clothes is caused by the rapid formation of steam. When trees are struck the bark is frequently torn off, probably by the electricity passing between it and the wood. It is not unreasonable to imagine that the same explanation applies to the removal of clothes. We read further:

"Little less remarkable is the shaving effect which is sometimes seen. Two men who were in a windmill were struck by lightning. They were both rendered deaf and the hair, beard, and eyebrows of one were burned. A woman who was struck had the hair of her head completely removed. Sometimes the hair returns and sometimes the part is permanently bald. . . . . .

"In the case at Krugersdorp bones were broken and a few other similar cases are recorded. Probably in some of them the fracture was caused by the fall. Flammarion mentions a case in which eight sheep were struck; all their bones had been broken as tho crusht in a mortar; the fall would not account for this. . . . When an electric current is passed through a number of persons holding hands it is generally felt most by those at the end of the chain, and several cases have been recorded in which only those which may be called the terminals of a series of animals are damaged. Five horses in a line received a stroke of lightning; only the first and the last were killed. On another occasion five horses in a stable were struck; the only one to escape death was the one in the center. Several remarkable accounts have been recorded where alternate animals of a series have been killed. During a storm in 1901 lightning entered a stable where there were twenty cows and it killed ten of them. The first, the third and so on, were killed, while the second, the fourth, and so on, survived. It is certainly difficult to explain cases such as these, but it would be unwise to deny the possibility of their occurrence. Cases of complete incineration are not rare, but more remarkable are the instances in which the body of a man killed by lightning has appeared to be unaltered, but when touched it has crumbled to dust. In 1838 three soldiers took shelter under a tree and a stroke of lightning killed them all, but they all remained standing, and even their clothes appeared to be intact, but when touched the bodies fell into a heap of ashes. The lower animals appear to be more liable to be struck than human beings. . . . A whole herd of cattle or sheep may be destroyed by lightning. Two hundred and sixteen sheep out of 288 have been struck, and on one occasion 2,000 goats are said to have been destroyed at one time. In a storm cattle and sheep herd together, and this fact probably increases their danger."

THIRTY SECONDS OF LIGHTNING.

This picture was made by an exposure of half a minute during a thunder-storm.

Representations of surrounding objects are sometimes said to have been imprinted on the victims' skins by a lightning-discharge. Nearly always the picture is that of a tree and may be merely a branching mark made by the electricity. While not denying the possibility of such picture-making, the writer considers the evidence quite insufficient. He goes on:

"In one case a woman was minding a cow and they were both struck by lightning when sheltering under a tree. The cow was killed, but the woman, tho for a time unconscious, soon revived; on her breast was seen a representation of the cow. Here also a healthy skepticism is reasonable, for the picture of the cow was only seen by peasants. On the summer of 1865 a Dr. Derendinger was returning home by train; when he got out at the station his purse was missing. It was of tortoiseshell and on one side it had a monogram of two D's intertwined. Some time later Dr. Derendinger was called to see a stranger who had been found unconscious under a tree, having been struck by lightning. The first thing he noticed on examining the man was that there was on the thigh a picture of his own monogram, the intertwined D's; he resuscitated the man, who was taken to the hospital. Dr. Derendinger said that his purse would probably be found in the patient's pocket, and so it proved. This case is certainly more easily understood, for the metal of the monogram would prove a good conductor, and so we can imagine how its image might be imprest on the skin. Similar cases are recorded of the imprinting of money

and other metallic objects on the skin by lightning-strokes, and it is common to find burns of the body over metallic bodies such as watches. . . . . .

"Lastly, we have to consider whether any benefit ever follows a lightning-stroke. The evidence is not voluminous, but a certain number of cases have been recorded of amelioration of symptoms. An innkeeper, who had had much rheumatism so that he walked with a stick, was struck by lightning. He was unconscious for a time and his sight was affected for ten hours, but when he recovered he was able to walk, his rheumatism was so much improved that he could do without his stick, and his sight was also better. Chronic rheumatism appears to be the malady most commonly reported as cured or improved by a lightning-stroke; less satisfactory is the evidence of the removal of a tumor. A few cases of paralysis have recovered under the influence of lightning, but certain cases of paralysis are very amenable to any sudden shock. We are told of a woman who had been paralyzed for thirty-eight years recovering the use of her legs after a lightning-stroke. A man who had had the whole of his left side paralyzed since infancy was struck by lightning. For twenty minutes he was unconscious, but some days later he began gradually to recover the use of his limbs, and the recovery was permanent, and the sight of the right eye was better than it had been before; unfortunately, the accident made him deaf."

SHALL WE CLEAN THE COWS' TEETH?

A RECOMMENDATION that the teeth of dairy cows be cleaned twice daily appears in a paragraph on "The Dangers of Milk," printed in *The Daily Telegraph* (London, December 25). This is based on advice given by Dr. Tanner, of Los Angeles, Cal., who, we are told, is now conducting a health campaign in that city. Says the paper just named:

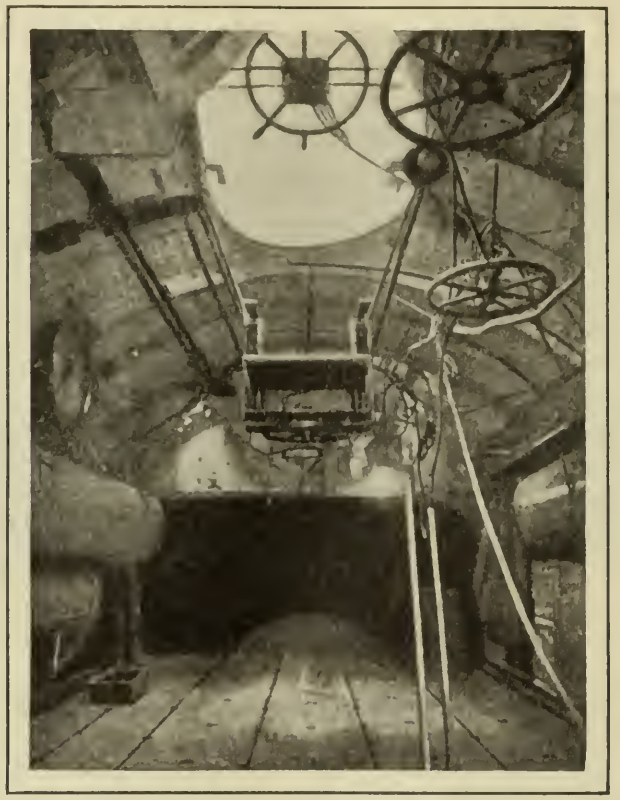
"Dr. Tanner is convinced that bovine teeth harbor many germs hitherto unsuspected, and that these frequently contaminate children's milk, producing all kinds of complaints which his fellow practitioners have talked wisely about but do not in the least understand. He recommends that the teeth of all dairy cows should be cleaned twice daily, and says that this law should be compulsory."

This moves *The British Medical Journal* (London, January 2) to much mirth. In a note headed "Cows and Tooth-brushes," after unfavorable comment on the general character of medical news in the daily press, it quotes the paragraph given above and then says:

"It is well that this important pronouncement should receive prominent notice and not be lost to the world. The doctor, who is evidently learned above his fellow practitioners, might have gone a step further and given some directions as to the method of carrying out this bovine dental toilet. Of a well-known character in Chaucer it is recorded, 'He scrubbed his mouth with sope and eke with sand.' But both soap and sand might possibly be objected to by the learned doctor on the ground that they might travel by the same route as the malevolent germ, and find their way into the milk. We would suggest in place of either of them the employment of the tooth-brush. As in the case of the Scot with the ample nose regarding the use of snuff, the cows with their dental development would afford 'gran' accommodation' for the implement proposed. Again, as the germs are not likely to be restricted to the regions of the teeth, but would probably find a location in other parts of the mouth and pharynx, we would further suggest that each cow should be supplied with an antiseptic gargle."

PROGRESS OF THE SUBMARINE

SUBMARINE vessels have continued to grow in size and military importance, in spite of setbacks, accidents, and the skepticism of the older naval men, we are told by Robert G. Skerrett in *The Iron Age* (New York, January 7). A few years ago, says this writer, they showed all of the hall-marks of engineering inexperience, but since then they have progressed rapidly, and today the best of them are thoroughly serviceable units in a scheme of seaboard defense. This is partly the consequence of general progress in the mechanic arts, but the major part is attributable to scientific analysis of accidents. Under-water boats have actually been the cause of only moderate loss of life, but the harrowing circumstances of submarine accidents have given them prominence in our minds. France has the largest number of submarines, and Great Britain comes next; but according to Mr. Skerrett, the recent achievement of the small Italian submarine flotilla puts all other performances quite in the shade. He says:



INTERIOR OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

"The Italian flotilla consists principally of four boats of only 220 tons submerged displacement, which were launched successively in 1905, 1906, and 1907, and which have taken part, as they were completed, in the naval maneuvers of the past three summers to the satisfaction of the authorities.

"It was not until this season, however, that all four of the boats were able to maneuver as a unit, and it is putting it mildly in saying that what they did during the month of August just gone was startling. Part of the scheme of the naval maneuvers included a raid by these boats along both the Adriatic and the Mediterranean coasts, and the *Glauco*, *Narvalo*, *Otaria*, and *Squalo* were called upon to make unassisted the run of nearly 1,300 nautical miles from Venice to Spezia! The little boats accomplished this without mishap and with remarkable celerity, and arrived upon the scene of the grand maneuvers with their crews in splendid condition and able to take their part in the concluding operations in connection with the combined fleets. In this latter stage the little vessels were again handled by their officers and crew with so much skill that the King summoned them aboard the flag ship *Vittorio Emanuele* and personally congratulated both the commanders and the enlisted men. One of the circumstances leading to this rather unusual honor was the especial performance of the *Glauco*, the first of the flotilla completed, which in broad daylight was able to actually hit the battle-ship *Saint Bon* twice, despite the vigilance of picket-boats and the watch aboard the big ship, before rising to the surface and showing her nearness.

"The position of excellence won by the Italian boats is of particular interest because Italy did not figure conspicuously until within the last four years in this branch of naval architecture. While England, France, Russia, and the United States were spending large sums of money in buying or building various types of submarines, Italy was going along in a quiet way experimenting

A HARD MARK TO HIT.

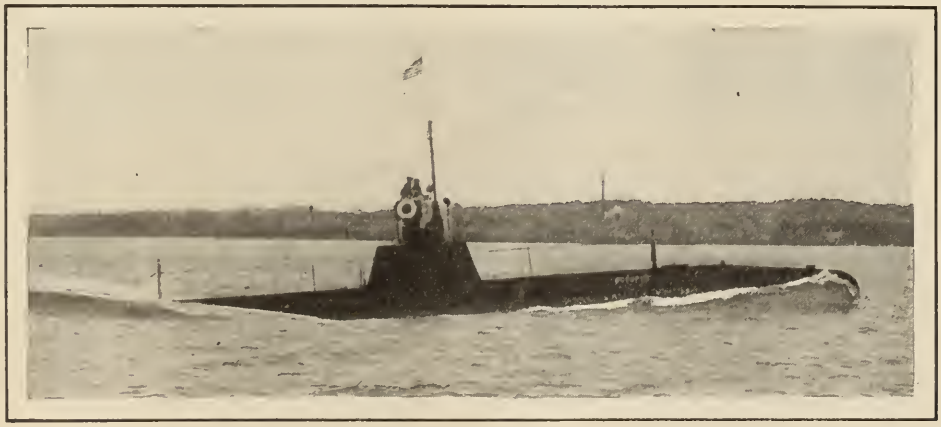
The *Octopus* under water. In actual warfare it would present almost no sign of its presence. Italian submarines have been able in trials to approach battle-ships without detection in broad daylight.

with her old submarine, *Delfino*, modified. The lessons thus learned at a modest outlay were carefully evaluated, and the *Glauco* and her remarkable classmates have been the outcome. Surely the records made by these little vessels stand out in brilliant contrast with the results recently secured from our own boats during their run to Philadelphia and return to New York, a distance each way of approximately 300 miles."

That the submarine may altogether displace the destroyer is thought probable by Mr. Skerrett. The high-speed torpedo craft of this type have grown to such sizes that they make very considerable targets, and at night betray their approach either by their size or the disturbance due to their speed. Says the writer:

"It is urged that the destroyer be abandoned and that scouts, pure and simple, be built in their stead, and that submarine craft be developed for the primary purpose of providing a satisfactory mobile base from which to discharge torpedoes. The modern submersible can be made ready to dive in 6 minutes after she has been running on the surface in light trim, which is a very material gain in powers of quick disappearance over the 20 or 30 minutes called for only a short while ago for vessels of very moderate displacements. In addition to this the latest boats are able to run in cruising trim at a speed of 15 knots an hour, while they are accredited with submerged speeds of 9 knots an hour.

"In broad daylight all that the submarine craft shows above the surface when making an attack is the slender tube and small head of her observing-instrument, and this is now so installed that it can be thrust above the surface or withdrawn out of sight without altering the depth of submergence of the submarine boat. As the attack upon the Italian battleship showed, and as experience during a number of the French maneuvers have substantiated, it is possible for these vessels to get within striking distance of their targets in broad daylight."



THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE "OCTOPUS" COMING TO THE SURFACE.

The average layman, Mr. Skerrett assures us, does not realize how the automobile torpedo has been developed within the past few years in range, speed, and destructive force. Not very long ago 800 yards was considered its maximum efficient range, and yet to-day, owing to the use of a superheater, which doubles the motive air capacity, the range has increased to 4,000 yards at a speed of 28 knots, while for the first 1,000 yards the big 18-inch torpedo can be driven at 43 knots. The writer concludes:

"As a surface torpedo-boat can not do this work without inviting well-nigh certain destruction, the submarine boat is apparently the only torpedo craft that can lie at a distance of 4,000 yards in the daytime, submerged of course, and profit by the increased range which has been given the up-to-date torpedo. The periscope of a few years ago would have made this quite impossible, because its defective optical properties gave no idea of true distances after an object had passed 200 or 300 feet away. To-day, thanks to the genius of the optician, this difficulty has been overcome, and the officer in command of a submerged submarine is able to judge with remarkable accuracy the approximate range of his target, while further improvement has given to this eye of the submarine all of the properties of a good night-glass for making observations after dark. The submarine vessel is thus surely coming into its own, and it is but another proof of what can be expected when a field of usefulness is established for any military instrument and the inventor and his more finished brother, the technicist and practical man, put their heads together to solve the problem and to meet a commercial demand."

THE POOR INVENTOR

PATENT number 900,000 has recently been issued. The first of the series was put forth on July 28, 1836. How many of this great host paid back to their originators their cost in money, time, and labor? *The American Machinist* (New York, December 24) thinks that the smallness of the percentage, if it could only be made known, would startle most people. Says this paper:

"Any one who has studied the subject, or personally 'played the game,' knows that the number of patents that see their inventors out whole is pitiably small.

"The reasons for this condition are many. Some deluded inventors—only a few, perhaps—work on problems that are impossible, as perpetual motion. We know one poor individual who has worked on perpetual-motion machines for fifteen years, spent some $26,000, and built some sixty models. He imagines that mechanical advantage can produce a larger amount of power from a smaller one through proper mechanism. Other inventors—in this class are many—work on devices that may accomplish what they desire, but the end is foolish. To illustrate: A device to lower a latch-key from an upper window at a certain time for the convenience of the morning milkman was actually patented. Others develop improvements on outgrown arts. Such would be an improved tinder-box to-day,

when 1,000 matches can be bought for a nickel. Others may work out devices or processes that have no market and thus no commercial value, and a much smaller class of inventors are ahead of their times and work out inventions that some time society will use, but not during the life of the patent. How often does a patent-search reveal the work of some man, done years before, that discloses the principles of a recent development that it is desired to patent?

"We have no patience, and, in fact, we have little else than contempt for the gospel which is preached by so many that invention is the royal road to fortune. There are few more disheartening experiences than the efforts of the average inventor without means to enlist others in financially backing his invention. The occasional and even brilliant exceptions to the rule do not alter the fact that the patenting of even meritorious inventions by those who have no means to exploit them usually represents wasted effort and money of which the bare cost of the patent is frequently the smallest item."

WHY WE SHOULD CARE FOR THE BABY TEETH

DR. H. CLAY FERRIS.

Who tells us how the beauty of childhood may be preserved by proper care of the teeth.

MANY people who should know better think that because the first set of teeth is a temporary one, no care need be exercised with regard to it: and they allow their children's teeth to fall into bad condition. This is as sensible as it would be to neglect a child's eyes on the ground that they are not precisely the same in substance as the ones that are to be used by the adult. The change from one set of teeth to another, to be sure, is discontinuous, while that which takes place in the eye is continuous and gradual; but the youthful condition is almost as closely connected with the adult in one case as in the other. This is brought out by Dr. H. Clay Ferris, of Brooklyn, in an article contributed to *Items of Interest* (New York, December). From a previous article by Dr. Ferris (which was inadvertently attributed to Dr. Mitchell, of Elmira) we recently quoted his presentation of the fact that the beauty of the face depends largely on the teeth, and depends upon them in many ways unconnected with their actual appearance, so that not only one's own appearance but that of one's descendants may be affected by care or neglect in this respect. This idea the writer applies, in the present article, particularly to the temporary set. He writes:

"We find by comparative observations and measurements of skulls of increasing ages that the skull of the child grows forward and downward from the time of birth; and the greatest amount of development takes place in the dental region. Scientifically, we must admit the hypothesis that in the germ cell there exists an architectural plan for the development of the whole osseous system, requiring twenty-one years, provided its nourishment is complete. Proceeding upon this premise, the dental arches, both deciduous and permanent, are to fill certain positions in the anatomy, just as the spinal vertebræ are to form a spinal column; and as the deciduous tooth is one of the first points of ossification, we can readily see why the deciduous teeth play such an important part in the development of their region. Each tooth develops in an independent manner in its own crypt in a growing structure, but arranged according to the divine plan.

"In its independent growth, its crown is formed first and its root grows toward the structure that has been previously ossified, compelling its crown to travel in the direction of the least resistance. . . . Nature in its plan causes the anterior teeth to develop first, and the eruption of the posterior teeth in the arch, receiving the greatest resistance in the densest structure distally, are thrust outward and forward; and during eruption produce a forward pressure on an already formed continuous arch.

"After the eruption of the baby set, if in normal occlusion [shutting-together] this force in the development ceases, and there is a period of child life between the ages of two to four years when another physical force must be brought into play, if the osseous structure about the roots of these teeth is to be stimulated to normal development: this force is mastication. The Indian child is given rawhide to chew as soon as it has teeth, and with few exceptions develops a normal occlusion; while our children, the product of education, live on prepared food that requires no chewing, and normal occlusion, even in the baby set, is an exception."

At this age, Dr. Ferris goes on to say, the teeth should be separated by at least $\frac{3}{100}$ of an inch, since the permanent incisors are apt to be one-third again as wide as those of the first set. The arch that they are to fill is also much larger, and this arch practically develops in two centers with the forward growth; that of the molar region and that of the incisor region, the pre-molars, and finally the cuspids, uniting these centers. The latter tooth is cut last and crowds its way to assume the position of a keystone. Dr. Ferris goes on:

"The exercise of any muscle in a growing physical structure develops its cell tissue, and if this muscle be developed, the necessary strain brought to bear upon the osseous attachments will necessarily develop that bone. Otherwise the muscle would not be sustained. The force of mastication upon the deciduous set, therefore, causes the osseous tissue that supports them to grow. If this exercise is normally produced the growth of the bones will be manifest by the separation of the teeth in the arch.

"At the sixth year of age comes another mechanical force, in the eruption of the first molar. Its forward and outward thrust then increases the pressure on the arch in that direction. If by any accident the continuity of the arch be lost by the extraction of one or more deciduous teeth or the malocclusion of the first set, this tooth will be thrust forward prematurely, partly because of the lack of mesial resistance and by the abnormal locking of the inclined planes of its cusps, to the position that it would otherwise ultimately attain, and the development of the anterior part of the face be retarded by the loss of this pressure.

"Assuming that the continuity of the deciduous set be normal and unbroken, this king of teeth exerts its pressure upon the forward part of the arch; and the osseous development progressing normally, without interference by habits or other pathological conditions, the anterior teeth will develop into normal occlusion, and we will have nature's architectural plan completed, which will give the best beauty and most perfect artistic balance of the face that this type can attain."

Dr. Ferris' conclusion is that dentists should do all in their power to maintain the continuity of the baby set of teeth, by contouring fillings (which should be of materials that do not lose shape) and by the treatment of abscessed conditions which too frequently result in loss by extraction. If teeth have to be removed the continuity of the arch should then be maintained with a mechanical fixture to assist nature. By maintaining the arches in this way the child, Dr. Ferris assures us, will be able to develop the best beauty its type can attain.

A SHALLOW-WATER STEAMER—A new British gunboat, the *Widgeon*, runs a close second to the celebrated Western steamer that could travel on dry land provided a man was sent ahead with a watering-pot. She has a draft of only two feet five inches. Says *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, December):

"Its hull is built in floatable sections, arranged in such a manner that they can be easily united while afloat, thus avoiding the necessity of riveting together and launching in foreign regions where skilled labor may not be obtainable.

"It was designed to obtain the highest efficiency in regard to

speed and propulsive effort under various conditions of load. Normally its speed is fifteen miles an hour.

"There are twin screws placed in tunnels aft, these tunnels consisting of inverted troughs raised in the skin-plating of the hinder part of the hull, the floor of the latter being very flat in order to secure the shallow draft. The crown of the tunnel is considerably higher than the water-level, and as the propeller-blades in revolving come within mere clearance distance of the top of the tunnel it will be evident that a considerable part of the propeller is also above the water-level. The tunnel, however, dips below the surface all around, that is, its edges are under water. When the screws are caused to revolve they drive the air out of the tunnels, and the water, rising to fill the vacuum thus created, causes the screws to be fully immersed.

"The *Widgeon* is 160 feet long and 24 feet 6 inches wide. The depth of hull is 6 feet."

ALCOHOL AND ART

UNDER this head some of the utterances of psychologists like Professors James and Münsterberg, who have been lately coquetting a little with alcohol, are resented by an editorial writer in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, January). He says:

"We are not a little startled to have one of the leading exponents of psychology suddenly kick out the underpinning of theory which had formed one of the supporting pillars of our notions of psychophysical perfection, by suggesting that we need to be convivial drinkers in order to become more artistic. Can we believe our senses, or must we think of art as something dependent on a benumbing of the finer nervous structure, and, therefore, on less than our highest consciousness?

"Professor James wrote, not long since, that alcoholic intoxication stands to the poor and unlettered in the place of symphony concerts, and of literature, but, he says, 'it is a part of the deeper mystery and tragedy of life that whiffs and gleams of something that we immediately recognize as excellent, should be vouchsafed to so many of us only in the fleeting earlier phases of what in the totality is such a degrading poison.' All this we could easily believe coincided with the facts. Now comes Professor Münsterberg and tells us that the masterpieces of music and poetry which are beyond the comprehension of the poor and unlettered have been the result of the use of alcohol, and that we as a people must needs become convivial in order to appreciate these creations. It is acknowledged by Professor Münsterberg that the drug works by its inhibiting influence on certain departments of brain activity, and he also says that even small amounts interfere with normal mental activity. In other words, by moderate degrees of intoxication our highest selves are for the time benumbed, and our sentiments and feelings are let loose from the control of our saner judgment."

Such teaching, the writer thinks, either degrades art or is anything but scientific truth. It is a fact, he admits, that most of the artistic nations have hitherto happened to be peoples of a convivial habit, but he can see no evidence connecting the alcoholic item in their conviviality with their productivity in art. He goes on:

"True works of art are the soul records of lives uplifted through life's experiences into the realm of the ideal. We respond to this art expression in proportion as we see in it a record of our own inner experience. Such works are neither conceived nor worked out under the influence of a narcotic, and they appeal most highly to the sane and sober, for art is ever a serious and a healthy thing. We are perfectly aware that some distinguished writers and artists have used narcotics, but the vast majority of users of intoxicants have shown no special proficiency in these fields.

"We are not inclined to be fanatical on the temperance question, but we object to teaching which would tend to hinder, in any way, our physical, mental, and moral progress. It would seem that the will to abstain or to be temperate is far better than the being pushed to such a course through prohibitive laws, yet the amount of crime and misery prevented by the removal of places of temptation has proven far better than any sentimental waiting for time and experience to develop an individual power of self-control. Total abstinence from alcohol has lifted men from the gutter, and has never pulled them down. No saloon, nor any place of convivial drinking, ever lifted man to a higher appreciation of life, nor of what stands for the ideal in life—true art."

DISEASES OF METALS

SOME of the phenomena displayed by metals under certain conditions are strikingly like those of organic bodies suffering from what we call disease. A writer in *The Lancet* (London) reminds us that "stability" can only be a relative term, and the truth is probably that no element is absolutely stable. He goes on:

"The discovery of radium has introduced the doctrine of degradation, but whether that be definitely established or not, and radio-energy apart, spontaneous change would appear to be as true of inorganic materials as it is of organized entities. Yellow phosphorus gradually assumes a new complexion if left to the agencies of time, finishing a beautiful dark red. Is this a step in its retrograde movement toward becoming, that is, an element of a lower order? Why, again, does tin crumble to a gray powder if exposed for a long time to the cold? The change is known as 'tin plague'; the smooth surface of the metal after an exposure to 16°–45° C. for two years becomes brittle and crystalline. 'Tin plague' is even infectious, for on inoculating other masses of smooth polished tin with small portions of the crystalline metal the 'disease' spreads, the area affected increasing in diameter from three to five millimeters daily. Tinfoil succumbs to the infection in the same way and becomes crystalline and brittle right through. Why, again, does the railway line snap except that it is attacked by the same 'crystallizing disease'? It would even appear that certain metals have their 'illnesses,' as tho their activities were interfered with by a toxic process which may be pushed in many cases to such an extent that the metal 'dies.' Platinum, for example, in its colloidal form, in which it is very remarkably active, is positively 'poisoned' by prussic acid or corrosive sublimate, and its great energies cease to act; it is killed."

PORTABLE AIR-SHIPS—Portable dirigible balloons have been made fashionable in France by Count Henri de la Vaulx, and now one of these miniature vessels, as we learn from *The Car* (London) is now to be used for advertising purposes by *Le Petit Journal*. Says this paper:

"This balloon, of 950 meters, is filled with coal gas, and is furnished with a Clerget motor, 16 horse-power, which is detachable. It can take aboard two passengers, a pilot, and a mechanic, and the price is 25,000 francs [$5,000]. On a recent trip one of these vessels made a 3½ hours' run from the Aeronautic Park in St. Cloud and sailed over the Bagatelle Paddock. Descending at three o'clock, it was packed on a wagon, and at five o'clock was back at St. Cloud."

A PORTABLE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

THE GIPSY EVANGELIST

HESITATING to say that he was "destined to be an evangelist," Gipsy Smith declares that after his conversion he perceived that he could be nothing else. This perception came when he was in his teens, soon after his conversion in the little Primitive Methodist Chapel in Cambridge, England, in November, 1876. He had just mastered his alphabet, we read in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), and had got no further than spelling his own name and spelling out a few words of one syllable. He continues his story:

"Then came my conversion, which instantly gave me not only a new vision of life and a new hunger for the Word of God, but a new motive behind my desire to learn. My conversion meant a tremendous lot for me. I felt that I was a new creature and that I had received a spiritual experience which was going to change the entire course of my life and make the world a new world and people a new people to me. My conversion experience so possest me that I could not keep it to myself. I wanted everybody to know what I knew and to share in my new joy. I could not help becoming an evangelist, and I began at once to do evangelistic work in my own crude, primitive way. I wanted to make it known that I had given my heart to God and that I had found in Jesus a wonderful Savior.

"As a gipsy boy I went about the villages of Cambridgeshire selling the products of my father's industry—clothes-pegs, tin pans, baskets, and other oddments. When I came to a cottage door and a woman bought anything of me, I used to say: 'Can I sing for you?' She would say: 'What can you sing?' and then I would sing either 'Who'll be the next to follow Jesus?' or 'My Jesus, I love Thee.' They were all I knew—those two hymns.

"For a time I contented myself with singing about Jesus—it was all I could do then. My first attempts at speaking were failures, and when I saw, as I often did, the women of the other cottages gathering round as I sang—some of them in tears—I did not know what to say, and I bolted. A little later, after I had had a few weeks' experience of this kind of thing, I began to put my own experience into words, and sometimes went as far as praying in the cottages with the women and children. It seemed to move the cottagers deeply to hear a gipsy boy singing and praying. There are people living in the Cambridgeshire villages to-day who remember my first evangelistic efforts. Close to my home now I have a neighbor who used to buy clothes-pegs of me, and from my study window I can see the telegraph-posts skirting the lane in which my father's caravan used to pull up. Those days come back vividly to memory when I pull aside my study curtains and look over the fields I remember from my childhood.

"My earliest efforts as a gipsy-boy evangelist, telling the story of Christ's love as I sold the cottagers their clothes-pegs, were educative to me. They made me realize my ignorance and realize that I had to train myself for my life-work."

Six months after his conversion he joined the Christian Mission under the Rev. William Booth "as the thirty-sixth evangelist of the embryo Salvation Army." Then real difficulties began because

GIPSY SMITH IN AN AMERICAN GIPSY CAMP.

of his lack of training. "I enjoyed none of the advantages of those of my colleagues who had had decent or even half decent educations, or had, in their homes, opportunities of gathering a fund of information to think and speak about." Some of the innocent subterfuges to which he was driven to help him over the hard linguistic places are told in this paragraph:

"Many a big struggle I had in those days, when I was called to address a meeting without a chairman. I chose hymns the first verse of which I knew by heart, and I gave out the verse I remembered and asked the people to sing it through. Then I chose the Scripture lessons that I could get on best with—passages of the simplest kind. Even then there would be words in almost every verse that I could not pronounce. I used to read on slowly, until I came to a big word, and then, instead of having a shot at pronouncing it, I would pause and make a little comment, taking care to resume my reading on the other side of the big word. I do not know that any one ever found me out, tho I should not have been ashamed if my ignorance had been discovered. I never posed and never disguised my ignorance. I always told my audiences that I was only a gipsy boy, and had only had a few weeks' schooling, and would make lots of blunders, but that if they would forgive me I would make fewer as I grew older and acquired more knowledge."

He does not argue from his own experience in favor of an untaught evangelism. "The day has happily passed when any ignoramus will do," he says. Further:

"The churches have blundered in that direction in days gone by, but I do not think the blunder will be often repeated. The intellectual level of

GIPSY SMITH IN THE RED-LIGHT DISTRICT, PITTSBURG.

The evangelist marched on a "reforming mission" through the slums of Pittsburg at midnight January 12, followed by thousands singing gospel hymns.

evangelists has risen and must rise with the general advance of education. The slangy evangelist must disappear. I abhor slang and never use it—first because I dislike slang intensely myself, and secondly, because the people do not want it. Give me the true evangelistic note in a man, and then add all the culture you possibly can. The future of evangelism will be bright indeed if we can rear a race of evangelists who ally rich experience of the heart and soul with high culture and refinement. I would not omit humor from the evangelist's make-up. Sometimes a flash of humor acts like a gimlet and prepares the way for a nail, when the nail might have split the board. But humor must not be allowed to gain mastery. Pathos, too, I would use, and do use. You can hold a man if you can make him both laugh and cry.

"Another fruit of my experience is that an evangelist should aim at simplicity and directness—simplicity of illustration and directness of appeal. For my own illustrations I draw constantly upon my gipsy lore, from the birds and the trees and the fields—the great world of nature, which most people understand and all people love. My long years of evangelistic work have not obliterated my native gipsy spirit. I am still a child of the open and a wild thing of the woods. I am happiest when I am among the birds in my garden. I know them all by their songs and their calls, and I love to watch their habits. My garden is full of birds' nests, and when I find nests with young birds newly hatched, I make friends with them by feeding them. A young brood of greenfinches has just been hatched in my garden, and day by day I have been feeding them. The old birds hover near quite unalarmed; they know I love them and would not hurt their young ones. And just as I love great nature I love to bring all beautiful and simple things into my gospel message, and through that gateway I find a means of entrance into human hearts, which are alike in England, in South Africa, and in America."

THE SAVING OF ST. JOHN'S

THAT St. John's in Varick Street, New York, is not to be razed will doubtless be heard with a sense of relief. Ever since the announcement that it would be closed, Trinity Corporation has been the target of attacks from many quarters, one of the most recent taking the form of a bill in preparation for introduction into the legislature, designed to repeal its charter. At a special meeting of the vestry of Trinity parish on January 20 announcement was made that after May 1, the chapel in Varick Street will be given over to evangelistic work under the conduct of the Rev. William Wilkinson, "the bishop of Wall Street." As reported by the New York *Sun*, the official statement of the rector and vestry is this:

"As already announced, the work of St. John's Chapel will be discontinued on February 1 and the work which has been carried on there will be transferred to St. Luke's.

"The conditions in the neighborhood of St. John's no longer justify the continuance of a regular parochial work there, but it is proposed by the rector and vestry to make St. John's a center of evangelistic work to meet the needs of workers employed in the warehouses and factories of that section.

"This work has been placed in charge of the Rev. William Wilkinson, whose services for men in Wall Street are so widely known.

"It is hoped that in connection with the noonday services other departments of welfare work will be developed in the buildings adjoining the chapel.

"This evangelistic and practical work in connection with St. John's Chapel will be commenced in May, at which time Mr. Wilkinson will be able to come to New York to take charge of it."

From February 1 to May there will be no services of any kind at the chapel, it is said, tho it will be open daytimes for rest, meditation, and prayer. The evangelistic work will be undertaken as an experiment. "It will have a thorough trial, and if at the end of a reasonable length of time it does not seem to fill the spiritual needs of the locality, something else may be devised." It was unofficially stated at this meeting that Trinity has extensive plans in contemplation for bettering its properties. Said the spokesman:

"The officials of Trinity Corporation have been most unjustly maligned in their capacity as landlords, but no one besides an

Courtesy of "The Churchman."

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, FROM THE OLD PARK IN VARICK STREET.

The church, which has become the most discust in America, as it appeared in 1829 in its surroundings before the site of St. John's Park was taken for use for a railway freight station.

official of Trinity knows the terrible problem before the Corporation to work out. Fifty per cent. of its realty is leased, and the worst of the structures are on this leased land, and can not be got at by the Corporation until the lease expires. In every case, when the property reverts to the Corporation, the buildings are put in shape again. This has been going on until Trinity has wiped out all but three of its rear houses. There will be some startling changes in the old ninth ward when Trinity comes into its land again, and the changes will come soon, for the majority of leases now have but one, two, or five years to run."

The Churchman (New York) insists that in both public statements made by Trinity Corporation respecting the attitude of the late Dr. Dix toward St. John's the former rector of Trinity has been misrepresented. Dr. Dix, insists *The Churchman*, did not concur in the resolution to abandon St. John's "unless his letter to the people of St. John's, his words in his last sermon there and the following statement made to the Rev. J. C. H. Sauber, one of the curates at St. John's, each and all fail to represent his mind":

"On Thursday, March 5, 1908, the month before Dr. Dix's death, at Trinity church rectory, 'Dr. Dix exprest to me,' says Mr. Sauber, 'his great confidence in the Rev. Charles Gomph, priest-in-charge of St. John's chapel. He told me that I was to enter very discouraging and up-hill work, *i.e.*, to bring back lapsed communicants. He said that St. John's chapel was very near and dear to his heart, the chapel with which he had been most closely associated. He was also proud to say that none of the Trinity chapels *had ever been removed from their original foundations* (italics ours), and that Mr. Gomph and his associates were put at St. John's to prove that there was a congregation there to warrant its being kept open If we failed in producing that congregation, so great was his trust in Mr. Gomph, he felt that he could then say that St. John's had outlived its usefulness.' In his history of Trinity church, Dr. Dix says that Dr. Berrian resisted the sale of St. John's Park to the last, and expresses the belief that 'the horrible sight of its destruction would have broken his heart.' Dr. Dix then states simply and manfully his own responsibility as the new rector for that sale. It is a sad record, on page 237 of Part IV., but Dr. Dix does not flinch in making it, and he adds, 'and so before the rolling car of the Business Juggernaut the grace and beauty passed away forever."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS FOR 1908

STATISTICAL report on the religious progress in the United States shows the net increase for 1908 as 2,835 ministers, 1,874 churches, and 720,647 communicants. Each of these items, explains Dr. H. K. Carroll in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, January 14), is much smaller than in 1907; but in that year the Roman-Catholic increase was abnormally large. In striking an average of the gains in church communicants for the past six years the figure is 912,718. Last year's showing is therefore below the average; but is, the statistician thinks, "nowise discouraging." The advance for the past eighteen years is thus exhibited:

"The returns of 1908 compared with those of the census in 1890 show a net gain of communicants in the eighteen years of 13,664,236. This is more than 66 per cent., which is a very remarkable advance. The figures for 1908 are 34,282,543; for 1890, 20,618,307. The number of ministers in 1890 was 111,036; now it is 165,725, indicating a net increase of 54,691, or more than 49 per cent. There are now 213,049 churches, against 142,639 then, showing a net increase of 70,416, or a little more than 49 per cent. Net gains in the eighteen years of 49 per cent. in ministers, 49 per cent. in churches, and 66 per cent. in communicants have certainly nothing of discouragement."

Six new denominations are noted this year. The Evangelical Christian Science Church is a new body, headed by Bishop Oliver C. Sabin. No statistics are given, but many societies meet in private houses. They hold that "God heals the sick, but gave no superior revelation to Mary Baker Eddy." The Pentacostal Church of the Nazarene holds "holiness or a distinct second work of grace" as the leading doctrine. It was organized last October by union of three similar organizations in the East, West, and Southwest. It is Methodistic in usage. The Congregational Methodist Churches North is a small body formed in Pennsylvania and New Jersey resembling a cognate body in the South. The Christian Church Colored; the Disciples of Christ (Conservative), resulting from differences concerning church benevolences: and the General Conference of the New Jerusalem Church, separated from the Church of the New Jerusalem, are the three remaining. Of the incomplete Presbyterian Union we read:

"The union of the Northern and Cumberland Presbyterian bodies has left a large body of dissidents who object to the merging and are maintaining the Cumberland organization. The statistics of the United Church indicate a net loss the past year of 1,041 churches and 33,816 communicants, due probably to correction of the figures of the previous year, the churches and communicants then counted in having since indicated their purpose to adhere to the Cumberland branch. Church property is in litigation in a dozen States. It was reported at the last General Assembly of the United Church that decisions of the highest courts in Illinois and Georgia had been given adverse to the Cumberland claim; but this is denied on the part of the latter, who say that the Texas Supreme Court has decided in their favor. They also say that 35,000 members will go with 'the brick and mortar.' In other words, if the property is awarded to the Cumberland body they will remain: if to the United Church they will go thither. They claim 125,000 members out of 185,000, conceding that 25,000 have gone into the United Church to stay."

Statistics when sought were "courteously refused" by the Christian Catholic Church (organized by the late John Alexander Dowie) and the Church of Christ Scientist.

From a scrutiny of Dr. Carroll's general table of denominations we glean some of the most striking facts exprest in terms of gain or loss. The Baptists (14 bodies) report a gain of 637 ministers, 61 churches, and 100,303 communicants. The Catholics are credited with a gain of 432 ministers, 275 churches, and 340,393 communicants. The Christians show a decrease of 260 ministers, 41 churches, and 9,265 communicants. A remarkable decrease is also noted in the German Evangelical Protestant body. The returns give 65 ministers, 92 churches, and 15,000 communicants; showing a decrease of 35 ministers, 63 churches, and 5,000 communicants. The Methodists (18 bodies) gained 1,010 ministers, 817 churches, and 149,569 communicants. Other leading denominations show the following increase in communicants: Congregationalists, 13,000; Lutherans (24 bodies), 60,161; Protestant Episcopal, 23,555; United Brethren (2 bodies), 8,511, and Disciples of Christ (2 bodies), 10,300. The denominational families numbering over 100,000 are ranked thus:

Denominational Families.	Rank in 1908	Communicants.	Rank in 1890	Communicants.
Catholic	1	12,394,731	1	6,257,871
Methodist	2	6,838,779	2	2,589,284
Baptist	3	5,413,945	3	3,717,969
Lutheran	4	2,082,766	5	1,231,072
Presbyterian	5	1,831,854	4	1,278,362
Disciples of Christ	6	1,295,423	8	641,051
Episcopal	7	893,972	6	540,509
Reformed	8	432,248	7	309,458
Latter-Day Saints	9	399,500	9	166,125
United Brethren	10	300,269	8	225,281
Evangelical	11	177,416	10	133,313
Jewish	12	143,000	11	130,406
Dunkard Brethren	13	122,332	13	73,795
Friends	14	119,176	12	107,208

Dissent from Dr. Carroll's figures is often exprest by our Roman Catholic readers. To obviate this we telegraphed for statistics to the publishers of Wiltsius's official "Catholic Directory," but were informed that statistics are not quite ready.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON MISSIONS

THREE men chosen to fill the Presidential chair have given public indorsement to the cause of missions. President Harrison, after fulfilling his term of office, spoke in its behalf in Carnegie Hall, New York. President-elect Taft's repeated indorsements are well known. On January 18 President Roosevelt added to the number in what he said would be his last public address in Washington as the nation's chief. His audience was that assembled at the African diamond jubilee mass-meeting held in the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist-Episcopal Church. As reported by the New York *Tribune* the President said in part:

"Now, in speaking to-night I wish to lay stress upon the missionary side of the general work in the foreign lands. America has for over a century done its share of missionary work. We who stay at home should as a matter of duty give cordial support to those who in a spirit of devotion to all that is highest in human nature spend the best part of their lives in trying to carry civilization and Christianity into lands which have hitherto known little or nothing of either. The work is vast, and it is done under many and widely varied conditions. Personally I have always been particularly interested, for instance, in the extraordinary work done by the American schools and colleges in the Turkish Empire, both Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia—a work which has borne such wonderful fruit among the Bulgarians, among Syrian and Armenian Christians, and also among the Mohammedans: and this altho among the Mohammedans there has been no effort to convert them, simply an effort to make them good citizens, to make them vie with their fellow citizens who are Christians in showing those qualities which it should be the pride of every creed to develop; and the present movement to introduce far-reaching and genuine reforms, political and social, in Turkey, an effort with which we all keenly sympathize, is one in which these young Moslems, educated at the American schools and colleges, are especially fitted to take part.

"Bishop Hartzell's work has been done in Africa, the continent in which of all others there has been the most need for Christian work, and in which that work shows signs of reaching its widest development. It has been indeed a Dark Continent, and some of the white men who have gone thither have by their acts deepened the gloom. Let us as a race be thankful that so many other men have gone thither to strive for the uplift of the people, to strive for the betterment of conditions."

CLAIMANTS FOR POE'S BIRTHPLACE

THE contention is made by a member of the poet's family that Poe was born in Baltimore. This of course is contrary to the statements appearing in the multitudinous articles now being printed in commemoration of his centenary. The matter is not elevated into a question for sectional debate, since such representative journals as the Baltimore *Sun* and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* give Boston as his place of birth. Elizabeth Ellicott Poe, said to be a cousin, declares in the February *Cosmopolitan*, that "to Baltimore belongs the right to call him son." Other claimants are thus disposed of:

"A house in Norfolk, Va., is shown as his birthplace, Bostonians have assured me with awful emphasis that he was born in the Hub, but as a matter of fact, Maryland, not Massachusetts or Virginia, justly claims the weird singer as her own."

The spot to which claim is made is No. 9 Front Street, which was in 1809 "a theatrical boarding-house kept by a Mrs. Beard." The remodeled structure of this building is still standing. It will be seen that many of the author's proofs are of the nature of tradition, while one of her authorities, the Baltimore *Sun*, has evidently "experienced a change of heart." We read:

"Briefly summarized, the proofs of Poe's Baltimore birth are as follows: The evidence of relatives; the fact that he was in Baltimore when two days old, when Boston was a week's coach-journey distant; the testimony of Mrs. Beard; his own statements in memoranda prepared for Griswold and verbally given to other witnesses; the Encyclopedia Britannica, Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, and all English biographers and school-records; the better informed American biographers; the Baltimore *Sun* notice of his death, and the traditional record of his birthplace kept in the family. In Poe's family the Front-Street house, Baltimore, has been pointed out as his birthplace from generation to generation."

MONUMENT TO POE.

Unveiled in Poe Park, Fordham, on January 19.

The events surrounding the birth as it is reputed to have taken place in Baltimore are given in these details:

"Near the city's crowded center, the old Holliday-Street Theater is a ghost of the past. Gone are the glories of the famous old playhouse. It is now the home of lurid melodrama. Inside the theater, through the tawdry trappings of to-day, remnants of grandeur tell of yesterday's spirit; for fifty years ago a noble player folk thronged its boards. The elder Booth, Edwin Forrest, Lucille Weston, and other famous Thespians held their magic sway. There, in the dim ago, stood young Elisabeth Arnold, afterward the mother of Edgar Allan Poe, bewitching Baltimore's bravest and best by her divine art and personal inimitable grace.

"It was in January, 1809, that, soul-sick with care and the approaching ordeal of motherhood, she acted there last. Only when the birth of Edgar was imminent, most imminent, did she retire to the Front-Street house. In that refuge, January 19, was born Edgar Poe, a child destined to poetry and misery. Front Street was then a street of stately old homes; now it is as ruined as the families that once gathered beneath their sheltering eaves. Now the undercurrent of the great city has congregated there.

"Of the intimate incident of the birth no record remains, but memory treasures the virtues of good Mrs. Beard, the Irish landlady of the house, the good Samaritan who threw around the young mother her matronly protection. Edgar's advent was premature, and Mrs. Beard hastily made wee garments for him. The next day the father obtained funds from relatives. On the second morning Mrs. David Poe, Sr., paid a visit to her infant grandson. Her pity was aroused, and, risking General Poe's displeasure, she took care of the family for six weeks."

Antiquarian research has, however, convinced Boston of the truth of its claims, and the past few weeks have established the exact spot. In *The Transcript* (January 13) Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins presents this evidence:

"The Boston *Gazette* of February 9, 1809, published the following theatrical information: 'We congratulate the frequenters of the theater on the recovery of Mrs. Poe from her recent confinement. This charming little actress will make her reappearance to-morrow evening as *Rosamunda* in the popular play of "Abællino, the Great Bandit," a part peculiarly adapted to her figure and talents.' In this production Poe [father of the poet] was *Contorino*. Mrs. Poe appeared also this month in 'Midas,' a burletta, as *Aysa*, and in the comic opera 'False Alarms; or, my Cousin,' as *Emily*. On March 20, 1809, a melodrama by George Coleman the younger, 'Feudal Times; or, the Banquet Gallery,' was presented. Mrs. Poe as *Rachel* escapes from a castle with her lover in a boat. Paddling to the bridge, the lover saws the joists, and the villain and soldiers are plunged into the moat and the castle blown up to fierce music.

"Near the theater, on Berry Street, one William Payne kept a school, when the Poes first came to Boston. A son, John Howard Payne, was born in New York in 1792. He made his first appearance as an actor in New York February 26, 1809. April 3, 1809, he appeared in Boston, in 'Douglas.' In an after-piece, 'We Fly by Night; or, Long Stories,' as *Emma*, Mrs. Poe sang 'When Edward Quits His Native Plain.'

"As a lively and sprightly support to the youthful star of seventeen, Mrs. Poe was selected to appear on April 7 as the *Juliet* to Payne's *Romeo*. On the tenth in 'Barbarossa' Payne's *Selmi* had as *Irene* Mrs. Poe. James Thomson's 'Tancred and Sigismunda' were performed respectively by the star and Mrs. Poe. On April 17 Payne had his benefit night and played *Hamlet*, while Mrs. Poe was the gentle *Ophelia*. 'For the Benefit of Mrs. Poe. Mrs. Poe respectfully informs the public, in consequence of repeated disappointments in obtaining places during Master Payne's engagements he has consented to play one night longer at her benefit. This evening, April 19, will be presented for this night only the celebrated play called "Pizarro." *Rolla* (first time), Master Payne.'

"On this occasion an original address on the drama, by a gentleman of Boston, was recited.

"Payne received for his six nights in Boston $800. His fame does not rest, however, on his acting or dramatic works, but on his authorship of 'Home, Sweet Home.' On the eighth and twelfth of May at a concert and performance of Holcroft's 'Lady of the Rock,' Mrs. Poe sang 'On the Rock Where Hangs the Willow.' The site of Poe's birthplace in Boston has never been known till this very week. It had been plausibly supposed to be in the vicinity of the Boston Theater, on Federal Street. James Dickson, the comedian and manager of the theater, lived at 25 Federal Street. His partner, Snelling Powell, the comedian, lived in Theater Alley. Catherine Butler's boarding-house, at 30 Federal Street, was also a resort for actors.

"Just before 1800 John Haskins, a merchant, owned land between Carver and Warren, now Warrenton Street. In 1801 he sold to Henry Haviland, a stucco-worker, a piece of the land. On this Haviland erected a brick building and some wooden structures. David Poe was living in this house in 1808 and in the same house

resided Haviland, Daniel Grover, an actor, Joshua Barrett, ropemaker, Moses Andrew, ropemaker, and John Hildreth.

"Carver Street, when first laid out, was known as Haskins Street. The house in which Poe resided was on the east side of the street; it was later numbered 62, and in this house was born, on January 19, 1809, Edgar Allan Poe."

HOW "THE WITCHING HOUR" WAS WRITTEN

MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' play, "The Witching Hour," that has had so popular a vogue, was twenty years in the making, we are told by the author himself. This long period between the inception and the final public viewing reflects, he says, "in a way, the awakening and growth of public interest in those themes which the play now exploits—telepathy, hypnotism, suggestion, and other phenomena associated with the dynamic side of thought." The play presents a professional gambler, albeit a gentleman by birth and breeding, who discovers that he has telepathic power. He turns this power into an agency for saving the life of a young friend condemned to death. The youth had committed murder in a moment of insane frenzy when a friend was flaunting before his eyes a cat's-eye scarf-pin for which he had a strange antipathy. His conviction was, moreover, the result of the vindictiveness of a prosecuting attorney who was his rival in love. *Jack Brookfield*, the gambler, having forsaken his illicit life when he discovered his peculiar endowments, knows that *Hardmuth*, the prosecuting attorney, had previously instigated the murder of a governor-elect of Kentucky, and during the second trial of the youth he prints the accusation in the papers, "reasoning that having set two hundred thousand people thinking of the prosecutor's crime, the power of their adverse thought would penetrate the locked jury-room and influence the mental attitude of the jury." The youth is acquitted. The subsequent events, even to the ridding the youth of his aversion for the cat's-eye, are traceable to the power of hypnotism and suggestion.

THE POE COTTAGE AT FORDHAM,
Jostled by modern apartment houses. This view was taken during the centenary celebration when the owner of the cottage opened it to visitors.

Mr. Thomas tells in the February *Delineator* that he began on the idea of his play about the time Mr. Washington Irving Bishop made a tour of this country, "demonstrating the existence of thought-force, telepathy, as it is now called, or 'thought-reading,' as it was then commonly known." Public interest was greatly aroused and Mr. Thomas began to meditate a play whose history he gives in these words:

"My impressions that a play could be written on the subject I communicated to Mr. A. M. Palmer, upon whose salary list I was at that time—in the year 1890—and whom former theater-goers well remember as manager of the Union Square and other well-known New-York theaters. Mr. Palmer was not only a very conservative manager but had been a librarian and was a man deeply read and widely informed. He promptly shook his head in disapproval.

"'They won't grasp your theme,' said he. 'They don't understand.'

"'But you do,' I suggested.

"'Yes,' he admitted and went on to explain that his familiarity with telepathy was altogether due to his special opportunities for information. 'The very wonder which the exhibitions of Bishop evoke,' said he, 'is proof of the fact that the public is very shallowly informed upon the subject.'

"That Mr. Palmer was correct in his judgment of the situation at that time I now believe, but at that time I felt so convinced that he was mistaken that I began a play. To convince him that the theme lent itself to play-making I wrote one act of the play in the form of a curtain-raiser, a little play complete in one act.

"In its preparation I avoided as far as possible the psychological side of the subject, and dealt, instead, with its ordinary approaches, that borderland of phenomena which is familiar to all, such as startling coincidences, seemingly inexplicable intuitions, and the like. In this little sketch I wrote two parts which I thought would be strong enough for the actor and actress I had in mind, and who were then in Mr. Palmer's company. The leading female part I was anxious to have played by Mrs. Agnes Booth, and the part of the old judge was written for Mr. J. H. Stoddart."

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Palmer did not come to terms, and the play went into the dramatist's trunk to await future opportunities. Meantime the subject grew in popular interest, the materials for drama accumulated beyond what the dramatist could begin to employ. In writing the longer play Mr. Thomas followed Mr. Palmer's "early and very judicious caution to avoid technicalities and all that involved the abstrusely psychical and scientific." He feared too that "the public might feel inclined, when the play was presented, to deny the author's premises, quarrel with his logic, and refuse his deduction." To avoid this the playwright introduced a people's attorney into the play, as he tells us here:

"In accord with this idea, I put in the play a character as commonplace, incredulous, and unsympathetic as the most ordinary individual who happened in the audience might prove to be. Such a character in the play not only became comic and human by contrast, but would also appear most comfortably sane when viewed against the background of mystery and speculation.

"Then there was that most important ethical side. When the dramatic structure of the play had been fully evolved I found that several ethical questions had been raised and not answered. To avoid them would have been cowardly; to answer them satisfactorily was absolutely necessary. Primarily, the psychical argument had been made and developed with all the skill the writer was capable of, that thought was a dynamic force—that a picture firmly and persistently held in the mind of one man could impress the mind of another and set up similar mental pictures in that second mind. If that were true, every thinker became responsible for the character of his thoughts, and in a play that had established that argument it became the duty of the writer to make the logical and moral deduction that responsibility attaches to a thinker for the character of his thinking.

"There were other minor points. For instance, there ran through the play a note of heredity—the problem of an inherited aversion or weakness. Now, it is probable that, on an average, fully ten per cent. of every audience suffers with some such handicap—an appetite for liquor, unreasoning fear of the dark, abnormal lack

of self-confidence, and the like. Why remind your audience of these things if you do not mean to aid them? You should help them—that is the greatest object a play or story can accomplish. So it becomes a privilege in the last act to show that the inherited sense of fear exhibited by a character in the play was only the result of suggestion, was simply that character's own mental attitude, and that a little effort of the will, just another point of view, could shake it off."

The play, we are told, was a long time getting itself presented. "Managers who heard the play read were imprest by it to an unusual degree." Those who read it themselves did not like it at all. "There are some managers even now," he says, "who submit that the subjects of telepathy, hypnotism, and the like are not commonly attractive." A new one of this *genre*, "The Vampire," by Messrs. Woolf and Viereck, is at present bidding for popular approval. Mr. Thomas thinks "they are the most fascinating subjects with which the human mind has to deal."

SOME SURPRIZING VIEWS OF ART

SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE'S recent statement condemning the impressionist school of painting leads some to ask if he is not joking. He seems to see nothing in their work but food for mirth, and with apparent conviction declares the Hudson River school to be our best landscape-painters. In the New York *Evening Post* not long since he was quoted as selecting Bierstadt's picture of the "Rocky Mountains" as the highest achievement of American landscape art. In *The Times* (January 17) he points to Thomas Cole as one who "placed art on a sure foundation," and his picture at the Museum called "The Catskills" is declared to be "all sincere, and true, and reverent." Turning to Frederick W. Church's picture of a rainbow, he exclaims, "How well, how carefully it is done!" Pictures that tell a story, such as Millet's "Cozy Corner" and another called "The Gossips," are "always being copied," he tells us. "There are paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art that have been condemned by art critics as being merely illustrative, pictorial," he continues, "whereas in the very expertness of their composition, in the painstaking quality of infinitesimal detail, even in the comedy of their human character, they are superb impressions of truth in art." Then in the interview published in *The Times*, he turns on the impressionists in this manner:

"What I object to in the so-called impressionist school of to-day (which, by the way, has no sincerity of artistic impression in it), is the false example it is giving of modern art. Of course, an artist must pay his rent, and the dealer must sell his pictures, and the art critic must appear to discover a new genius for the credit of his editor and his newspaper; therefore, I quite understand how

Property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THE NATIVITY, BY EL GRECO.

The museum paid $35,000 for this picture, but the director thinks it is "inconceivably unreal, false in construction and sentiment . . . the picture of a madman." Art critics, he says, "have written about it in the highest praise, with extreme enthusiasm."

these weird, eccentric impressionist effects, that violate all the laws of painting, or art, are being done.

"Before a man can be an impressionist, he must have reached a full maturity of technic, of imagination, of the values of truth. It takes a great painter to be an impressionist. It is not painting merely to put on canvas a slap-dash impression of color-effects impossible to nature.

"It is possible for a man like Rembrandt or Moretz, or any of the nature-colorists, from the reserve of their experience and knowledge, to achieve a more brilliant and unusual character to painting, but it is not with these men one finds fault.

"There has sprung up in art a certain anxiety among young artists to paint what they call pictures, in such a hurry and with such frank audacity, that there is a grave question in our minds whether those of us who do not paint, but who surely note the eventual arts of nature, see correctly, see clearly, or not.

"Of course, the French modern school is somewhat to blame, and here recently the Germans have been seized with the same complaint. I distinctly object to an impressionist

Property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, BY ALBERT BIERSTADT.

This landscape is called by Sir Purdon Clarke "the best we have" in the museum.

who paints flesh a bluish-green, or clouds like cheesecloth, or a hill with the flat side foremost, and a thin gray skyline, or a canvas half-full of impossible shavings, or scenes with writhing bodies being squeezed by rampant serpents, while little demons with horns look gleefully on at them.

"What is there to paint, that is worth painting, in the madness of the mind? One finds all this sort of impossible transcription of theme and nature in the new pictures by the new impressionists.

"Then there is the 'tonal' picture, another indescribable anomaly of the impressionistic character. It may be a strange study in yellows, or a bilious attempt at inharmonious greens, where the draftsmanship is either wretched or woodeny, and the whole tendency in color and construction are of morbid inertia. The young artists are tumbling over each other to be impressionists of this sort, and as they rely very largely upon the dash and daub of a momentary glimpse, as it were, there is no good painting possible in them.

"Another form which the modern impressionist is particularly fond of is the 'nocturne,' which is an attempt to paint into the picture a fantastic impression of lights and shadows that are not seen by any one else but the artist, and which he himself has not seen too well.

"The modern impressionist who is doing his work with skill and out of the reserve of mature knowledge of painting, may be the prophet in art. He may, in his sudden sight of passing light or shade, in his swift catching of an impression at a glimpse, as it were, discover a warmth of meaning that would disappear were he to study his work more closely, but the picture that is not finished, that is, in the full art-sense of the term, can never be a great painting, can never take rank with the great painters.

"I have nothing to object to in an impressionistic picture, if it shows industry and reserve of character, if it holds well by comparison with true values in nature, if it has life, not merely fancy. I do seriously object to these tonal and nocturnes, however, with their impossible colorings and inadequate construction, to say nothing of their deadly dulness and their tiresome melancholy. . . .

"Our young impressionists, urged on by a value that the dealers have created for eccentric effects with the public, are doing these pictures—for money. The art critics are helping the dealers along. Occasionally a really great painter attaches a significance in the impressionist style to his income, and he paints, just as well, but without the same workmanship or finish, and he paints quickly. Usually, however, the young impressionist, who has not matured sufficiently to understand the difference between actual values and slap-dash theatricalism, produces a startling list of demoralizing unreality in color—and calls it the new realism in art."

Some hard words are written in protest to *The American Art News* (New York, January 16) by Mr. Leon Dabo, a painter of the school attacked by Sir Caspar. He chides the art critics for not attacking the earlier interview published in *The Evening Post*, and reads Sir Purdon Clarke his lesson in this fashion:

"Some of us—evidently foolish—believe that the director of a great museum should be conversant with the law that governs all intellectual and artistic manifestations—evolution. Change—perhaps better—perhaps retrogression—but evolution—it is evident that had Millet lived in Fra Angelico's time he would not have become a thorn in Sir Purdon's directorship. The smallness of mind, the narrowness of his views, as exprest by him and published by a great daily newspaper, gives one the conviction that this gentleman's activities are misplaced. A director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art with such views as exprest is a menace and a detriment to its success."

The editor of this journal prints an observation upon Mr. Dabo's letter that may represent a reason why the critics let the Museum director have his say in silence. It is this:

"Mr. Dabo seems to take Sir Purdon seriously and we fear criticizes him as a museum director, with some of that caustic which artists are wont to resent when used by art critics as to their works. We are yet unable to believe that Sir Purdon was not joking. He is a delightful personality, bubbling over with good-humor and particularly happy at a banquet. In fact, we like him better as a guest of honor at a banquet and in what might be called a decorative capacity, than as a museum director. But we like him, and he has popularized the museum as far as growing attendance gives evidence. But Sir Purdon, do you really believe that Bierstadt's 'Rocky Mountains' is the best picture in the museum?"

WHY WE DO NOT HAVE OPERA IN ENGLISH

THE question of having opera sung in English—mooted recently by Mr. Francis Rogers—seems to a music critic "entirely in the hands of the singers themselves." Experiments that have hitherto been tried in our vernacular have not inspired thrills of the highest pleasure. Let the singers learn to deliver English eloquently, says Mr. W. J. Henderson, of the New York *Sun*, and there will be no more complaint about text in our own language. But Mr. Henderson does not write in a tone of pronounced optimism on this score, because he discerns "a complete absence of all public or national feeling in this matter." "Opera is with us what it has been always with the English-speaking races, an exotic," and such, he shows, it has never been with either the Italians, the French, or the Germans, who not only have a great opera, but in its production use a diction with distinction and effect.

Singers should not ignore the fact, said the Italian, Tosi, writing in 1723, that it is the words which elevate them above instrumentalists. "The German's demand for intelligibility on the lyric stage," says Mr. Henderson, is "a habit of centuries." The singer upon whom with us Mr. Henderson lays the burden of reform "must first learn to speak a pure, round, elegant English." He continues:

"In the end it will have to be the artist who molds the public taste and who paves the way for opera in the vernacular. The artist is the leader and must ever be so. Critics may preach till doomsday, but they can end only by being hated as common scolds, unless the musicians practise. It is not precept but example that converts. The singing of half-a-dozen good works in English in a beautiful and intelligible style should do more good than the publication of half a dozen books on the desirability of opera in English.

"With all faith in the sincerity and all sympathy for the eagerness of the present generation of lyric artists this writer does not believe that any of them will live to see foreign texts superseded on our operatic stages. In the first place we are habituated by the custom of a century to the performance of opera in alien languages. The majority of our opera-goers experience a shock when they hear opera in English. The more familiar forms of speech which must of necessity enter into a dramatic piece sound absurd to them when they hear them sung. It will take time and a gradual development through the agency of the song to accustom music-lovers to English text. Possibly composers who have this matter at heart will be willing to experiment with texts whose poetic style is not remote from the idiom of the people's tongue.

"Secondly, the books of the Italian, French, and German operas must be turned into dignified and poetic English. The translations generally used in experimental English performances are so bad that they are laughable. The natural answer to this is that many of the old operas can not be translated into poetic English. They are too stupid and silly in themselves. This, too, is true. The best thing that could happen to the lyric stage would be to have the silliness of such operas exposed and the works themselves put away forever. Until the path is cleared of underbrush and rank weeds progress will be slow."

The writer goes on to speculate as to what might be done in the way of translating operas into English. Thus:

"Such works as Verdi's 'Aïda,' 'Otello,' and 'Falstaff' have nothing to fear from a scholarly English text. Certainly a respectable English translation would not injure the artistic charm of Puccini's 'Tosca' or 'La Bohème.' In what way would the peculiar atmosphere of 'Pelléas et Mélisande' be obscured by a satisfactory English version, or how would 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame' be injured?

"The translations of the Wagner dramas have generally been execrable. Charles Henry Meltzer has shown in his version of 'Die Walküre' that it is possible to make a text dignified, regardful of the music, and interesting to the reader of English. Richard Le Gallienne has also made admirable experiments. What has been done in the case of the Wagner drama can be done with other works written on good librettos."

A Health-Warning to You!

The United States Government Says:

"Benzoate of Soda (in foods) is highly objectionable and produces a very serious disturbance of the metabolic functions, attended with injury to digestion and health." U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin No. 84, Part 4, 1908.

Benzoate of Soda is a powerful chemical anti-ferment—a coal tar product, tasteless, odorless, imperceptible. It permits the use of inferior raw materials, its presence too often indicating positive unwholesomeness or unsanitary preparation, or both.

While experts may differ upon these points, the weight of scientific opinion, the world over, is opposed to Benzoate of Soda and all artificial preservatives in foods. There is, therefore, a grave doubt, at least, and where a doubt exists concerning a matter that affects your own health, who should have the benefit of that doubt—you or some manufacturer who is not concerned for your welfare?

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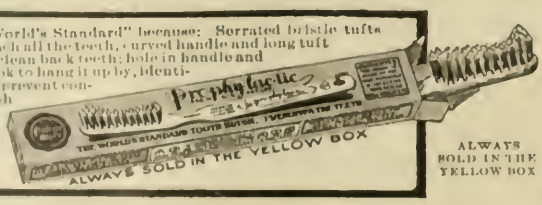

ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX

POETRY

Alas for Sicily!

By William Cowper

Cowper wrote this poem, so appropriate now concerning the recent earthquake devastation, as descriptive of the frightful succession of earthquakes and the tidal wave that created such disaster in Sicily and Southern Italy in February, 1783. The use of this verse at this time is suggested by Mr. A. Francis Walker.

Alas for Sicily! rude fragments now
Lie scattered where the shapely column stood.
Her palaces are dust. In all her streets
The voice of singing and the sprightly chord
Are silent. Revelry, and dance, and show
Suffer a syncope and solemn pause,
While God performs, upon the trembling stage
Of his own works, his dreadful part alone.
How does the earth receive him?—with what signs
Of gratulation and delight, her King?
Pours she not all her choicest fruits abroad,
Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums,
Disclosing Paradise where'er he treads?—
She quakes at his approach. Her hollow womb,
Conceiving thunders, through a thousand deeps
And fiery caverns, roars beneath his foot.
The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke,
For he has touched them. From the extremest point
Of elevation down to the abyss,
His wrath is busy, and his frown is felt.
The rocks fall headlong, and the valleys rise,
The rivers die into offensive pools,
And, charged with putrid verdure, breathe a gross
And mortal nuisance into all the air.
What solid was, by transformation strange,
Grows fluid; and the fixt and rooted earth
Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,
Or with vortiginous and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey insatiable. Immense
The tumult and the overthrow, the pangs
And agonies of human and of brute
Multitudes, fugitive on every side,
And fugitive in vain. The sylvan scene
Migrates uplifted, and, with all its soil,
Alighting in far distant fields, finds out
A new possessor, and survives the change.
Ocean has caught the frenzy, and upwrought
To an enormous and o'erbearing height,
Not by a mighty wind, but by that voice
Which winds and waves obey, invades the shore
Resistless. Never such a sudden flood,
Upridged so high, and sent on such a charge,
Possest an inland scene. Where now the throng
That prest the beach, and hasty to depart,
Looked to the sea for safety? They are gone—
Gone with the refluent wave into the deep—
A prince with half his people! Ancient towers
And roofs embattled high, the gloomy scenes
Where beauty oft and lettered worth consume
Life in the unproductive shades of death,
Fall prone; the pale inhabitants come forth,
And happy in their unforeseen release,
From all the rigors of restraint, enjoy
The terrors of the day that sets them free.
Who then that has thee, would not hold thee fast,
Freedom? Whom they that lose thee so regret,
That even a judgment making way for thee,
Seems, in their eyes, a mercy, for thy sake.

From "The Task."

SHEAR WIT

A Heroine.—Ella—"Bella never passes a mirror without looking in it."

Stella—"Brave girl!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Perfectly Tickled.—Great Lady—"So sorry! I'm afraid my feathers were tickling you during the lecture."

Very Much Lesser Lady—"Oh! dear Lady Highbridge-Knowsley, who would mind being tickled by you?"—*Punch*

IF YOUR DINNER DISTRESSES
half a teaspoon of *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* in half a glass of water brings quick relief—*makes digestion natural and easy.*

Remembering All.—An earnest young preacher in a remote country village concluded a long and comprehensive supplication by saying "And now let us pray for those who are dwelling in the uninhabited portions of the earth."—*The Standard.*

Never Again.—BESSIE—"Are you fascinated by your fiancé?"

TESSIE—"Fascinated! You ought to see the cute way he kisses me under my chin."

BESSIE—"Yes, it is cute; I taught him that."—*Smart Set.*

Out of the Pale.—"Jes' you come right home, Henry Hiram—breakin' the Sabbath day in that scanlous, sinful fashion."

"Well, Jimmy Hicks is let skate on Sunday.'

"The commandment don't apply t' him; his paw's a vegetarian."—*Life.*

At Last.—Diogenes, lantern in hand, entered the village drug-store. "Say, have you anything that will cure a cold?" he asked.

"No, sir, I have not," answered the pill-compiler.

"Give me your hand," exclaimed Diogenes, dropping his lantern. "I have at last found an honest man."—*Christian Advocate.*

Nothing Lacking.—A Highland minister, who was rather a pompous gentleman, came to a shepherd's house to baptize a child.

"Are you prepared?" he asked the fond parent.

"Ou ay, munnister; I have got a grand ham for tea."

"I mean spiritually prepared," thundered the cleric.

"Af coorse I am; oh, yes. I got twa bottles o' first-class whisky from the inn," replied the imperturbable Celt.—*Tit-Bits.*

What It Meant to Bill.—Patrick Jones, New York's superintendent of school supplies, was talking at a dinner about corporal punishment.

"Corporal punishment in our schools is no more," he said, "and that is a good thing. Undeniably, tho, many a boy showed wonderful pluck.

"I remember a boy named Bill. Bill, brave fellow, was doing miserably one day in a geometry recitation.

" 'Now, sir,' said the schoolmaster savagely, 'for the last time, what is the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle equivalent to?'

" 'It's equivalent to a lickin' fer me, sir. There's the club,' said Bill."—*Boston Herald.*

JOY WORK
And the Other Kind.

Did you ever stand on a prominent corner at an early morning hour and watch the throngs of people on their way to work? Noting the number who were forcing themselves along because it meant their daily bread, and the others cheerfully and eagerly pursuing their way because of love of their work.

It is a fact that one's food has much to do with it. As an example:

If an engine has poor oil, or a boiler is fired with poor coal, a bad result is certain, isn't it?

Treating your stomach right is the keystone that sustains the arch of health's temple and you will find "Grape-Nuts" as a daily food is the most nourishing and beneficial you can use.

We have thousands of testimonials, real genuine little heart throbs, from people who simply tried Grape-Nuts out of curiosity—as a last resort—with the result that prompted the testimonial.

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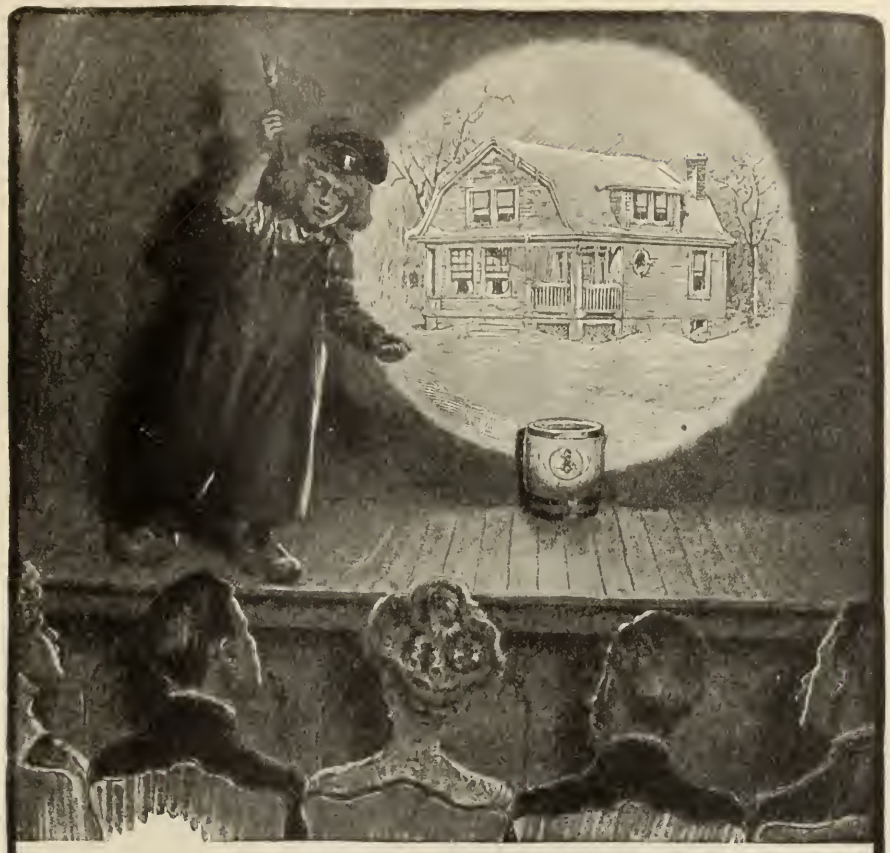

PAINT TALKS
No. 1—Paint for Exterior Work

"I am going to tell a number of specific and money-saving facts in this magazine from month to month. Space is limited and bare facts only can be stated. Those who want reasons, explanations, fuller information, etc, need only write National Lead Company."

Exterior paint is exposed to the weather, hot—cold—rainy—freezing. No risk should be run with faulty materials or faulty methods. The priming coat should not be ochre. It is cheap but fatal. The best primer—our pure White Lead mixed with linseed oil, some turpentine (enough to drive the paint into the pores of the wood) and a bit of Japan drier. The body and finishing coats need exactly the same materials but they should be mixed thicker.

Points to Avoid—(*a*) adulteration in pigment (a guarantee of absolute purity goes with our White Lead—(*b*) adulteration in oil—(*c*) too much turpentine—(*d*)—inferior drier—(*e*) also stale paint should not be used. Have your painter mix the ingredients fresh for each job.

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1—Book of color schemes (state whether you wish *interior* or *exterior* schemes)

2—Specifications for all kinds of painting.

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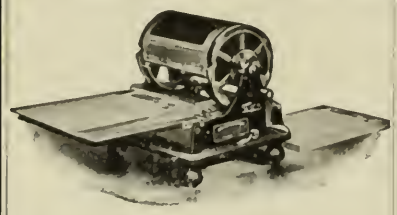

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cuts pressing bills in half. Garments hung in your wardrobe will have their contour preserved. No more convex or bulging shoulders. No more sagging and stretching collars. No more wrinkles in back of neck. The rigid, old-time hanger runs up pressing bills every moment you use them. Try the KEEPSHAPE ADJUSTABLE and you'll see the difference or money refunded. Hangs full suit for either man or woman. Price: $1.00; 6—$5.50, 12—$10.00, delivered. Booklet free. AGENTS WANTED. KEEPSHAPE CO., Dept. A, 132 Nassau St., N.Y.

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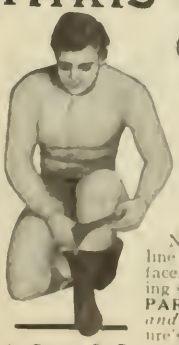


25 and 50 cents at dealers or direct if he is out

No Metal can come next the wearer

Nature has made the masculine leg flat on its inner front surface. From this point all stocking support should come. PARIS *is the only garter shaped and fitted* in harmony with nature's plan. *Guaranteed to satisfy.*

A. Stein & Co., 161 Center Ave., Chicago

The Way Out.—He—"Your milliner's bill has cost me last year as much as the salary of my two bookkeepers. That is more than I can afford."

She—"Well, discharge one of them."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Advice.—Father (angrily)—"If my son marries that actress I shall cut him off absolutely, and you can tell him so."

Legal Adviser—"I know a better plan than that—tell the girl."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Protest.—Papa was about to apply the strap. "Father," said Willie, firmly, "unless that instrument has been properly sterilized I desire to protest." This gave the old man pause. "Moreover," continued Willie, "the germs that might be released by the violent impact of leather upon a porous textile fabric, but lately exposed to the dust of the streets, would be apt to affect you deleteriously." As the strap fell from a nerveless hand Willie sloped.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 15.—A child is taken alive from the ruins of Messina, having lived under the débris for 18 days.

It is announced that Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to the United States, will succeed the late Count Muravieff at Rome.

January 16.—The bodies of Consul and Mrs. Cheney, who perished at Messina, are recovered and put on a steamer for New York.

January 19.—The ruins of Messina are swept by flames, which destroy many valuables and consume many bodies.

Domestic.

Washington.

January 15.—The House receives a message from the President vetoing a bill for the construction of a dam across the James River in Missouri.

January 16.—Six Washington correspondents and newsboys are summoned to appear as witnesses in the libel suit to be brought by the Government on account of Panama-Canal charges.

January 18.—The United States Supreme Court affirms the action of the Texas courts in imposing a fine of $1,623,900 on the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., and forbidding it to do business in that State.

The headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington announce that the Italian relief fund has passed $900,000.

January 20.—The President, the Secretary of State, and the Committee on Foreign Relations show grave concern over the possibility of the enactment of anti-Japanese legislation in California.

January 21.—A measure increasing the salaries of 29 circuit judges and 84 district judges is passed by the Senate.

General.

January 16.—It is decided that the $500,000 appropriated for the relief of Italian earthquake sufferers by the United States shall be expended in buying material for 3,000 substantial houses to be shipped to Italy

January 19.—The centenary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe is celebrated at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charlottesville, Va., and elsewhere.

January 20.—At least 53 out of 95 workmen employed in constructing a water tunnel are killed in a fire following an explosion on a structure in Lake Michigan at Chicago

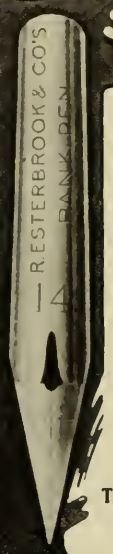
Pears'

"A scowling look is altogether unnatural."

All the features of Pears' Soap are pleasing. A naturally good soap for the complexion.

Sold by the cake and in boxes.

Esterbrook Steel Pens
250 Styles



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SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Figures showing what are the amounts of holdings of great American railway investors, as obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission's records, and published this month, have been received with wide interest. The name of E. H. Harriman appears conspicuously in these lists. In his name is held more stock than in that of any other man in the country. It is conceded, however, that a considerable part of this stock is actually owned by corporations with which he is identified. Other names prominent in the list are James J. Hill of the Northwestern railway systems; John S. Kennedy, the New-York banker and philanthropist; George F. Baker, who recently retired as president of the First National Bank of New York; and Henry C. Frick, the ironmaster of Pittsburg, now living in New York, and Jacob H. Schiff's firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Other men believed to be large owners, but whose names do not appear, are J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and H. H. Rogers. The figures have been divided into groups by a writer in the New York *Times*, in order to show which of the railroads are most closely identified with prominent investors, with the following results, the figures given being not the market, but the par values:

Morgan Interests

	Common.	Preferred.
J. P. Morgan— New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	$507,700	.....
J. P. Morgan et al., trustees— Southern Railway.....	119,895,000	$59,859,400
J. P. Morgan & Co.— Hocking Valley.....	3,448,300	4,191,100

GLASSES UNNECESSARY

Eye Strain Relieved by Quitting Coffee.

Many cases of defective vision are caused by the habitual use of coffee.

It is said that in Arabia where coffee is used in large quantities, many lose their eyesight at about fifty.

A N. J. woman writes to the point concerning eye trouble and coffee. She says:

"My son was for years troubled with his eyes. He tried several kinds of glasses without relief. The optician said there was a defect in his eyes which was hard to reach.

"He used to drink coffee, as we all did, and finally quit it and began to use Postum. That was three years ago, he has not had to wear glasses and has had no trouble with his eyes since.

"I was always fond of tea and coffee and finally became so nervous I could hardly sit still long enough to eat a meal. My heart was in such a condition I thought I might die any time.

"Medicine did not give me any relief and I was almost desperate. It was about this time we decided to quit coffee and use Postum, and have used it ever since. I am in perfect health. No trouble now with my heart and never felt better in my life.

"Postum has been a great blessing to us all, particularly to my son and myself."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Our beautifully illustrated book, "Modern Bathrooms," will show you how most economically to equip your bathroom, in such a way, as to materially increase the actual cash value of your house, at the same time making of it a room as permanently healthful and invitingly attractive as any other in your home. Write for your copy today.

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Is your breath sweet? Are you too fat?
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The lowest price of these sox was formerly 33⅓c a pair.

Yet now—at 25c—you get the same—the identical quality that you got before. The reduction is in the price alone. The reason is this:

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	Common.	Preferred.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—		
Erie	1,597,300	595,400
W. B. Horn—		
Southern Railway	94,800	.....
Erie	14,502,600	.....
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	7,397,600	.....
Cincinnati, New Orleans, & Texas Pacific	116,500	100,000
J. F. G. Brown—		
Erie	6,000,000	.....
E. T. Stotesbury—		
Philadelphia & Reading	150	.....
Lehigh Valley	345,000	.....
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Interests		
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—		
Southern Pacific	$14,495,000	.....
Union Pacific	28,943,300	$20,559,000
Atchison	5,633,400	4,081,000
S. Siegman—		
Southern Pacific	1,228,000	.....
Union Pacific	560,000	5,037,000
Illinois Central	1,840,000	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	5,000,000	.....
E. S. Steinam—		
Southern Pacific	1,863,000	.....
Union Pacific	1,490,200	2,542,600
Norfolk & Western	5,000,000	50,000
Baltimore & Ohio	2,962,500	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	5,000,000	.....
S. Hayman—		
Union Pacific	.....	4,847,000
Illinois Central	1,398,100	.....
Baltimore & Ohio	2,719,500	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	3,460,000	.....
Standard-Oil Interests		
William Rockefeller—		
Chicago, M. & St. P.	$1,020,000	950,000
C. W. Harkness—		
New York Central	2,880,000	.....
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	303,000	.....
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	.....	225,000
Chicago, M. & St. P.	600,000	1,020,000
Lake Erie & Western	475,000	.....
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	230,000	.....
E. S. Harkness—		
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	101,000	.....
Lake Erie & Western	187,500	.....
F. T. Gates—		
Wisconsin Central	100	1,000,000
H. M. Flagler—		
Florida East Coast Ry.	999,600	.....

The same writer presents tables showing the holdings of others, including Messrs. Harriman, Frick, Hill, Kennedy, and Baker, as follows:

	Common.	Preferred.
E. H. Harriman.—		
Southern Pacific	$75,695,000	$30,000,000
Union Pacific	10,415,000	52,000
Oregon Short Line	27,350,700	.....
Great Northern	.....	6,777,300
Northern Pacific	2,880,500	.....
Illinois Central	1,413,000	.....
H. C. Frick—		
Atchison	3,530,000	.....
Pennsylvania	4,320,050	.....
Chi. & Northwestern	3,700,000	600,000
James J. Hill—		
Great Northern	.....	2,000,000
Northern Pacific	8,000,000	.....
John S. Kennedy—		
Great Northern	.....	7,000,000
Northern Pacific	10,000,000	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	100,000	200,000
George F. Baker—		
Great Northern	.....	2,872,000
Northern Pacific	3,078,000	.....
Del., Lack. & Western	2,100,000	.....

It appears further that enormous blocks of stock in American railways are held abroad. For example, one house in Antwerp holds $9,953,500 of Atchison and $4,778,000 of Denver & Rio Grande; and another, $12,670,000 of Mis., Kan. & Tex.; one in London has $12,870,000 of Southern Pacific; and one in Berlin, $18,683,700 of Baltimore & Ohio. The statement shows foreign holdings altogether of $139,570,800 in common and $27,913,905 in preferred shares.

In commenting on the appearance among large stockholders of men absolutely unknown to Wall Street, the New York *Evening Post* notes that three unknown names appear in the list of five companies, with aggregating holdings of $50,000,000, from which it infers that these names really stand for other men well known. The writer recalls that when in June, 1902, the names of shareholders in the Steel Trust were

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

published, it had been expected that Mr. Morgan's name would head the list, while, as a matter of fact, it appeared that Mr. Morgan was down for only 7,131 shares of preferred and 12,500 of common. The largest holder, according to the record, was one Bertram Cutler, who had 123,975 shares of preferred and 25,365 shares of common. Inquiry in Wall Street revealed the fact that Mr. Cutler represented John D. Rockefeller. The writer then sets forth some of the reasons why large capitalists often have their stocks recorded in the names of others:

"One is to avoid the details connected with handling dividend checks. Another is that the identity of the real purchaser can thus be concealed when stock is being accumulated for the purpose of acquiring control. Another and the most important is that shares can be sold as well as bought any number of times without the real trader's name becoming more or less public through a company's stock-transfer office. In some cases stock is registered in the name of clerks because investors shrink from publicity of any kind."

The New York *Times*, in discussing these lists and the effect which the publication

HENRY C. FRICK.

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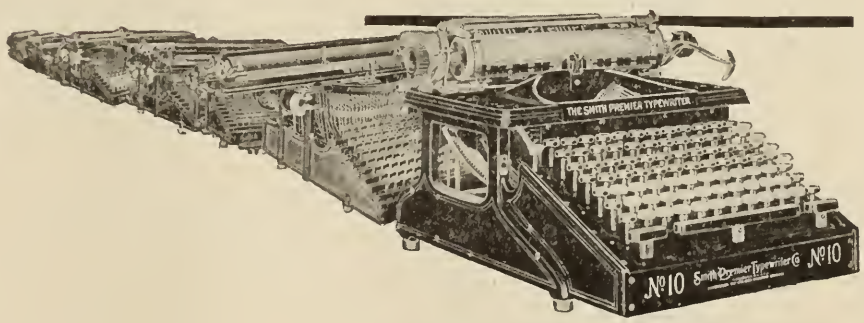

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JAMES J. HILL.

of them may have on the future control of railways, says:

"The condition reflected is not new. The question at once arises whether it is to the advantage or to the disadvantage of the country that a few rich men should have this power. The people need not be very much disturbed by the concentration of ownership save as they fear that this great power lodged in so few hands may, perhaps, escape that proper regulation which the Federal and State Governments should exercise over public-service corporations.

"Manifestly the policy of the Federal regulation of the great inter-State carriers will not be weakened by the publication of facts showing the close concentration of control. It will be strengthened rather. Every reasonable man must admit that the management of the greatest business interest in the country, an interest that is by no means altogether private, but is in a very large sense a public interest, can not safely be left to the uncovenanted decisions of a few men or of a few groups of men. The policy of regulation is established, and will not be abandoned."

BARGAINS THAT MANY MISSED

One of the large investment houses in New York has compiled a statement showing what profits investors might have made, had they purchased certain railway and industrial stocks at certain dates during the past year, when this house called attention to them as good properties. It was the habit of the house, after the autumn of 1907, to write a series of weekly letters, setting forth in each letter existing conditions and future possibilities in some one railway or industrial company. The present compilation gives the prices which prevailed at the time these letters were written, the prices which prevailed on December 31, 1908, the advance made in points and the percentage of the advance. From it, the items given below are taken.

The writer of the letter (December 31) from which the above table is given remarks that "in looking back one can not help wondering why high-grade stocks and bonds were not gobbled up by the public at those ridiculously low prices." He explains, however, that a vast majority of those who were cognizant with conditions and recognized the cheapness of the securities "had either lost their money, or were so tied up at much higher figures that it was impossible for them to increase their commitments." On the other hand, people who had the money with which to take advantage of the existing bargains were in the main shy of investments because of the tales they had heard of "shearing lambs" in Wall Street, and hence few were willing to take the necessary risk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BOND MARKET

Most writers, viewing the financial history of 1908, have taken special notice of the marked improvement which occurred in the latter part of the year in the market for bonds. It is generally agreed that this market was an extraordinarily good one. Conditions had surprizingly altered since the opening of that year, when, as Robert W. Martin remarks in the New York *Times Annual Financial Review*, "bonds, tried by the experience of the eighties and early nineties," some of them being the highest class of investment securities at that time, "were at the lowest prices in a decade."

			COMMON.				PREFERRED.			
			Price at writing.	Present price.	Advance in points.	Percentage of advance.	Price at writing.	Present price.	Advance in points.	Percentage of Adv'c.
Jan.	11	N. Y., Ontario & Western	33	47	14	42%	..	..	..	....
	25	Norfolk & Western	67	86	19	28%	79	88	9	11%
Feb.	8	Colorado & Southern	25	58	33	132%	52	76	24	46%
	15	U. S. Rubber Co	18	36	18	100%	78	106	28	36%
	21	Denver & Rio Grande	15	38	23	153%	42	80	38	90%
Mch.	7	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41	68	27	66%	..	..	..	....
	14	National Lead	50	79	29	58%	90	105	15	16%
	21	Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	..	..	..	....	85	104	19	20%
April	4	Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	74	101	27	36%	..	..	..	....
	14	American Can Co	4	9	5	125%	50	73	23	46%
	16	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	59	29	97%	..	..	..	....
May	9	Union Pacific	140	184	44	31%	..	..	..	....
	23	U. S. Steel	37	55	18	49%	..	..	..	....
	29	Pennsylvania	119	132	13	11%	..	..	..	....
June	13	Amalgamated Copper	67	84	17	25%	..	..	..	....
	20	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	59	29	97%	..	..	..	....
July	25	Consolidated Gas	137	164	27	20%	..	..	..	....

Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

GEORGE F. BAKER.

Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Banking-houses, swelling with funds, seldom could be induced to take advantage of a golden opportunity. Corporation stocks were at the lowest point, so that, as Mr. Martin remarks, the whole advance in values resulting from development in the country's enterprises and wealth between 1898 and 1908 "had been very generally wiped out at prevailing prices." Mr. Martin finds, however, that the promise now is for an exceptionally active demand for bonds.

While in amount the transactions in bonds have not yet been large, they have been exceptional in diversity of conditions. A year ago only high-grade municipal issues could be recorded as salable. How materially conditions afterward altered is shown in the fact that the $40,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, which were offered at 96, were more than twenty times oversubscribed and are now quoted at above 103. Since that sale, which was the great event of the year in bonds, the record has been one of increasing activity and broadening demand.

Mr. Noyes, writing in the New York *Evening Post*, observes in connection with the activity and strength of bonds in December, that the chief point for notice is that "the instinct which led to the demonstration was sound and conservative."

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE OUTLOOK

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes of the outlook in Europe as at present optimistic. Except for one circumstance, which is the constant creation of fresh capital, the feeling as regards all investment stocks "would be decidedly bullish." Already experts find that the current year will see creations of another £200,000,000 in London alone, which, if true, will absorb money "which might otherwise go toward the bolstering of old securities." As to the outlook for American railways, he says the opinion of Europe has not yet changed, adding:

"The more we study your conditions, the more persuaded we are that a slight real improvement has occurred, but that the tendency to overdo the discounting of this improvement by advancing prices in Wall Street prematurely, is as pronounced as ever. For the moment, the tendency here is to keep watch of all high-class bonds of American rails for investment, but, unless a drop of ten to twenty dollars should attract buyers, the inclination is to leave the common securities alone for the time being."

With the opening of the new year, many European daily and weekly papers devoted special attention to the history of Wall Street for 1908. Notable among these was the *Journal des Débats* of Paris, which said:

"The rise on the New York Stock Exchange, which has been one of the salient events of 1908, had a character wholly its own, and our people must be careful to draw no analogies between it and Europe's markets. Over in America, such movements are conducted by financiers or by syndicates who make no secret of their action. They proclaim their purposes from the housetops; nobody can fail to learn that the rise was artificially brought about.

"If better times have returned in the United States, that is because the panic of 1907, a shock of extreme and far-reaching violence, had paralyzed everything, and because the low level of depression was attained in a short and sudden drop. In Europe this is not what occurred, and it is not yet safe to say even that the worst is over. Still more foolish would it be to declare that our after-panic liquidation period is ended and that we have already entered on a new period of great industrial activity."

A BAROMETER OF TRADE

Commercial and banking interests always await with special attention the annual report of the H. B. Claflin Company, as the best index of its kind as to mercantile trade. The report for 1908, recently given out, shows that profits have been less than one-third what they were in 1907, and that the net earnings for the full year fell below those for any year since 1896, when they were $261,500. Last year they were $303,000, while in 1907 they were $959,000.

In spite of these figures, the report has been accepted as one for encouragement, inasmuch as the second half of the year was a great improvement on the first. In the first half the earnings fell $7,437 below the working expenses, as against a net

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REAL Estate is accepted as the basis of all values and the safest of all securities. The best security on earth is earth itself. We offer in these Bonds a safe and profitable investment, combining liberal return, absolute security and cash availability. This investment is thoroughly time-tried, panic-tested and safeguarded, backed by over twenty-one years of uninterrupted success. Assets of over $11,000,000.00, including Capital and Surplus of over $1,700,000.00.

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profit of $450,000 for the same period in 1907. In the second half of last year, however, the net earnings were $310,000. It remains to be added that, even this sum was only 61 per cent. of the net earnings for the same period in 1907, and 76 per cent. of the same period in 1906.

THE INCREASE IN STOCKHOLDERS

The recent financial depression has called attention anew to the great number of stockholders in public corporations doing business in this country. There has been a large increase in the number since the panic of 1907. Approximately there are now 2,000,000 such stockholders. The railroads alone have on their roads more than 500,000 who share in the $300,000,000 distributed each year in dividends on the various lines. The Pennsylvania road has 60,000 stockholders of whom nearly one-half, or 28,000, are women. Mr. Harriman's two great lines, the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, have a total of 30,000 stockholders; the Atchison 25,000; the New York Central, 22,000; St. Paul, 10,000; Erie, 10,000, and the Pullman Company, 13,000. Of corporations other than railroads may be named the United States Steel Trust, which has 110,000 stockholders, of which number 35,000 are workmen employed in its shops. The American Sugar has 22,000; the Bell Telephone, 24,000; Amalgamated Copper, 18,000; Smelters, 10,000; and the Standard Oil, 5,500.

A writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia who uses these facts in a recent article finds that the average holding in the stocks above mentioned is 85 shares and the average income per stockholder from these stocks is $580. During the past few years, the number of persons holding lots of five or ten shares has grown enormously, and these holders "have become a big factor in the stock situation." The writer affirms that corporations are glad to have a great many small stockholders, for it "shows that the people have confidence in them."

RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1908

A compilation has been made by the *Railway Age Gazette* of the building operations of railways for 1908. The figures show a substantial increase, but "the surprizing thing is the amount of mileage built." The writer says:

"In 1907, according to the best obtainable statistics gathered from all the railway companies in the United States, approximately 5,212 miles of new main track were laid, while a similar record for 1908 shows 3,214 miles, a decrease of 1,998 miles, or 38.3 per cent. The 1908 record is the smallest since 1904, when 3,832 miles were laid. The mileage built in 1904 showed a falling off of 1,820 miles, or 32.2 per cent., from 1903. It is rather interesting to note that for each fifth year since 1893 the mileage record has been a little over 3,000 miles. In 1894 there were 1,760 miles of new main track laid, a decrease of 1,264 miles, or 41.7 per cent., from the mileage built in 1893. This parallels closely the percentage of decrease this year. Not until 1898, when 3,265 miles were laid, did the record again reach

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

that of 1893, showing a drag of five years following that panic."

The greatest decrease was in States east of the Mississippi, where it was about 59 per cent., while in States west of that river the decrease was only 38 per cent. The writer presents as follows a table of mileage built during the last sixteen years:

1893	3,024	1901	5,368
1894	1,760	1902	6,020
1895	1,428	1903	5,052
1896	1,092	1904	3,832
1897	2,109	1905	4,388
1898	3,205	1906	5,023
1899	4,569	1907	5,212
1900	4,894	1908	3,214

MORE IDLE CARS

A considerable factor in the recent rise in prices on the stock exchanges was the decrease in the number of idle railway cars. On April 19, 1908, the number had reached its maximum for the period since the panic of October, 1907, the figures being for that date, 403,338. A decline then set in slowly, and on October 30, the total of idle cars had reached a minimum record for this period of depression, the figures being 100,073.

Since October 30, the movement has been the other way. The increase, however, was not notably great, until the returns came in for January 6, when it appeared that the net surplus had risen to 332,515, which is declared to be the greatest increase for a single fortnight since the panic of October, 1907.

It would require only 10,000 more idle cars to reach the number that were idle in January of last year, when the country was probably at the lowest point in business depression. The following table presents the fortnightly reports since December 11, 1907:

	Surplus.	Shortage.	Net sur.
January 6	333,019	506	332,513
1908			
December 23	222,077	1,019	221,058
December 9	175,643	1,579	174,064
November 25	132,829	9,210	123,619
November 11	121,174	11,659	109,515
October 30	10,912	10,839	100,073
October 14	115,036	13,199	101,837
September 30	133,792	8,114	125,678
September 16	173,587	2,935	170,652
September 2	222,632	1,418	221,214
August 19	153,003	854	253,199
August 5	281,621	635	280,936
July 22	308,680	509	308,171
July 8	303,560	518	303,042
June 24	313,398	451	312,847
June 10	349,994	427	349,567
May 27	381,904	125	381,779
May 13	404,534	159	404,375
April 19	413,605	167	413,338
April 15	375,870	246	375,624
April 1	306,507	528	305,979
March 18	297,942	1,007	296,035
March 4	314,992	1,619	313,273
February 19	32,513	1,249	321,264
February 5	343,928	1,100	342,828
January 22	342,580	738	341,842
January 8	341,763	653	341,110
1907			
December 11	119,339	4,520	114,819

A Safe Statement.—Miss Bacon—"Wasn't it Admiral Porter who said, 'Take no quarter from the enemy'?"

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

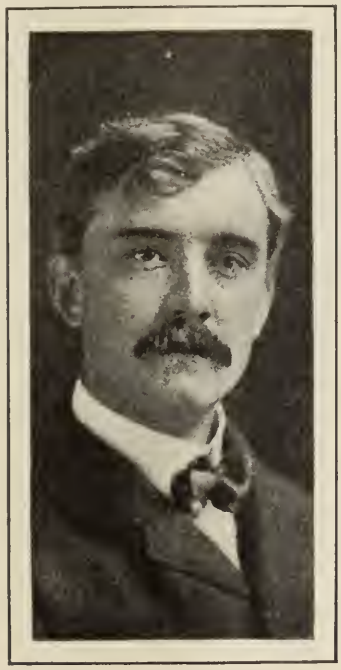
VOL. XXXVIII., No. 6 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 981

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SCRAPING OFF THE NAVAL BARNACLES

IT was discovered last spring that the cost of making a boat-tiller in an American navy-yard is from one to three dollars, whereas a good pick-handle of finished hickory can be bought in the open market for twenty cents, cut in half, and whittled into two excellent tillers, at ten cents each. Similarly, it costs $500,000 to $1,500,000 more to build a battle-ship in one of our navy-yards than in a private shipyard, and it takes us from one to two years longer to build a battle-ship than it takes England, Germany, or Japan. In short, the waste of time and money in our Navy is so appalling that Mr. George Kibbe Turner declares in the February *McClure's* that a navy could be run at an expense of $40,000,000 a year less than ours that "could annihilate ours in a couple of hours' fighting."

These facts are not new to those familiar with naval affairs, but it is only recently that any adequate measures have been taken to reform matters. Secretary Newberry has been investigating for some time, and perfecting a plan of reorganization, but found himself superseded in this work by a Presidential commission so suddenly on Tuesday of last week that he got his first news of it from the press. The commission appointed by the President to investigate the shortcomings of the bureaucratic system and the inefficiencies of the navy-yards is headed by Paul Morton, formerly Secretary of the Navy, the other members being Justice Moody, also ex-Secretary of the Navy; Judge A. G. Dayton, formerly chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Rear-Admirals S. B. Luce, A. T. Mahan, William M. Folger, Robley D. Evans, and William S. Cowles, all of whom are on the retired list. The unexpected appointment of this commission is not considered a slap at Secretary Newberry's scheme of reform, as the same men met in Washington two weeks previously and indorsed his plans. The real ground for surprize in the President's move, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is that he has left this great bit of reform work to the last six weeks of his seven years' Administration, when he, as an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has known for years how sadly wasteful and inefficient our naval administration has been."



GEORGE KIBBE TURNER,
Who declares that a better navy than ours could be run on $40,000,000 a year less.

The main point of Mr. Turner's article is that the navy-yards are located and run more with an eye to political considerations than to naval efficiency, and he indicates Senator Hale, of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, as the head villain. No sooner was this widely circulated magazine out than Senator Hale introduced into the Senate the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to at once:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is authorized to inquire into the methods of expending in the Navy Department money appropriated by Congress for the naval establishment, and whether such expenditures are made in the most useful and economical manner, and whether the system under which the public business is conducted in navy-yards and naval stations and in the Navy Department in Washington is the best that can be attained, and whether any legislation by Congress is needed and is desirable to improve the administration of the Navy Department."

As this committee is supposed to be considering these questions all the time, and as Mr. Turner's contention is that their maladministration has caused all the trouble, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* remarks that the Hale resolution "is a mere formality" and "will result naturally in a white-washing of the whole affair," for the committee can hardly be expected to condemn itself.

Senator Hale's "home navy-yard" at Kittery, Me., near Portsmouth, is the first to receive Mr. Turner's acid test. This yard was closed by W. E. Chandler when he was Secretary of the Navy, but was reopened. Last spring Admiral Goodrich recommended that it be abandoned. It is on a narrow tidal river that "is something like Hell Gate, from a navigator's standpoint," and has cost $10,000,000 for upkeep and development in the past ten years, without any return to speak of. The Naval Appropriation Bill now before Congress continues the appropriations for this yard. Some $13,000,000 have been spent on the Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, including the cost of a fine dry dock, but unfortunately there is not enough depth of water to bring battle-ships up to it. Says Mr. Turner:

"We have gone along ten years now like this, since we started the new navy, and we have spent $110,000,000 building and keeping up navy-yards according to the State's-rights principle of distributing the naval appropriations. We have twelve navy-yards—not counting other naval stations—apportioned between ten States,

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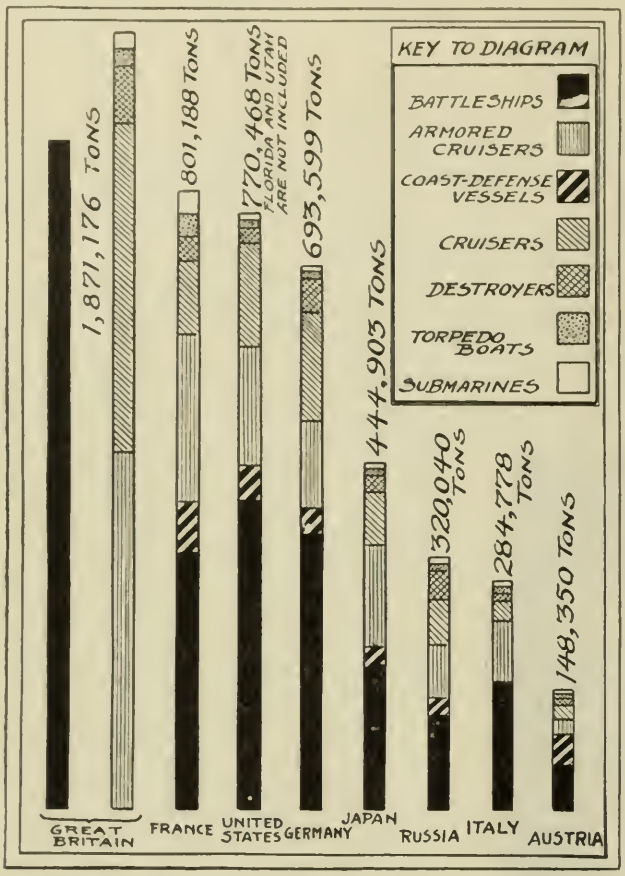
quite equally divided along 5,000 miles of sea-coast from Portsmouth, N. H., to Puget Sound, Wash. Five of them—including the best and biggest plant of all—haven't the principal thing a navy-yard is built for—that is, a dry dock big enough to hold the battle-ships we are now completing. Two of them have one fine dock apiece, which no battle-ship can reach at any tide; and three of them one costly dock apiece, cut off from the sea by shoal water which battle-ships can only cross at certain times in the tide; and



COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE POWERS,
Showing the tonnage of the ships built and building in each navy.
From a diagram in the report of the House Naval Committee.

which, if they were water-logged in time of war, they could not cross at all.

"From a military standpoint this is about as bad as it could be. If war should break out to-morrow, there would be no place in the United States where a fleet of modern ships could be repaired after a naval battle. The fortunes of a great war might depend on this fact. But much worse than that, there is no probability, from present appearances, that we shall have this first necessity of a shore plant in the next ten years. The State's-rights navy-yards will absorb all the money Congress can give them for an indefinite period. They are always approaching completion, but they will never be completed—as any one who has seen their plants knows well. In the mean while, the great New-York yard—a plant inventorying close to $30,000,000; more than the two largest private ship-building plants in the United States together—stands without one dry dock capable of holding the *Dreadnought* battle-ships which will from this time on form the nucleus of our fleet. The only two docks which will hold other battle-ships are in bad condition, one exceedingly bad."

Another source of naval waste is the construction and maintenance of many small war craft that would be useless in war. The writer says on this point:

"We have in commission now—outside of torpedo-boats and colliers—some one hundred and ten vessels. Of these, according to the most generous estimate, not more than thirty would be of the slightest consequence in a naval battle. Of the remaining eighty vessels, at least one-third could be dispensed with. They are not only a useless expense for maintenance, but more than any others they haunt the navy-yards, breeding valueless repair work. At least $3,000,000 a year would be saved if a selected fleet of these craft were taken out into deep water and sunk."

The naval officers are not taking these criticisms with the meekness that their critics might desire. Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, remarked sarcastically in the course of an after-dinner speech a few evenings ago:

"There are, of course, in the conning-towers of the monthly magazines and on the bridges of the studios persons who give the most accurate opinions on subjects concerning which there is the most diversified professional opinion. During all this time that the Navy finds criticism in its worst form, however, it is going about its business in a straightforward way, and I think the people will be satisfied with the result."

Upon reading Mr. Turner's striking article, the editor wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, asking his view of it. In reply Secretary Newberry declares that Mr. Turner has premised his statement "on an imaginary and impossible set of conditions," and "it is this which constitutes the essential fallacy of his deductions and makes his figures more startling than accurate." The Secretary elucidates his point by saying:

"It is as tho he asserted that the United States Steel Corporation might effect a great saving (as doubtless it could) if its present plant could be immediately discarded without loss and instantly rebuilt in accord with the latest developments of the art. Mr. Turner has imagined a navy consisting of what he considers the proper number of ships, built and equipped overnight, so that the very latest ideas are exprest in their construction, together with a supporting establishment consisting of what he considers the necessary number of repair-plants to take care of this ideal fleet. It is impossible to discuss statements put upon this basis or to make any detailed comment on them."

Of the inaccuracy of Mr. Turner's figures the Secretary remarks:

"He states that the Navy cost $122,000,000 for the past year. In reality it cost about $117,000,000—an error on his part of $5,000,000. He calculates that for twenty *Dreadnoughts* it would cost $15,000,000 yearly for maintenance and repairs. By all figures known to the Department, they would cost at least $20,000,000—another error of $5,000,000. Mr. Turner states that all but three stations on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast could be dispensed with and that the Yard force could be cut to less than 10 per cent. of the present strength, or about 3,000 men. He forgets, apparently, that Cavite, in the Philippines, as well as a west coast repair plant, must be maintained on the Pacific, and that the Washington Gun Factory, employing about 4,000 men, and which must be kept up, would more than absorb the number of men he allows for the whole establishment."

The force of marines are maintained, not to guard the navy-yards, but for use in case of war, and to speak of their expense as a waste is like speaking of the entire appropriation for the Army as a waste, since the Army is not used in time of peace. The ships and stations of the Navy "at the time of their authorization were the subject of careful investigation by the Department and full discussion by Congress," and the Secretary thinks these authorities fully as competent as a magazine writer who gives the matter "such brief study of naval conditions as afforded by his occupation as a special investigator for his magazine."

"The question for the country, therefore, and for its representative, the head of the Department, is not what might be done if a magician's wand could summon a complete organization, but what may best be done with that which has developed coincidentally with the art of making war. It must not be forgotten that naval warfare and the implements for waging it have absolutely changed during the period of less than two decades. It is common knowledge that ships have developed in size beyond the wildest forecasts of even a few years ago. The *Indiana*, 384 feet long and of 10,000 tons displacement, was a big ship in 1890, when she was authorized. Battle-ships now being talked of are 535 feet long and of 26,000 tons displacement. Docks that were thought ample for the needs of all time and harbors with a corresponding depth of approach have become inadequate. There are still docks and approaches

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PAUL MORTON. A. T. MAHAN. W. S. COWLES. R. D. EVANS. S. B. LUCE. W. H. MOODY.

The two other members of this commission are Judge A. G. Dayton and Rear-Admiral W. M. Folger.

THE NAVAL-REFORM COMMISSION.

able to take our heaviest vessels when needed, tho Mr. Turner does not emphasize this fact, and larger docks are building. If our naturally shallow harbors must be dredged for the men-of-war of the future, the work will be demanded by our merchantmen sooner than by the battle-ships, for the former are outstripping even their protectors in increased size and draft."

Secretary Newberry calls attention to the radical consolidation at the navy-yards that has already obviated much of the criticism, and points out that many of the Government's manufacturing-plants, such as the gun factory and the powder factory, were built "to escape the exactions of trusts" and to do their work "under the immediate supervision of trained ordnance experts." Other navies have suffered no less than ours by the rapid development of battle-ships that have made old methods and machinery useless. Finally:

"The United States has always been abreast of the best current practise in naval development with the material provided it, as its record afloat in peace and war abundantly testifies, as well as a comparison of the efficiency of its fleet at the present time with those of other Powers. Ship for ship it stands second to none. If this result has been achieved by the naval establishment as a whole (for the fighting ship is the final expression of its concerted effort), is it not logical to assume, as I have proved to my own critical satisfaction, that, aside from the relatively small defects in administration which crop up and have to be eradicated with changing times in all great concerns alike, the Navy is provided for by Congress and administered by its subordinate officials with conscientious regard for the public interest?"

THE ATTACK ON DR. WILEY

NO little stir has been created by the fact that the results of the "poison-squad" experiments with benzoate of soda as a preservative of foods, made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, have been squarely contradicted by a Referee Board which finds that benzoic acid and its derivatives are not harmful. Quite naturally after the famous "poison-squad" experiments of the Government's Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry were published those manufacturers who used the preservatives set to work to discredit the conclusions. They complained to President Roosevelt, who consented to the appointment of the Referee Board, consisting of Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University; Russell H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale; John H. Long, professor of chemistry in the Medical School of Northwestern University; C. A. Herter, professor of physiological chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; and Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of pathology in the University of California.

This board is unanimous in finding against the results of Dr. Wiley, with the exception of Dr. Taylor, who is abroad and did not participate in the investigation of benzoate of soda. Three separate "poison-squad" tests were made by them at separate institutions covering four months—those of Dr. Wiley covered nearly a year. Their report may be briefly summarized:

"First—Sodium benzoate in small doses (under 0.5 gram per day), mixt with the food, is without deleterious or poisonous action, and is not injurious to health.

"Second—Sodium benzoate in large doses (up to 4 grams per day), mixt with the food, has not been found to exert any deleterious effect on the general health nor to act as a poison in the general acceptation of the term. In some directions there were slight modifications in certain physiological processes, the exact significance of which modifications is not known.

"Third—The admixture of sodium benzoate with food in small or large doses has not been found injuriously to affect or impair the quality or nutritive value of such food."

Dr. Wiley, on the other hand, had found that "from a careful study of the data in individual cases and of the summaries of the results it is evident that the administration of benzoic acid, either as such or in the form of benzoate of soda, is highly objectionable and produces a very serious disturbance of the metabolic functions, attended with injury to digestion and health."

Since the finding on the other side he has maintained almost complete silence; not so his commentators. Support has come from those interested and well qualified to know, that is, the sellers (not the manufacturers). At a recent meeting sixty members of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association declared that they were opposed to the attempts "to weaken the usefulness and power of the Pure Food Law." And further:

"While we do not altogether agree with some of the positions taken by Dr. Wiley, in his rulings under the Pure Food Law, we recognize in him a man of unassailable honesty and integrity, of unflinching tenacity of purpose for the public good, and one of the chief champions of the cause of pure and unadulterated goods, for the people. We place ourselves on record as desiring that such attacks on Dr. Wiley totally fail of their purpose, and that if there be cause for criticisms of the present system of food control by the Federal authorities they should and can be corrected logically and calmly rather than through personal assault and abuse of an official."

A few days later a new Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products was formed in New York whose stand was even more advanced than that of the wholesale grocers. After pointing out that certain reactionary interests originally opposed to the Pure Food Law "are now in opposition to its enforcement," this association said:

"So long as any of the food-product industries are permitted to use artificial preservatives and coloring matters, or other injurious and doubtful adulterants in foods, and unwholesome raw materials

and practises in food preparation, the legitimate trade must bear a part of the disgrace which these adulterations bring upon the whole food-producing industry. The final success of an organized opposition to those provisions of the law here referred to will not

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CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AT WORK.

Dr Wiley, in his experiments and rulings on the purity of foods, "has given the public, instead of the manufacturer, the benefit of the doubt."

only cause in itself irreparable injury to the reputation and standing of the legitimate food-producing interests of the country, but will tend to cause a great industry to revert to the deplorable state existing prior to the enactment of a national food law, to its great disparagement both at home and abroad."

Whatever its attitude on the benzoate-of-soda question, the press seem pretty nearly agreed that Dr. Wiley should stay where he is, an example being *The Medical Record* which says:

"This is only a small part of the pure-food crusade, and the immense good that Dr. Wiley has done and is doing should not be nullified by his mistaken zeal in one direction. The country is under a debt of gratitude to him for what he has accomplished, and it would be nothing short of a calamity were his services to be lost merely because he occasionally falls short of perfection."

The Washington *Post* makes this argument for the preservative:

"Those manufacturers who have used benzoate of soda in their prepared foods claim that it is absolutely necessary as a preservative of certain foods which are naturally inclined to deteriorate. They have further claimed, and produced figures in substantiation of their statement, that since the pure-food laws prohibited the use of preservatives in the manufacture of prepared foods, ptomain poisoning has greatly increased. In some States it is alleged that the increase has been more than 300 per cent. . . . Only some non-deleterious preservative mixt with the ingredients of the package will insure the food reaching the consumer in a healthful condition or prevent it from deteriorating on his hands."

Most of the editors seem in doubt which side to believe and resort to a non-committal attitude, concluding, however, as the New York *Times* does:

"Dr. Wiley may or may not have been mistaken on the one trivial question of benzoate of soda. At worst he only gave the public instead of the manufacturers the benefit of the doubt, and while that is the blackest of crimes in the eyes of his enemies, the public itself will take a different view of his course."

"Dr. Wiley has not been discredited," says the New York *Evening Post*:

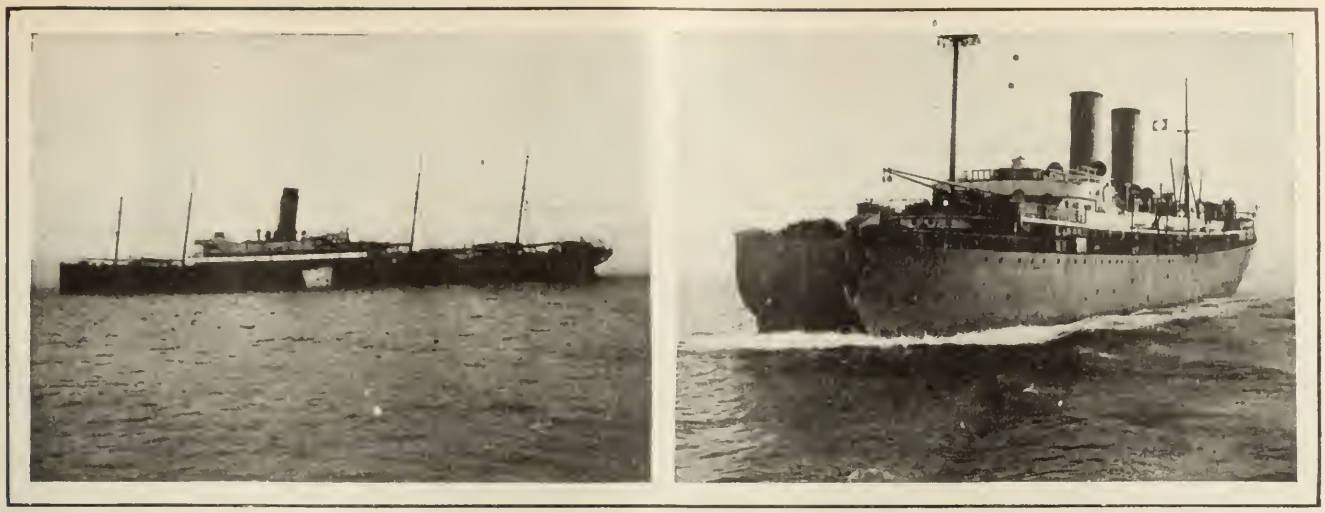
"Preservatives must be forbidden whenever it can be shown that they are used to make unwholesome food presentable. Benzoic acid and some derivatives are, to be sure, sometimes used in the preparation of good foods; but it is not for this that the canning factories love them. They would like to market stale meat, decayed fruit, and half-cooked provender. And if they can turn the public off the scent of these by keeping our thoughts on the preservative instead of on the stuff preserved, they will soon be paying higher dividends."

THE "WIRELESS" ROBBING THE SEA OF ITS TERRORS

ELEVEN years ago, when *La Bourgogne* sank after a collision off Sable Island, carrying more than five hundred persons to the bottom, two days elapsed before a few survivors reached shore in a small boat with the first news of the disaster. A few days ago, when the *Florida* rammed the *Republic* in a blind fog off Nantucket, in ten minutes' time the *Republic's* "wireless" operator had sent out "the ambulance call of the sea," and soon from all quarters within a two-hundred-mile radius ships were groping their way through the fog to the rescue, and each step of the hidden drama was being reported to an anxious country. Altho the thirty-eight hours which elapsed between the time of the collision and the sinking of the *Republic* were crowded with incident and suspense, no lives were lost except those of the three sailors and three passengers killed by the first impact. "It is the most reassuring of all ocean disasters," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, while on every side the result is declared a triumph

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS.

On the left is Captain Sealby, of the *Republic*, who stayed with his ship until it sank, and after half an hour in the water was picked up by the aid of searchlights. In the center is Captain Ranson, of the *Baltic*, who brought to port the passengers of both injured ships, some 1,500 in number. On the right, in uniform, is Captain Ruspini, of the *Florida*, who took the crew and passengers of the *Republic* on board his own crippled ship until the *Baltic* came to the rescue.



The hole in the side of the *Republic* is covered with sail-cloth. Altho the injury extended into the engine-room and below the water-line, her water-tight bulkheads kept her afloat for more than thirty-eight hours. The iron bow of the *Florida* was crumpled back for thirty feet, but she reached port safely under her own steam.

THE "REPUBLIC" AND THE "FLORIDA" AFTER THE COLLISION.

for wireless telegraphy and water-tight bulkheads. Thanks to the former, a ship need no longer be a lone voyager facing the perils of the deep with no help within hail; and thanks to the latter, sinking can be delayed if not prevented, even in the case of so serious an injury as that which laid open the vitals of the *Republic*. Moreover, as the New York *Times* points out, had the *Florida* also been fitted with a wireless apparatus, the collision could not have taken place. As it is, remarks the New York *World*, the incident stands as "a unique marvel of an age amazingly new," since "tongues have been given to the tall ships and those silences over ocean have been broken which were allies to the age-old demons of wreck." Its lesson is in no way weakened by the fact that the injured *Florida* might possibly have been able to make her way to port with the crew and passengers of the *Republic* on board, had they not, together with her own passengers, been again transferred to the *Baltic*. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"It is not clear whether the wireless actually prevented a disaster in this case. The *Florida*, which rammed the *Republic*, eventually came up with the damaged ship again in the fog, and took off the passengers, but the accident demonstrates in the clearest manner that the wireless would have proved the salvation of the *Republic* even if the *Florida* had gone on her way or had been sunk. The possibilities of the wireless are clearly exhibited, and every seagoer and every man interested in the shipping business in the world has a greater feeling of confidence since the accident to the *Republic*."

Already a bill has been introduced in Congress to make the installation of wireless telegraphy compulsory on all sea-going ships carrying fifty or more passengers over routes of five hundred or more miles and using the ports of the United States. The idea finds strong support in the press. "The wireless telegraph is the only device which can conquer the fog," remarks the Buffalo *Times*. Says the New York *Globe:*

"There is a regular service to remove derelicts from the paths of the ocean. A vessel not equipped with apparatus that will apprize other vessels of its nearness is a semi-derelict. The general use of wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony means a reduction of the risk of collision to an almost negligible minimum."

Since the *Florida-Republic* collision, says a Washington dispatch, the Navy Department has opened bids for a wireless tower in Washington which will be able to communicate with ships at sea to a distance of 3,000 miles.

A phase of the accident which may puzzle the neurologist is thus touched on by the New York *Evening Post:*

"While doleful talk about the alarming increase of bad nerves is being passed about, some 1,600 men, women, and children on two colliding ships calmly get up in a black night fog and, without a sign of panic, await their turn at the life-boats. Only one man is even suspected of losing his head; but, then, he is a writer of sea-tales, and needs hysteria in his business. . . . People seem to be just a shade steadier than ever before. Is it because the yellow journal has so habituated the race to cataclysms that men face the real event as calmly as they do the imaginary ones in the scare-heads?"

PRAISED IN CONGRESS AS A HERO. WIRELESS ROOM ON THE "REPUBLIC," FROM WHICH THE OUTER WALL WAS TORN BY THE COLLISION.

Said Representative Boutell on the floor of Congress: "I believe that every one who read the accounts of the collision and the jeopardy in which occupants of the two ships were placed and the way in which the news reached the rescuers felt that there was one silent actor in the tragedy whose name should be immortalized.

"I refer to the Marconi operator of the *Republic*, who had the cool head and steady hand to send forth on the willing wings of air the message of disaster that saved hundreds of lives and the message of deliverance that relieved thousands of anxious hearts. His name is John R. Binns. He is known to several members of this House.

"'Jack' Binns has given to the world a splendid illustration of the heroism that dwells on seas in many who are doing quiet, unnoticed work in life."

CUBA WALKS ALONE AGAIN

ON January 28, the anniversary of the birth of the Cuban patriot, José Marti, the government of Cuba was turned over again to the Cubans by the United States. There was none of the pomp of the first withdrawal in 1902, which ended in the ruin of the Palma government in 1906. But in 1909 a chastened government with a new president and a new congress is left on a far surer footing and, in addition, a cynical world which has said the United States would never withdraw, is utterly disproved. The most important feature of the withdrawal, undoubtedly, was that part of Governor Magoon's address in which he set forth clearly the terms under which the administration was turned over:

"I am directed by the President to declare that the United States considers that the second article of the appendix of the Constitution of Cuba forbids Cuba to assume or contract any public debt in excess of or in addition to the debt already contracted or authorized by now existing laws and now existing decrees of the provisional government, and that the United States will not recognize or concede to be a valid obligation of Cuba any bond or evidence of debt which may be issued in violation of this understanding. I am further directed by the President to declare that it is the final and conclusive determination and decision of the provisional government that all claims of the soldiers of the war of liberation have been fully satisfied and discharged by the execution of existing laws, and Cuba remains under no further obligation or indebtedness in respect thereof; and that the declaration hereinbefore contained in respect of the increase of the Cuban debt specifically and especially applies to any attempt to create an indebtedness for the discharge of such alleged or pretended obligation."

The new Cuban president, José Miguel Gomez, showed clearly that he understood the terms and concluded:

"Once again we are masters of our fate, and there is not a Cuban heart but swears to maintain for all time the newly acquired integrity of the nation and who does not at the same time feel the profoundest gratitude toward those who, after governing them, have faithfully performed their agreement and now leave us in the full enjoyment of our sovereignty."

Of President Gomez, the Washington *Post* says that first of all he was fairly elected and has the confidence of the people:

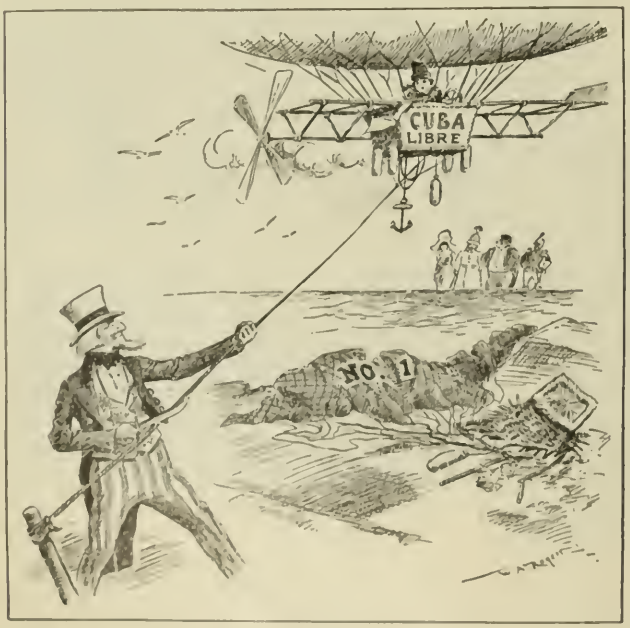
"He is a Cuban of the better sort, neither alienated from the mass of the people by foreign sympathies nor antagonistic to foreign benefits by reason of insular prejudice. He has proved his patriotism on many occasions in most substantial fashion. He has traits of firmness and decision which would have been of invaluable service to President Palma. And he enjoys the advantage of the lessons taught by the history of Cuba since the Spanish war. The rocks which split the first Cuban government are now plainly charted, and the new helmsman should have no difficulty in avoiding them."

Cuba is now to be put to the test. Free Cuba, says the New York *World*, does not mean merely a Cuba free from revolution but a Cuba where the laws govern and the majority rules. *The Times* adopts a pessimistic tone, asserting that "the great majority of property owners of Cuba regret our present withdrawal," and have little confidence that a stable government can be maintained.

It adds: "We shall be gratified if their fears prove groundless. But if the Cubans fail this time we shall be obliged to establish over them a government that will not fail. Intermittent intervention is not at all to our liking. The reflection that, after all, there is a limit to our patience ought to give them moderation and self-control. If their Republic topples over again and we are forced once more to intervene, we shall stay."

COAST PRESS ON BARRING ASIATICS

THE determined effort the President is making to discourage the anti Oriental legislation in the Californian assembly is receiving most encouraging support, not only from Governor Gillett, but also from the press of California and the Pacific coast. Among other communications the President has sent a telegram stating that the only one of the bills now before the California legislature which he and Mr. Root consider "proper" is the Drew bill, prohibiting the ownership of real property by aliens. Before the reception of the President's second relay of protesting correspondence, and governed presumably by a strong, local public opinion derogatory to the passage of the bills at this time, as well as by the President's earlier solicitations, Governor Gillett had used his influence in securing a delay in the consideration of all anti-Oriental bills. He also intimates his intention to veto any legislation of this order for the present.



"BON VOYAGE."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

CUBAN REPUBLIC: "I reckon I'll have to get out and walk."
—Hager in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

BREAKING HOME TIES.

EMBARRASSING.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

CALIFORNIA'S MISFIT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

UNCLE SAM'S INFANT TERROR.

Altho a good majority of the Pacific coast newspapers commend the Governor's stand, they almost invariably base their position on expediency. Little attempt is made to evade the real significance of the questions at hand. "The whole affair is a matter of tiding over a situation that has menacing possibilities; the question is simply one of ordinary prudence," says the San Diego *Union;* and the San Francisco *Argonaut*, while hinting that some points in the controversy may be "worthy of future consideration," believes that if there is any possibility that the mooted laws would prove a source of embarrassment to the Federal Government, they "ought not to be allowed to pass beyond a first vote." *The Argonaut* discusses the situation further:

"If the final onus of responsibility for legislation of this kind rested upon California, if the resulting diplomatic correspondence devolved upon the State, it would be a different thing. But as a matter of fact it is the Federal Government alone that would be called upon to handle whatever diplomatic consequences might ensue, and it would be called upon to do this at a time of considerable delicacy when the interests of the nation will not be served by quarrels of any kind, either domestic or foreign. California may have a technical right to pass any laws that she pleases within the limits of the Constitution, but at the same time there is a distinct moral obligation upon her and upon all other States to refrain from initiating disputes with foreign countries that must from their very nature pass for settlement into the hands of the Federal Government. The propriety of consulting the interests of the whole nation in such matters and the diplomatic convenience of the Federal Government is evident enough.

"The authorities at Washington have not shown themselves to be lax in the matter of Japanese immigration. The President, it is true, displayed at one time an unfortunate failure to grasp the meaning of the situation in its earlier stages, while his ready acceptance of Mr. Metcalf's lofty and inaccurate generalities was deeply resented upon the Pacific coast. Probably the genesis of the bills now before the legislature is to be found to a certain extent in the dissatisfaction that was aroused by the President's message, and while that dissatisfaction is natural enough and right enough, it should not go to the point of reopening a wound that is healing healthily or involving the nation in a needless or inopportune dispute. The fact remains that Japanese immigration has been largely curtailed if it has not been stopt altogether, and there is not the least reason to suspect an insincerity in the avowed wish of the Japanese Government to keep her coolies at home. We have every reason to believe that the end of the annoyance is in sight and that Mr. Root's sagacity has achieved its end with a minimum of friction. The legislature at Sacramento was already prepared to adopt a wise and statesmanlike policy before the President's speech on the question of his message to the Governor was made known. We may congratulate ourselves that the letter from the President is couched in moderate terms and free from the scolding note that was dominant in his last message on the Japanese immigration and school problems."

All of the editorial comment, however, is not in as close sympathy with the feeling of the President and Governor. The Oakland *Tribune* argues that in all probability the President's interference at the present time "will strengthen, rather than weaken, the forces which favor the passage of these bills," and the San Francisco *Globe* remarks that "Californians are not to be deterred from protecting the State from the intrusion of cheap foreign labor by any cry from Washington that the Jap goblins 'll git us if we go out in the dark." To quote *The Globe* further:

"We have lived long enough with the Japanese to know something about them, long enough to discover that the yellow peril is a painted hoax. The history of the orchards, the mining-camps, and the tenderloin shows that one Californian is easily the equal of three Japs; this is true in rough-and-tumble or with a gun. A Jap is the worst marksman in the world; he is about as accurate with a pistol as a woman with a brick. When a brawl is on in which a Jap has a part, the innocent bystander and the Jap generally make the sum-total of the list of casualties.

"The native Californian knows how to estimate the Jap coolie at his true worth; he has worked with him and fought with him. He represents an inferior race. The coolie has the instincts of a wolf; he eats like a wolf, lives like a wolf, and fights like a wolf—and he never attacks the California bear except when he is one of a pack. . . . . .

"California is a sovereign State; she retained a certain independence when she became a part of the Union; this independence reserves to her the right to protect her citizens from the intrusion of unwelcome visitors. In this our position is plain; we expect to protect ourselves against the Japanese coolie. We will welcome a commercial invasion and we are not to be intimidated by threats of a hostile attack.

"President Roosevelt has sent a communication to the Governor of the State that the National Government is settling this question of the coolie invasion direct with Japan. We are glad to know that this is true; all that we ask is that it be settled by the exclusion of the coolies. But we have heard too much of this threat that if we bar our gates Japan will blow them open; we are not to be intimidated by that kind of a gale."

FIGHT FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK

"THE hit boss flutters," comments an editorial observer of Governor Hughes's fight for the popular or primary system of nomination—a reform already adopted in fourteen States of the Union. Under the old system of caucus and convention, according to its critics, it takes nothing short of a moral revolution to "beat the machine." The working of this "travesty of representation" is thus pithily described by the New York *Press*: "Either the State boss, if there is one, or the local boss, orders the nomination of a certain man, and he is nominated by the dummy delegates"; or else "occasionally there is a free-for all in which the man with the biggest barrel induces the delegates to listen to his claim." Says the Governor himself, in a recent speech before the Hughes Alliance:

"Experience shows that under the present system the voters of the party, except there is some mighty upheaval, have very little to say, and when one or more get into control of the machinery they control the nominations and virtually appoint those who will stand as the party representatives. This is not representative government."

In answer to an argument that had been made much of by his opponents, that the elimination of the nominating convention was a step toward overthrowing representative government, he said:

"Representative government is government through representatives. We choose officers to do for us what we can not do, or do not think it wise to undertake ourselves. Now if we elect a Governor by direct vote of the people how is it a subversion of representative government for the enrolled voters of a party to choose their candidate for Governor by direct vote? If we elect an Assemblyman in an assembly district by direct vote of the voters in that district, why should not the members of the party in that district decide directly who should be their representative as a candidate for the Assembly? Is the one any the less representative government than the other?"

When the Governor, who had pledged himself to this reform during his campaign for reelection, reiterated his allegiance to it in his message to the legislature early in January, the State bosses were not slow to take up the challenge. It is predicted that the resultant battle will surpass those of the two previous years over the Public-Service Law and the Antigambling Law. Direct nomination, according to Governor Hughes, is but another step in the evolution of popular government. The primary originated in the caucus, which by reason of its unrepresentative character was soon made elective. Then this elective caucus slowly evolved into the nominating convention, at first very informal, but gradually controlled by law, until to-day the primary tends to become essentially another election. The last step in the evolution is the direct primary.

In New York the press is sharply divided on the issue. *The Evening Post*, which has been a consistent supporter of the Governor, is heartily with him on this issue of greater democracy. Going through the inaugural messages of the Governors in the direct-primary States and the final messages of the retiring Governors, *The Post* finds that they "have invariably exprest hearty approval of direct nominations," the only recommendations being "changes similar to those outlined by Governor Hughes in his annual message." *The Mail* thinks that "it is necessary only to state the situation actually existing to have a complete case made out for direct nominations," while *The Press* predicts victory despite "the allied bosses and special interests."

On the other hand, *The Sun* breezily points out the cases of Senators Davis in Arkansas, Stephenson in Wisconsin, Chamberlain in Oregon, and Stone in Missouri as examples of how direct primaries break down. This is the style of argument:

"The buffoon and ignoramus 'popular' Senator from Arkansas; the rich suspect in Wisconsin; does Governor Hughes put away from him such ungracious practical and actual manifestations of the 'reform' and dream of direct nominations simply as they appear to his own honorable and austere spirit?"

The Times figures out that in this State the proposed reform would only put the reins more securely in the hands of the bosses, because the three most populous centers—New York City, Erie County, and Monroe County—are the special strongholds of the machine. "The Governor," it adds, "deludes himself."

To which *The Tribune* replies that nevertheless reformers like Winston Churchill and Everett Colby are in favor of, and the bosses are still bitterly opposed to, the reform, and remarks sarcastically: "If *The Times's* article had only been written a decade sooner this country might have been spared from going on and delivering itself 'irrevocably' into the hands of the bosses against the bosses' will."

When last week Senator-elect Root made his declaration of political faith to the New York legislature his audience listened eagerly for any hint of his attitude toward direct nominations. They had to be content, however, to deduce his views on this subject as best they could from his avowed opposition to the direct election of Senators. On that subject he said:

"I am opposed to the direct election of Senators as I am opposed to the initiative and referendum because these things are based on the idea that the people can not elect legislatures whom they trust. They proceed upon the idea of abandoning the attempt to elect trustworthy and competent State legislatures. But if you abandon that attempt, if you begin to legislate or to amend constitutions upon that theory what becomes of all the other vast powers of the State legislatures in maintaining the system of local self-government under the Constitution?"

It is noticed, however, that Mr. Root did not say that he opposed the popular nomination of Senators. In opening the Republican State Convention at Saratoga last summer, he declared:

"Speaking for myself alone, I believe that the selection of legislative candidates by direct primaries would be a material improvement, and would greatly increase the sense of immediate responsibility to their constituents on the part of members of the legislature."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE C. Q. D. signal at sea is equivalent to P. D. Q. on land.—*Boston Herald.*

CARRIE NATION likes England better now. She is being arrested more frequently.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

OF course, March will come in like a lion this time, as a compliment to the African expedition.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

NEW YORK has adopted the cast-off Kansas refrain and is asking, "What is the matter with Wall Street?" This shows that times have changed.—*Chicago News.*

EUROPEANS who have regretted that this country has no privileged classes might now take a look at well to-do murderers in New York State.—*New York Post.*

IT is difficult sometimes to keep from believing that old Mr. Fahrenheit made a serious mistake in not locating his zero-mark several notches lower.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHAT is needed is a seismograph that will give timely warning of disturbances in Washington.—*Boston Herald.*

BY the way, those hatters that struck are makers of men's hats. This world is full of disappointments.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NO, Mr. Taft has not broken the solid South—he has simply melted it down until it resembles a kettle of sirup.—*Washington Post.*

WEDDING rings seem to be a particularly safe investment. A court has decided that they can not be taken for debt.—*Chicago News.*

BOILED down: Gentlemen, I didn't do it. I had a perfect right to do it if I did. It all grows out of the President's hatred of me. Harriman is worse than I am.—B. R. T.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is to be hoped that Congress will make Mr. Taft's salary $100,000 a year, because those caddy boys are the most grasping persons you ever saw.—*Washington Post.*

DEATH PENALTY RESTORED IN FRANCE

THE guillotine has again been set up in France. Four murderers were executed at Béthune in Pas-de-Calais recently, amid scenes which call forth in the newspapers expressions of regret that the French President has changed his mind. On signing the death-warrants Mr. Fallières is reported to have said, "If France wants blood, she shall have it." The incidents of a public

FALLIÈRES—"Throw her out, or we shall be dragged out ourselves!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

execution at Béthune as detailed in the *Liberté* (Paris) were certainly revolting. Jeers assailed the ears of the condemned, the saloons were open all night, and the executioner was greeted with the cry "Bravo, Deibler!" It is agreed by French statesmen and journalists that acts of murder and violence have been frightfully common in France since the guillotine stopt its work. In consequence of this petitions have been pouring into the central government, clamoring for the revival of the death penalty. Clemenceau and Fallières have been forced to submit, altho the opinion of the former, as exprest in the *Aurore* (Paris), has never really changed. We quote his words as follows:

"I feel an inexpressible disgust for an administrative murder committed in spite of personal repugnance by officials acting upon order. The spectacle of all these men grouped together to kill one man under the command of other officials, who are quietly asleep at the time, revolts me, as a piece of horrible cowardice. The murderer's act was that of a savage. His execution by the guillotine strikes me as a low kind of vengeance. I can understand savages being savage. But the only explanation I can give of the fact that civilized men of good education are not content with hindering the wrong-doing of the malefactor, but virtuously insist upon cutting him in two, is that we are reverting to a primitive state."

The *Gaulois* (Paris) thinks that capital punishment should be maintained, but agrees with the *Soleil* (Paris) that such scenes as those at Béthune are abominable. Executions should be private. To quote:

"If an execution is carried on in private and in presence of a limited and select number of persons, journalists would have an opportunity of seeing more clearly exactly what happened and their account of the incident would gain in accuracy and impressiveness, altho it might be less fanciful and imaginative. It would convey a lesson well calculated to affect those who were not present, and make them realize the heinousness of the crime expiated."

The death penalty as "the problem of the hour in penal matters" is discust at some length in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by the eminent French criminologist Henry Joly. He comes to the conclusion that in times like the present, "when there appears in society a recrudescence of ferocious and bestial criminality, which thinks nothing of the lives of others, and laughs at an administration of justice whose feebleness is palpable," "the supreme rights of society must be energetically asserted."

This is also the opinion of the *Temps* (Paris) and other conservative, monarchical, and ultramontane journals, but the socialist organs have quite contrary views. As Mr. Jaurès, in the *Humanité* (Paris), exclaims:

"You have committed murder. I will murder you! A maxim of barbarism! Practically a denial of every social institution. It reduces the problem of crime and punishment to a war between the criminal and this so-called justice. . . . The socialist workingman knows that such a war could have only one conclusion—a social transformation in which the only professional murderers, the capitalists, would all be brought to the guillotine."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TIMES GROWING HARDER IN BRITAIN

THE British Government is at present confronted with a difficulty which every month grows more aggravated. The reassuring and optimistic public utterances of Mr. Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade, are scarcely borne out by the somewhat dismal figures published in *The Board of Trade Labor Gazette*. On the number of the unemployed for the past ten years we read:

"The general decline in employment, which began during the second half of the year 1907, continued in 1908, and altho there was some slight improvement during November and December, employment at the end of 1908 was, it is stated, worse than at the end of any year since 1892. The prolonged disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding trades and in the cotton trade adversely affected employment at many establishments not directly concerned in the disputes.

"Returns relating to over 600,000 members of trade-unions show that the mean of the percentages of members returned as unemployed at the end of each month of 1908 was 7.8, as compared with 3.7 in 1907, 3.6 in 1906, and 5.0 in 1905. The fluctuations in the percentages of unemployed in the period of 1898–1908 are shown below:

1898	2.8	1904	6.0
1899	2.0	1905	5.0
1900	2.5	1906	3.6
1901	3.3	1907	3.7
1902	4.0	1908	7.8
1903	4.7		

"The mean of the monthly percentage for the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group of trades was 12.6 in 1908."

The appended chart shows the position of the unemployed month by month for the two years 1907 and 1908 respectively. We take the valuations indicated from an article in *The Board of Trade Labor Gazette* (London), which the London *Standard* styles "sufficiently painful reading."

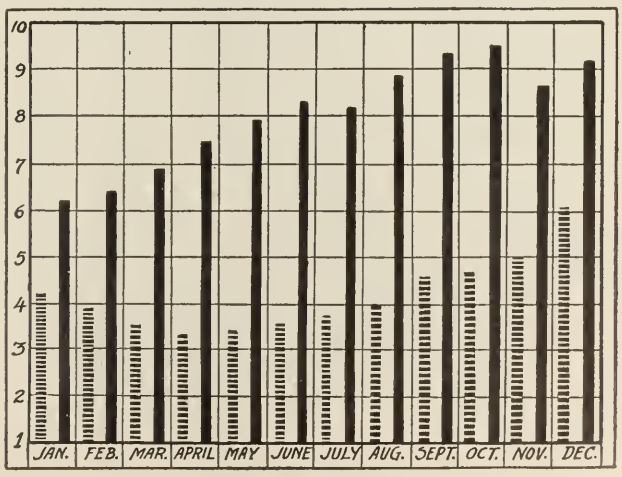


CHART OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.
The broken lines show the percentage of unemployment in 1907, indicated by the figures at the left. The continuous lines show the percentage of unemployment in 1908.

DISTANT GLIMPSES OF OUR POLITICAL LIGHTNING

AS spectators sometimes watch the brilliant reflections of lightning that is playing beyond the horizon, and wonder what a terrific storm is raging there, so the European editors are eying the distant disturbance in Washington between the White House and the Capitol. Some dismiss it as mere "heat lightning"; others fear for the safety of our institutions. Whoever suffers, thinks the London *Times*, it will not be President Roosevelt. The opposition make no "effective points against the President," but "exhaust the vials of their wrath in abusing him," remarks this paper, but "so far as the country at large is concerned, nothing is clearer than that President Roosevelt was never in more assured possession of the love, respect, and admiration of the people than in these stormy days of his closing Administration."

But, in any case, thinks *The Saturday Review* (London), the scandal is to be deplored. Thus we read:

"It is a pity for the United States that Congress and the President should wash their dirty linen in public. The quarrel between them is becoming indecent. They are calling one another liars and swindlers in the public hearing. The very words are hardly avoided. Both Senate and House are bent on hitting the President hard this time; and Mr. Roosevelt does not mind 'a bit.' In heat and rhetoric either is certainly a match for the other."

The Manchester *Guardian* goes more into detail, and the situation is summed up by the great Liberal organ of Northern England as follows:

"The Republican Congress have little to say against what Mr. Roosevelt during the course of his Administration has done, for he has done little. Their quarrel is mainly with the way in which he has done little—with his violence, his masterfulness, his platitudinizing, his assumption of moral superiority, and his recklessness in abuse. They seem to be determined to kill the Roosevelt legend even before the Roosevelt Administration dies. That is a bitter thing to resolve, but it can hardly be said to be wholly undeserved, and certainly it is of value to statesmen to have it put on record—even with some refinement of cruelty—that even in politics big words, unnecessary passion, and loose rhetoric are poor substitutes for reason, study, quiet resolution, and carefully elaborated action."

The President is the creation of his environment, boldly asserts *The Daily News* (London), which credits our Republic with being an institution which naturally develops characters like Napoleon I. or Augustus. Thus we are told:

"The danger of the whole situation is the universal suspicion to which so many institutions and personalities in American politics are now exposed. Mr. Roosevelt's critics accuse him of 'Cæsarism.' They charge him with egotism, arrogance, thirst for power, reckless disregard of the conventions which limit a President's authority, and, above all, success in building up a 'dynasty,' by nominating a docile successor. It would seem to us an exaggerated charge, were it not obvious that certain conditions in the United States do obviously, so far as they go, make for 'Cæsarism.' It is when politicians are suspect and institutions corrupt that republics turn for relief to the one strong man. It was so in ancient Rome, it was so in the France of last century. If the alternatives were between self-government and autocracy no sane people would choose the latter. A democracy flies to that remedy only when its elected institutions manifestly do not mean self-government.

"To-day the suspicion is gradually penetrating the American mind that all its elaborate electoral machinery only serves to disguise the real rule of the millionaires and the trusts. It trusts neither party, for against both the most damning charges can be made. But it does apparently think that it can trust a strong and restless personality like that of Mr. Roosevelt, and in certain circumstances it is conceivable that it might trust other picturesque figures like Mr. Hearst or Mr. Bryan. The mind of a democracy which is much too busy to think is not interested in principles, but it does like men. The result is to place an immense power in the hands of any man of picturesque words or deeds."

The President has acted in genuine consistency with his character, declares *The Standard* (London), and there is nothing more to say about the matter. To quote:

"The retiring President acted *more suo*, and it is perhaps a pity he did so. The soft answer that turneth away wrath or the guarded

BELLONA OF THE BALKANS.

SPIRIT OF WAR—"Shall I get my prey? or will Messina make the nations stop and think?" —*Punch* (London).

WAR—"Come, wake up, old man!"
DEATH—"Let me rest awhile. I'm just back from Messina."
—*Rire* (Paris).

ENOUGH BLOODSHED.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE STRAIT OF MESSINA.
Showing the location of the ill-fated cities, and, in the distance, the volcano of Stromboli.

statement that avoids provoking that passion has never been among his methods. He shares with another great personage, much in the public eye at this moment, a taste for frankness at the wrong moments. If it is possible to say a thing in such a way as to offend everybody within earshot, these eminent persons often prefer to say it that way. Mr. Roosevelt, it is conceivable, might have introduced a necessary reform without driving his legislature frantic with rage and wounded dignity. But that would not be the Rooseveltian method, which is at least consistent with itself to the end. It is quite characteristic that the famous Administration should expire amid an explosion of squibs and crackers, with the whole atmosphere in a sulfurous and overheated condition."

SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS

SPEAKING of the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome) reminds his readers that the catastrophe occurred at the very spot on which Homer placed his Scylla and Charybdis. Scylla was the rock coast of the Straits of Messina, Charybdis the whirlpool or eddying torrent of the tide which swept impetuously through the narrow passage. Thus we are told:

"The bark of Ulysses was threatened on one side by the roaring billows, on the other by the goring rock. The dogs of the sea monster on the shores of Calabria yelled loudly and threateningly. The torrents of the straits beat with fierce billows against them. The fable was singularly fulfilled in the calamity of wave and rock that reduced the Messina of our day to ruin and desolation. Not only did the unhappy inhabitants perish by the overwhelming crag, the blow of tumbling stone, and engulfing cavern, but the tidal wave rushed in upon them, sweeping down their shipping, their wharves, their storehouses, and their homes. Scylla and Charybdis, land and water, united their forces to demolish and ruin the lovely Zancle, the city of the sickle, so called by the Cumæan pirates who founded it under that name in allusion to the circling shore of its delightful harbor. The immortality of the Homeric fable has been once more fulfilled and emphasized to those who navigate this strait, which has ever been a place of danger to mariners, but never to this present hour has so completely indicated the aptness and reality of the ancient Greek fairy tale." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE ENTENTE

THE renewed agitation in California against the Japanese residents in that State has occasioned much curiosity as to what Japan thinks of the immigration question, and we may surmise the general feeling of the insular nation from the editorials of the leading newspapers on the *entente cordiale* recently entered into by Japan and the United States. The tone of the Japanese press on the *entente* singularly lacks enthusiasm, betraying a coolness which borders upon indifference, if not disappointment. The people of Japan had undoubtedly expected that the negotiations would settle once and for all the mooted question of immigration, besides defining the policies of the two Powers in regard to China and Manchuria, and would certainly guarantee the rights of the Japanese residents in America, if they would not go so far as to do away with the restriction virtually placed upon Japanese immigration into the United States.

Upon the publication of the much-heralded notes, however, they find their hopes blighted, for the documents make no reference to such questions, but deal mainly with the integrity of China and the "open door." The notes declare it to be "the wish of the two governments" to promote their commerce on the Pacific, to maintain "the existing *status quo*" in that region, to defend "equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China," to respect each other's territorial possessions, to support "by all pacific means" "the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire," and, in case these objects are threatened, "to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take."

The leading newspapers of Japan, such as the *Jiji* and the

Asahi, think the Japanese policy in China and Manchuria is so plain that it requires no further agreement with any nation guaranteeing the maintenance of the "open door" and the integrity of China; that Japan has repeatedly exprest her respect for the *status quo* of the Celestial Empire in the agreements with Great Britain, with France, and with Russia. What, then, they ask, is the use of entering into a fresh agreement with the United States, a nation which, of all great Powers, has the least political and commercial interest in China? If there were any outstanding question to be settled between Japan and America, that question, they believe, could have been no other than the question of the rights of the Japanese in America. "Superfluous as the notes would seem to us," says the *Yorodzu*, one of the most influential newspapers in Tokyo, "we do not hesitate to welcome them, inasmuch as they are intended to assist in the promotion of the peace in the Far East, for we are second to none in hoping that no international complications shall cloud the political sky in that quarter of the world."

The official opinion on the immigration question may be gathered from the following utterances found in *The Japan Times*, an English newspaper published in Tokyo which might be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Mikado's Government on diplomatic questions. At the outset this journal says:

"The omission from the *entente* with America of any reference to the immigration question seems to have caused more or less disappointment in some quarters. Seemingly not unnatural, this disappointment will be found not altogether reasonable on second thought."

The Japan Times holds that it is a mistake to regard the immigration question as a pending affair between Japan and America, and holds that the understanding now in force in regard to immigration is working satisfactorily to both sides; and that it would be unwise for Japan to open this question afresh. To quote its words:

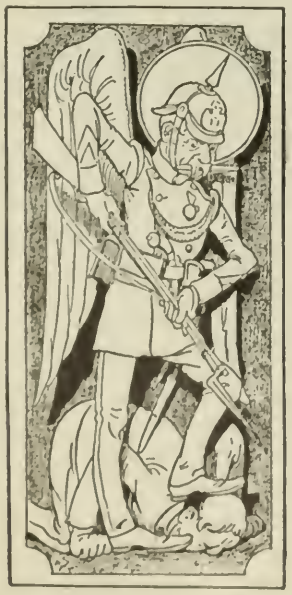
"The long and short of it is that we must choose between voluntary restriction on the one hand and exclusion on the other, and it will be mere boorishness to deny America the right to enact such a law. True, we would rather a thousand times have all Americans fall in with our way of thinking, namely, that our people have a perfect moral and legal right freely to enter America. But to persuade others to act—fanciful as they may be—against their own interests, is a most difficult task. In these circumstances we think that any betrayal of impatience over the question at this juncture can only end in a result disadvantageous to us."

It must be added, however, that other portions of the press are convulsed with the bitterest anger over what they style "the symptoms of America's unfriendliness for Japan." Such is the language of the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) which speaks of the Americans as "savages," for wishing to drive Japanese children from their schools. It says:

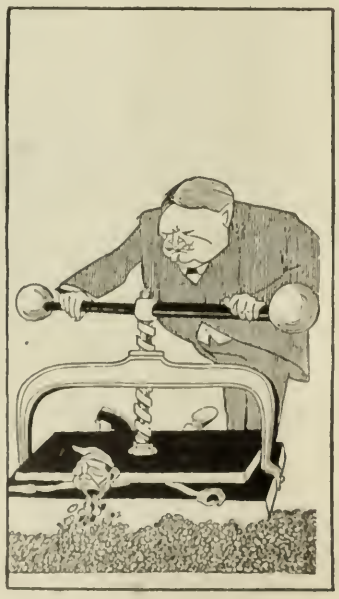
"These Americans are a race destitute of reason. The inhabitants of San Francisco profess not to fear the intervention of the Federal authorities. The American Government has certainly a riotous lot of blockheads to deal with in California. The anti-Japanese party on the Pacific Coast act as if their friends the Japanese were afflicted with the plague."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RETURN TO INDIVIDUALISM IN RUSSIA—It is curious to notice, as a feature of political evolution, that the institution of the mir in Russia is really communistic and therefore socialistic in character. The Russian peasants have actually been living unaware in accordance with the ideals of extreme Socialists, and the first movement of their Douma, child of the revolution, has thus been to return to that individualism which is the bugbear of those who teach community of property and abhor the theory of private ownership. This is well pointed out by Maxime Kovalevsky in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). The action of the Right and Center of the Russian Parliament must be looked upon as, in a sense, reactionary, at least from the standpoint of those extreme Russian Socialists who instituted so rabid a propaganda of revolution. But the Douma, he says, largely composed of nobles and landowners, have set out to abolish the mir in their own interest. The mir, or rural community, "encourages the peasant in his ideas of equality, in his failure to respect the rights of personal property, and his desire to strip the nobility of their land by means of forcible expropriation, accomplished by the State and dealing injustice only to one social class." But the abolition of the mir may cause equally striking changes in another way. Thus we read:

"From this point of view the new law, by establishing individual proprietorship of land, will become a powerful agent in the dissolution of the ancient régime and will clear the way, in the course of one or two generations, for a serious shaking up of the Russian Empire, and its immemorial institutions, far more serious, indeed, than anything we have witnessed during the last three years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



GERMANY'S ANGEL OF DOMESTIC PEACE.
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).



GERMANY'S REAL PERIL.
Pasquino (Turin).

MICHEL'S MONEY-BOXES.
GERMAN PEASANT—"These strong boxes are magnificent, but how am I ever going to fill them?" —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GERMAN WORRIES IN CARTOON.

MINERALS AS FOOD

IF asked to enumerate the principal classes of foods, the ordinary reader might possibly say "meats, vegetables, and cereals." If he had read up somewhat on dietetics he might reply, "nitrogenous foods and carbohydrates." If asked where the minerals came in, he would be very likely to deny that these are foods at all. Yet Dr. Henry Reed Hopkins, president of the New York State Medical Society, says in an address printed in the *Buffalo Medical Journal* (January) that air, water, and the mineral salts are to be reckoned as foods of the first class, all others being relegated to the rear. Says Dr. Hopkins:

"When foods are classified and enumerated in the order of importance, the inorganic foods, the mineral nutrients, should stand in class one. As in the nutrition of plants the inorganic foods, the mineral nutrients, are the foods and there are no others; even so in the metabolism of animals these same foods are far and away more essential and more important than any others. . . . Perhaps it should be further observed here, that in thinking of classification of foods I am using the word in an inclusive and comprehensive sense, having in mind something of the relative importance of foods, of their intimate relation to life and to its manifestations, as sensation, growth, and repair, rather than having in mind the more accidental appearances of foods, whether they are solid or fluid, bulky or concentrated, or the like. I am thinking of classification which is inclusive and which is at least an effort to recognize in some reasonable degree the present state of knowledge as to the physico-chemistry of biology. . . . The facts which to my mind should compel us to include air and water in our list of foods, and should also give them a place at the head of that list, are found in a consideration of what are foods. What is a food? Let us listen to some definitions:

DR. HENRY REED HOPKINS,
Who thinks we should place minerals first, instead of last, in importance as foods.

"Friedenwald and Ruhräh say: 'Food is matter that is taken into the body to supply nourishment, or to replace tissue waste.' Bergey quotes Dr. Atwater's definition of food as follows: 'Food is that which when taken into the body builds up its tissues and keeps them in repair, or which is consumed in the body to yield energy in the form of heat to keep it warm and create strength for its work.'

"Hutchinson says: 'A food may be defined as anything which when taken into the body is capable of either repairing its waste or furnishing it with material from which to produce heat or nervous and muscular work.' Harrington says: 'Foods may be said to include everything taken into the system capable of being utilized directly or indirectly to build up normal structure, repair waste, or produce energy in any form.' . . . . . .

"Again, it may be observed that the eminent writers are having in mind the essential fact that these food substances are taken into the system, and they treat as immaterial and non-essential the route to that system, be that route by nose and lungs, or be it by mouth and stomach. The destination, the system is the thing—the route is not material."

This being so, there is no doubt in Dr. Hopkins' mind that air and water are entitled to be called foods, and that they are incomparably the most important. Without air man dies very shortly; without water he can not survive long. But with air and water in abundance he can live for days, or even weeks, without any of those substances ordinarily accounted foods. Next to air and water in Dr. Hopkins' list come, not the compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, but the mineral salts, regarded by some people as impurities rather than as proper constituents of the animal organism. To quote further:

"In addition to the four great elements—oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen—there are found in living tissues calcium, potassium, sodium, magnesium, and iron. These elements are found in combinations as phosphates, sulfates, carbonates, and chlorids. Of these inorganic substances it is to be noted that each one is essential and indispensable to animal life, as with the exception of sodium they are essential and indispensable to plant life. Observation has demonstrated that these substances are present in many of the articles upon which men depend for food, as mineral waters, in the cereals, in vegetables, and in fruits, and in all of the meats and other foods of animal origin. . . . Finally, experiments have demonstrated in plants and in animals alike that growth, repair of waste, and metabolic functions, life is impossible without the constantly renewed presence and physico-chemical activities of these substances."

But, if we grant Dr. Hopkins' thesis, what does it teach us? This, he says: that we have, in disease, foods of great power and advantage to fall back upon. The invalid who has plenty of fresh air, good water, and the needful mineral salts in proper proportions is not merely "taking medicine" or "undergoing treatment"; he is being fed, just as truly as if he were eating beefsteak and potatoes. Says the writer:

"In comparatively recent times distinct advance has been made in the diagnosis of the diseases of metabolism, and interesting paragraphs are devoted to the discussion of the evil results of the fermentation of the sugars and starches, and of the putrefaction of the albuminate food. I recall with gratitude the comfort which came to me with my notions as to the value of the mineral nutrients, that at least these foods would neither ferment nor putrefy. It is possible that you may not be much imprest by these, the negative virtues of the mineral nutrients, but the longer I study the evils of fermentation and putrefaction, of neurasthenia gastrocolonica, the more I am persuaded that foods free from these dangers have a wide range of opportunity for usefulness. . . . . .

"We already know that each food has its minimum, its medium, and its maximum, and we are slowly learning that the misuse of foods, by under use, or by over use, is an important factor in the production of disease. I have the most positive conviction that a more thorough knowledge of the rôle of the mineral nutrients—salts in metabolism—will throw important light upon the causation, the prevention, and the treatment of rickets, scurvy, anemia, chlorosis, tuberculosis, diabetes, calculus, myositis ossificans, angiosclerosis, or morbid conditions involutional in character."

THE AGE OF ALUMINUM—The recent great fall in the price of this metal has set the calculators hunting for new uses to which it may profitably be put. As the present price is nearly that of copper, it is natural that comparisons should be made between the two metals. It has been found possible to increase the strength and hardness of aluminum greatly by compressing it, and it has been proposed in several countries to strike coins of it; but the most immediate use will probably be in long electric conductors. It has been figured out, we are told in *La Nature* (Paris, January 2) that, taking into account the greater resistance of aluminum, the same conducting power may be obtained with that metal for about 57 per cent. of the cost with copper—an expense that is increased by features of the installation to about 60 per cent. Says the paper just named:

"Under these conditions, it has already been decided that all the electric wiring for the Nancy exposition of 1909 shall be in aluminum, and an investigating-committee appointed in Germany is just about, it is said, to present a report favorable to that metal. We

may therefore expect a conflict between the two metals, which will be all the livelier in that the world's output of copper is notably increasing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGINES FOR AEROPLANES

NOTHING could show more clearly the confidence felt by practical men that there is to be much use of aeroplanes, or at least much experimenting with them, than the attention now being given by designers and builders of motors to the development of engines suitable for driving these machines through the air. It used to be thought that progress could be made only by decreasing the weight of the motor per horse-power. Recent tests have caused a change of opinion here, we are informed by W. F. Bradley and H. W. Perry in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, January). Say these writers:

"Principally as the result of the successful work of Wilbur Wright in France, European aeronautical-motor engineers have begun to doubt the wisdom of their special researches in the direction of great power with light weight. Formerly it was generally believed that weight was one of the greatest obstacles to flight, and that the lighter the engine the better. When flights of a few yards were looked upon as marvels, there was doubtless some ground for this belief; but now that half a dozen men, on various types of machines, have flown for more than a mile, and the most expert of them have remained aloft for more than an hour, the need for featherweight motors is no longer felt.

"Wilbur Wright, undoubtedly the most successful of all aeroplanists, used in his flights in France last fall a gasoline-motor of greater weight and lower power than the engines of any of his foreign rivals, thus proving conclusively that it is not necessary to possess a special engine in order to fly. Altho the Wright power-plant can not be classed as an automobile engine, it is the least removed from motor-car standards of any aeronautical motor in existence. Its four separately cast, water-cooled cylinders have a bore of 4 inches and a stroke of 4½ inches, the normal engine speed being 1,100 revolutions per minute. This gives a normal rating of 30 horse-power. . . . One of the most distinctive features of this engine is that the fuel charge is supplied by direct injection. . . . . .

"In point of flights made, Henry Farman and Léon Delagrange must be classed as the most successful aeroplanists after Wilbur Wright. Both use aeroplanes built by Voisin Frères, fitted with eight-cylinder Antoinette engines. Levasseur, the designer of the Antoinette, has studied the light-weight engine longer than any other man, and, largely by reason of being first in the field, has had more success than any of his rivals. Levasseur works on the principle that the greater the number of cylinders the lower the weight per horse-power; no Antoinette engine has less than eight cylinders, and the more powerful have 16 and 24, the latter models having respectively two and three groups of eight cylinders on a special crank-case.

"It is the eight-cylinder, 50 horse-power engine, however, that is used on the Farman and Delagrange aeroplanes and also on most of those constructed by the Antoinette company. . . . It is noteworthy that the two most successful aeroplanes—the Wright and the Farman—both have water-cooled engines and direct injection of the charge. In each case the reasons given are a greater efficiency of the water-cooled over the air-cooled engine, and a greater certainty of obtaining regular running by direct injection than by the use of a carbureter. . . . When first applied to aeroplanes, the Antoinette engines were fitted with a small water-tank carrying two or three pints of water in addition to that in the jackets. As longer and longer flights have become possible, greater provision has had to be made for continuous running of the engine. Water circulation is now assured in all the machines by means of a gear-driven pump."

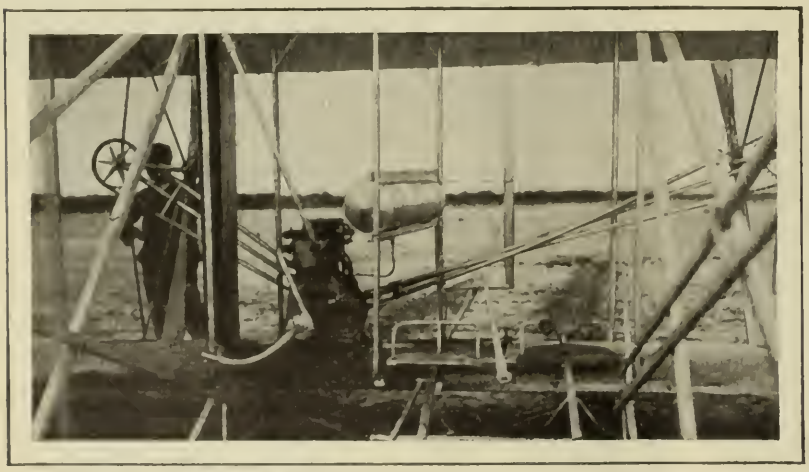
By courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

THE ANTOINETTE MONOPLANE FITTED WITH ANTOINETTE MOTOR.

The designer, Levasseur, is standing in shirt-sleeves under the right wing. Note the boat-shaped body with plain tube radiator along the side.

The first among the large European firms of automobile constructors to pay especial attention to the light-weight explosion motor for aeroplanes appears to be that of Renault. The Renault aero-engine, rated at 45 horse-power, has, we are told, eight air-cooled cylinders arranged in V form, and a carbureter similar in principle to the one used on the touring-cars, the Renault engineers believing that the slight gain in weight from using direct injection is nullified by the increased consumption of fuel. Ignition, too, follows motor-car practise. We read further:

"Excluding the many engines which have been designed, built, and run for a certain length of time on the testing-block only, Robert Esnault-Pelterie has the honor of producing the most original and at the same time the lightest engine ever used for aerial work. The Esnault-Pelterie is not a light engine by reason of careful selection and skilful working of metals, but because of its peculiar design. . . . The principal use of the Esnault-Pelterie engine has been on an aeroplane designed by its inventor which is commonly known as the R. E. P. There is no transmission, for the four-bladed propeller is mounted direct on the crank-shaft and revolves without any intermediate gearing at the engine speed.



By courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

POWER-PLANT AND DRIVING-MECHANISM OF WILBUR WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE.

"It would be possible to extend the list of aeronautical engines almost indefinitely, for the number of aeroplanes and special aero-engines constructed in Europe appears to be almost unlimited. Those that have actually been used for aerial navigation, however, are exceedingly few, and those that are capable of being used, in their present condition, still fewer. . . . . .

"Aside from the Wright brothers' aeroplanes, the only heavier-than-air machines that have made fully authenticated successful flights in America up to this time of writing are the three biplane fliers built and flown by the Aerial Experiment Association at

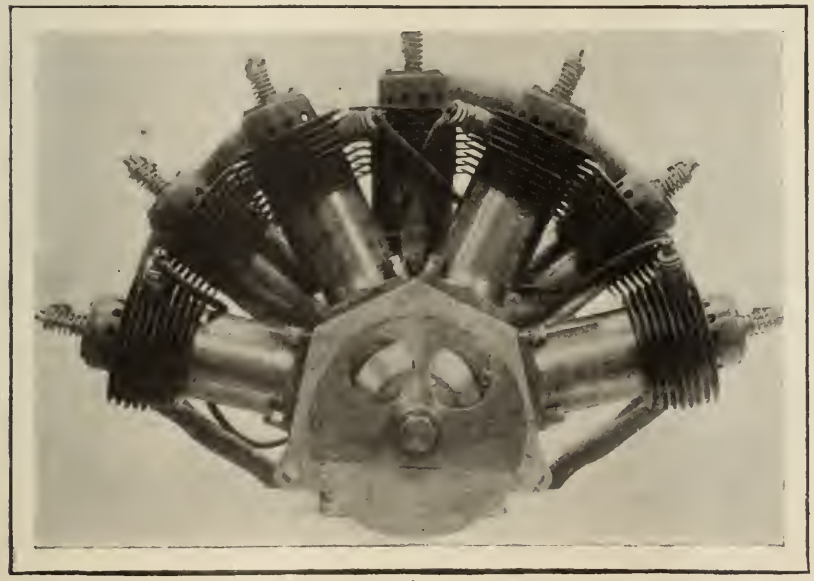
Hammondsport, N. Y. These are known as the *Red Wing*, the *White Wing*, and the *June Bug*, or as 'Aerodromes' Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The engine used in all three of these machines is the Curtiss air-cooled gasoline motor. . . . . .

"Air-ship engines of one and two cylinders are also built at Hammondsport on the same lines as motorcycle engines. They are furnished in 3 and 7 horse-power sizes, while the four-cylinder motors are made in both air-cooled and water-cooled models of 15, 20, 25, and 50 horse-power, and the eight-cylinder V engines in air-cooled type only, of 30 and 40 horse-power.

"It is indicative of the activity in aeronautical lines in America that more than 50 such engines were built last year by a single company, and that in Dubuque, Ia., a company that has been building automobiles for a number of years has this year brought out a light engine of 36 horse-power for aeronautical use."

ARE JEWS IMMUNE TO ALCOHOL?

IT seems to be a fact that Jews are less affected by alcoholism than other races, and it has been thought that this is the result of some sort of racial immunity. Dr. L. Cheinisse, who discusses the matter in *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris, December 23), concludes that it is rather due to social and religious conditions. This is not the only kind of immunity attributed to those of Hebrew race. The author notes that Bordier in his "Medical Geography" (Paris, 1884) ascribes to them, altho without exact demonstration, immunity to plague, dysentery, typhus, and malaria, and explains that the Jews, especially in the Middle Ages, when these beliefs first arose, were a sedentary, calm people, going abroad little and living a retired, hygienic life. This, Dr. Cheinisse remarks, is not really "immunity" at all, any more than the relatively small number of women killed by lightning entitles us to conclude that the female organism is "immune" to the electric discharge.



By the courtesy of "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

ROBERT ESNAULT-PELTERIE (R. E. P.) SEVEN-CYLINDER ENGINE
With valve-operating mechanism removed.

The immunity of Jews to alcoholism is likewise apparent, he thinks, rather than real. He says:

"It is incontestable that the surprizing vitality of the Jewish race, which has enabled it to resist victoriously, during so many centuries, such bitter persecutions, must be attributed, before all else, to their characteristic habits of temperance. . . . According to some authors, the influence of race has much more to do with this than that of religion; the Jews must possess, they think, a sort of hereditary immunity to the narcotic poisons, and in particular to alcoholic beverages, so that these provoke in them only a slight excitation and not a profound poisoning of the organism. To this must be added the influence exerted by hygienic conditions of life.

"Without contesting the rôle of this second cause, we believe that the rarity of alcoholism among the Jews depends much more on social factors than on racial influence. In 1878, Samuelson, in his monograph on alcoholism, thought that the phenomenon in

AN INTERESTING AERO GROUP.

Orville Wright with his sister and Mr. McCoy, president of the Aero Club of the United States, on the liner at Plymouth, Eng.

question might be attributed to two causes: (1) The Jews form generally a small, very compact community; and because of this intimate cohesion and of their isolation from the rest of the population, they are distinguished by very rigorous customs; (2) they never adopt occupations necessitating great physical effort. The same author remarks that among Jews of the higher classes, who do not keep so rigorously aloof from the Christians, and who are inclined to free themselves from their traditions, he does not observe the same abstinence that prevails among the lower classes. This fact is particularly worthy of note because it squares perfectly with recent observations. Thus, Fishberg has shown that, in New York, Jews of the younger generation, who assimilate their habits to their environment more easily, are allowing themselves more and more to fall under the influence of alcohol. And on the other hand . . . Zadoc-Kahn notes a considerable difference between Jews who have recently come to Paris and those who have lived there long; here also alcoholism spares the Jews only when they remain loyal to their traditional precepts.

"All these facts prove that the slight development of alcoholism among Jews, far from being due to some mysterious immunity of the race, depends on social conditions, and above all on the close cohesion of the Jews, engendered and cemented by long centuries of persecution. The church exerts a preventive force on suicide, but this, says Durkheim, is not because it preaches to man respect for his own person, but 'because it is a society.' Now, Judaism generally has preserved, up to the present time, that character of a collective and social bond, which the other religious bodies have lost somewhat; and it is this very force of cohesion and concentration of the religious community that preserves the great mass of the Jews from alcoholism. But wherever the traditional bonds are loosened, we see at once a fissure opened by the alcoholic contagion, which slips into the environment, formerly absolutely refractory to it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO LIGHT A ROOM—Many a poorly lighted room, says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago), can be easily remedied by changing the light-fixtures or repapering. It was formerly the custom, the writer remarks, to blame the oil, or the gas, or the

electricity if there were dark shadows in the room or if the light failed to dispel the evening darkness. Now it has been proven that these same rooms, be they at the home or the office or the store, can be made almost as light as day with even less candle-power than before. We read:

"A wall-paper which will 'absorb' light is the greatest enemy to artificial light in the home. An illuminant is powerless to light a room if the color of the walls absorbs most of the rays. Illuminating engineers claim that a white wall will reflect 50 per cent. of light, whereas a red wall-paper will reflect only 15 per cent. A light buff or yellow will reflect 45 per cent.; a dark brown about 12.5 per cent. A light apple-green wall-paper will reflect 40 per cent.; a dark green will give us 15 per cent. Dark wood trimmings absorb light; white wood reflects it. Velvets, chintzes, burlaps, will also absorb light; so will wall-paper, whatever its color, but a tinted-surface wall reflects the light. The wall-paper pattern is not only one of the greatest of all known absorbers of light, but it also has a bad effect on nerves and eyes. The plainer the wall-paper the better for nerves and eyesight, and the smoother the surface the more light it will reflect. In selecting wall-paper the way the room faces must also be taken into consideration. Those rooms facing north and east require lighter colored papers than do rooms facing south and west. Care in the selection of tints and wall-paper will not only lead to a better and a cheaper artificial light, but will protect the eyesight, and save nerves and tempers."

TO FILL CANADA WITH YAKS

IN that delightful work, "The Bad Child's Book of Beasts," Hilaire Belloc sings:

"As a friend of the children, commend me the yak;
You will find it exactly the thing.
It will carry and fetch; you can ride on its back
Or lead it about with a string."

Altho some of the qualities here attributed to the yak are doubtless imaginary, the second line appears to be truth as well as poetry. In a contribution to *Country Life in America* (New York, February), entitled "The Yak—A North American Opportunity," Ernest Thompson Seton assures us that the animal really is "exactly the thing" for Canada and Alaska. There exists in America, he points out, a vast belt of unsettled country extending from Atlantic

By the courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE "YAK BELT."

The natural range of the yak would lie chiefly in Canada and Alaska, but would include portions of the northern tier of States.

to Pacific, from Maine through Canada to Alaska, about 4,000 by 500 miles, which would be suited to cattle-raising were its winters not so severe. Here, he tells us, is the yak's chance; for this animal is able to withstand the cold of just such regions as this. Says Mr. Seton:

"With four months of hard frost and deep snow the ordinary range cattle can not thrive, so that practically the north limit of cattle-ranching, without winter-housing and feeding, is the south limit of the so-called Canadian fauna—not the south boundary of

By the courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE COAT IS SO THICK AND LONG AS TO BE A PROTECTION AGAINST BOTH COLD AND WOLVES.

Canada, but a line crossing from the south end of Lake Winnipeg to the north Saskatchewan, then southward along the Rockies into the United States.

"Reference to the map shows that this area is at least equal in size to all the cattle-ranges hitherto utilized in America. At present, however, it is in a primitive condition, not turned to productive use except on the edges by lumbermen, and in general by a few trappers and Indians who need not be interfered with by any stock-raising enterprise.

"Attempts to utilize this cold range have not been wanting. The American buffalo and its various crosses with the long-haired cattle of the Highlands have been tried, but so far without satisfactory results, chiefly because of the unmanageable nature of the buffalo. It is unreliable in temper, almost impossible to drive, and ever ready to stampede in the wrong direction.

"A better solution of the problem is offered us ready-made in Asia, where they have precisely the same conditions to face. The yak or woolly ox (*Bos grunniens*, Linn.) has been formed by nature for the northern ranges and has long been domesticated by man, so that the work of adapting and subduing it is already done. . . . Its native haunts are the snow-clad rocky hillsides and bare mountains of Tibet, even up to 20,000 feet above the sea, going higher, as some think, than any other animal. But experiments show that it thrives equally well near sea-level, as at Shanghai, Nice, Paris, Antwerp, and Woburn Park in England, as well as in the London Zoological Gardens.

"Its native food is a coarse wiry grass (whence one of its names, *poëphagus*), or grass-eater, but the experiments at Woburn Abbey and at the London Zoo show that it will eat anything that common cattle will eat, and that it thrives equally well on stuff that in the barnyard would be thought very poor fodder indeed.

"In size the yak resembles common cattle. Prejevalsky says the bulls are five to six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, but the accounts of various other authors would suggest a much greater weight. In build it is like a common ox, with the hump of a bison, but the distinguishing feature of this cold-ranger is its coat. On the upper parts generally it is three or four inches long and but little thicker than that of a well-furred Highland bull, but it lengthens on the sides, till the throat, shoulders, belly, and hams are covered with a dense hairy fringe that reaches nearly to the ground. The tail is so enormously bushy, and with the hairy fringes is such a generous covering for the hocks, that it is difficult to see how any wolf could hamstring a yak. Thus its remarkable coat affords it an ample protection from flies in summer, frost in winter, and wolves all the time. . . . . .

"The near affinity of this animal with the common cattle is shown by the fact that it can be readily crossed with any of the domestic breeds. It is particularly fond of rugged hillside pastures where it scrambles among the rocks like a goat, or grows fat on miserable

wiry grass among which European stock would starve. The country along the north shore of Lake Superior would make a veritable Happyland for the yak."

The matter, Mr. Seton goes on to tell us, is not to be allowed to rest on a theoretical basis. He himself has called the attention of the Canadian Government to the opportunity, and he has been given authority to test the matter practically. He says:

"I found no difficulty in getting a sympathetic hearing on the yak question from the very-much-alive authorities at Ottawa. I was asked to solve the question of getting a small herd to begin with, as well as full information on methods of management.

"My opportunity for the last I recognized when on a visit to Woburn Abbey where for so many years this animal has been successfully bred. The whole scheme was still further advanced when, on hearing the details of the proposed introduction, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, with characteristic generosity, presented to the Canadian Government a herd of six fine yaks to be the breeding start for the enterprise.

"These are to be handled first by the experimental farm at Ottawa. Their number will be increased by fresh importations as soon as experience shows that it is justified. Ultimately breeding-stock will be sent to each of the Western and Northern State experimental stations, and thus in time we hope to effect a conquest of that great stock range which lies between the especial domains of the common cattle and the reindeer, and which at present is lying idle."

WHERE AMERICA LAGS BEHIND

PRACTICALLY every one of the improved light-sources recently introduced into this country were developed and brought into practical use in Europe years ago, we are told by a writer in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, January). In spite of our pride in being up-to-date, we Americans, he assures us, have been surprizingly backward in the matter of improvements in lighting. As a special instance, the writer takes the flaming arc-lamp. He says:

"The flaming arc-lamp was worked out to a high degree of perfection, and had reached a very extensive commercial development in Germany before it was even seen in this country; and when it did first appear, it was looked upon as a sort of spectacular contrivance, which might be a nine-days' wonder as a theatrical advertising sign. As such its success was instant, and its use grew at an astonishing rate. In the course of time it began to dawn upon illuminating engineers and others interested in practical illumination that this newcomer in the field must be taken seriously as a commercial light-source. The fact that the city of Berlin has for some time used no other electric street illumination than flaming arcs—some five thousand being in service; that other German cities are installing them as rapidly as possible; that they have been recommended as the result of a special investigation on the subject of street-lighting for use in the principal thoroughfares in London, is beginning to make some impression upon those responsible for street-lighting in this country; and altho the remarkable fact remains that there is not as yet a single installation for this purpose in the United States to-day, there are a number of cities which have the matter under careful consideration.

"The characteristics of the flaming arc which recommend it to consideration are its enormously high efficiency—from six to eight times that of the carbon arc—its very much lower intrinsic brilliance (which means freedom from glare), and a better color of light. The two offsetting disadvantages are the necessity for more frequent trimming, and a natural distribution which is theoretically less advantageous than that of the common form of arc-lamp in use to-day."

The first of these disadvantages, the writer goes on to say, may possibly be entirely overcome; in fact, a lamp of this type which has a long life and high efficiency has appeared in England. The second can be overcome to a considerable degree by placing the lamps two or three times higher than the present arc-lamps. He goes on:

"In streets that are free from the obstruction of trees—a condition which exists in all busy thoroughfares—the placing of the lamps higher is a decided advantage, as it removes them farther from the line of vision."

A PLAGUE IN THE AIR

THE accompanying remarkable picture of a flight of locusts, which is taken from *The Illustrated London News* (January 9) gives a clearer idea of this pest than would pages of description. The photograph was made in South Africa, where the locust plague, instead of coming semioccasionally, as in our own Middle West, must be looked for at comparatively short intervals. Says the paper just named:

"South Africa suffers periodically from swarms of locusts, altho much has been done with a view to getting rid of the pests. The Mattei system has been tested, for instance, and many thousands of the insects have been killed while yet wingless. This system is based on the knowledge that the locusts can not surmount a smooth surface. Canvas screens are set up across the road taken by the swarm, and at intervals pits are dug below these. The locusts, checked by the smooth canvas, turn, march along the line of the canvas, fall into the pits, and are crusht by the weight of those of their kind who follow them. When a pit is almost full, earth is piled upon it. Further, eggs are destroyed whenever found; and endeavor has been made to inoculate insects with disease, the idea being that the cannibal practises of the locust will cause such disease to spread with devastating rapidity."

A CLOUD OF LOCUSTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ICE CAVERNS IN GREENLAND—It is well known, says *Cosmos* (Paris, January 2), that during the warm season water from the melting of glacier ice runs down through the crevasses to the lower end of the glacier, where, making a way for itself, it forms a river underneath the ice. In the Arctic regions this phenomenon sometimes assumes extraordinary importance. Says this paper:

"The Danish expedition of Mylius-Ericksen, to the northeast coast of Greenland, discovered and explored there immense caverns formed in this way. They were more than a mile and a quarter long and 65 feet high. When the cold season returns, the rivers that form these caves cease to flow, but the caverns remain in their majesty, ready to receive the new streams that will start when the ice begins to melt again."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHRISTIAN AND OTHER SOCIALISM

IT used to be averred by extreme teachers of Socialism that Christianity was essentially a Socialistic system and that the Founder of the Christian religion was a Socialist. This theory has been denied by both Socialists and Christian teachers and preachers. What nowadays is called Christian Socialism in France is merely a society for the amelioration of the social condition of the laboring classes on Christian lines. A clear statement of the work attempted by this highly useful organization is given by a French clergyman of Paris, Abbé Paul Naudet, in *The International*, a London monthly published in the interests of political and social reform. Mr. Naudet is a specialist and edits *La Justice Sociale* (Paris). In the present article he clearly distinguishes between the aims of "Christian Socialists and the other Socialist groups." On this point he speaks as follows:

"The aims of the latter may be essentially summarized under the three following heads:

"(1) Complete or partial transfer of the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership of the community.

"(2) The conquest of political power by the working-class.

"(3) International action by the working-class in the war against existing order, to overthrow it, if necessary, by violent means.

"On the other hand, Christian Socialists demand:

"(1) Retention of private property, but a modification of it in the spirit of the Gospel.

"(2) Reconstitution of all social relations on the basis of occupation, with equal consideration for all classes.

"(3) International legislation for the protection of labor, and union of all socially minded persons in various countries to promote the peaceful alteration of our social system.

"The differences between the two sets of ideas are obviously so great that a confusion of identity is quite excluded, altho it should be conceded on the other hand that the two will meet very often in practise, and that they will adopt, if not the same theoretical attitude, at any rate the same proposals for the solution of many concrete social problems. But this can only be a source of satisfaction for all those members of the two parties who have most at heart the practical improvement of affairs and the diminution of existing misery."

He thus states the idea held by Christian Socialists with regard to property:

"The very basis of the present system is a threefold injustice: a violation of natural right, because in the midst of our Christian civilization many people can not earn a physical livelihood; a violation of historical right, because they are robbed of the comfort of their fathers; a violation of Christian right, because social misery reacts upon moral problems and hinders the satisfactory development of spiritual life. Christian Socialism can not recognize the absolute nature of property in the spirit of Roman law as being compatible with the principles of Christianity. Thomas Aquinas said, every owner can only be regarded among us as a kind of steward of the wealth entrusted to him, and it is his duty to manage it in the interests of the community, in the name and on behalf of the only real owner, God himself.

"It is written in the Bible, and the words show with absolute clearness the social view of the conception of wealth, 'When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field and hast forgot a sheaf in the held, thou shalt not go again to fetch it; it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow.' By this it is clearly stated how in the spirit of the religious idea property is charged with a mortgage in favor of the community."

The full development of Christian Socialism is foreseen in such form as this:

"Wages boards composed of delegates of workmen and employers should be established by statute, to settle conditions of labor and prevent labor conflicts. The trade-unions will have to provide for the technical training of young workmen, and later they must undertake to guarantee to the consumer the non-injurious quality of articles manufactured. Finally, in some remoter future the opportunity must be given to them of organizing themselves into associations of producers, and of taking under their own control the instruments of production. Even for political life new prospects are disclosed from this organization on the basis of employments. A senate composed of the representatives of trade-unions and associations of producers paying attention to economic problems rather than political wars may take the place of our present political representative bodies, and relieve us of empty but injurious party struggles."

Abbé Naudet and his party are aiming at an intellectual and religious, as well as an economic, amelioration of the toilers' lot. Thus he tells us:

"We hope that a development of social relations in the abovementioned spirit will not only put an end to physical misery, but will smooth the way for a new intellectual and religious culture of humanity; that the classes of the population which to-day languish in so many ways under the yoke of misery that they can not apply themselves to any higher spiritual interests, will feel impelled under a new social system to give absorbing attention to the problems of morality and the intellect, and thus in the ultimate resort to the problems of religion also. We believe, therefore, that the realization of the Christian Socialist ideal is bound up with the best interests of religion and the Christian Church."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE CLEVELAND MOVEMENT

SOMETHING like skepticism if not direct opposition is seen in the religious press respecting the Cleveland movement of trying to "live like Christ." Yet the young people of that city finished so successfully their experimental two weeks that they pledged themselves on January 17 to continue to live during the rest of their natural lives as nearly as possible like Christ. In a meeting called together to hear reports, fifty persons told of their experiences of two weeks, says a Cleveland dispatch to the New York *Sun*. "All say that to attempt to live like Christ is easy and that for one who tries faithfully at least partial success is sure." When Mr. W. D. Price, who instigated the movement, asked for volunteers, "all in the vast audience arose and agreed to consecrate themselves to the attempt to live as Christ would live, and when to this was added a pledge to bend every effort to make the movement world-wide no one refused." It was reported that the Rev. C. A. Eaton, who recently left Mr. Rockefeller's church to accept a call in New York, had promised to do his best to establish the movement in the Eastern city.

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia) does not "wish to appear as criticizing any effort made in the right direction," but it declares that the "implications of this campaign" are not at all to its liking. Further:

"We find ourselves asking questions concerning it which show how it may be viewed by outsiders. Is the religion of Jesus still upon its trial in the sense that young people are to see whether the divine life can be lived? If these young Christians are just beginning a two weeks' trial of living 'as Jesus would were he upon earth,' what have they been doing up to this time? Are we to conclude that they have been playing at religion, and that now they are going to begin in earnest? Is the Christian religion an imitation of Jesus? Is it not rather the gradual unfolding of the life of Christ implanted in the heart when it is born from above by the power of the Holy Ghost? Is not this whole effort a case of religious priggishness? Does not the heralding of it tend to defeat its very purpose?"

The Chicago *Interior* (Congregationalist) looks upon movements like this one as "unusually vivid illustrations of the essential religiousness of our times," yet it goes on in a tone of dubiousness to say this:

"The conventional expressions of religion do not prosper well in many places, but any unconventional proposition that works back into the lives of men till it actually touches the inherent

human craving after God, awakens the liveliest response. There is honest reason of joy in all this, yet there is to it this tragic side —that for the most part such sensational religious experiments soon prove themselves incapable of sustaining for long the vague spiritual aspirations that gather about them, and men's souls, still unsatisfied, wander off after some newer and perhaps still more bizarre idea, or worse still, drop back into a cynical and blasé lethargy.

"Such, we fear, will be the result of Cleveland's extraordinary experience—altho we should gladly hear otherwise—for it is plain that the criterion which has been set up there for the regulation of conduct is an illusory standard and can not permanently satisfy those who pursue it. The conditions of civilization in which the Master lived are so utterly different from those of our own time that all attempts to transfer his figure bodily to the walks and ways of modern life must prove merely exercises of the imagination, often interesting, sometimes illustrative, perhaps, but never authoritative and occasionally misleading. The effort becomes at once pathetic and ludicrous when it descends to disputation over such conundrums as whether Jesus would patronize a fashionable hotel or wear a frock coat."

The Standard (Baptist, Chicago) sees "something of the pathetic in this movement." We read:

"No Christian can look with anything but approval upon an undertaking of this kind, when real and marked by thoughtfulness. We are in no danger of emphasizing, unduly, the necessity of living honestly, justly, forgivingly. In far too great a measure Christian people content themselves with believing something about Jesus. Just here is the pathos of the situation. Why should it be necessary for Christian people to bind themselves to live as Jesus would have them for the space of two weeks? Why two weeks? This effort is of the very essence of the Christian religion. No man can be a Christian in any true sense who does not set himself to the task of meeting the mind of Christ in his words and deeds and choices. It is a pitiful thing that Christian men and women should feel it necessary to band themselves together in an effort to realize that which is a vital part of discipleship."

"Ridiculous" was the term applied by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Boff, administrator of the Cleveland diocese, to the "Live-Like-Jesus" movement, reports *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland):

"'Ridiculous,' repeated the veteran priest, with emotion. 'I will not call it anything worse, but it is all wrong. These men and women are either Christians and are attempting to live as they are commanded by the Scriptures to live and will get their heavenly reward accordingly, or they are not following divine commands and will get their punishment.

"'It's one thing or the other: there's no middle ground. Living two weeks as Jesus would live, or the announcement that they will try to do it, is of no avail. As I said before, it's simply ridiculous. All these things are the direct result of conditions that have been coming about during the past quarter century. The people of Cleveland are not what they were twenty-five years ago. I have been a priest here fifty years. I have had the opportunity to observe.

"'Rules of living have become too lax. There is a woful tendency to doubt the divinity of Jesus Christ, and all the sins that flesh is heir to follow in this path of unbelief. Take away that rock upon which the Christian faith is built and you have nothing remaining. I will go still further and say that if we eliminate the divinity of Christ we are all fools.

"'Granting that divinity, we must follow his commands. Not one day, not two weeks, nor for any other period of time, but throughout our lives. We hear too much to-day about the ease of the Christian life. Certain ministers preach it from their pulpits. They want to please the people. The easy religion with two weeks of uprightness is no religion at all.'"

The Central Christian Advocate (Pittsburg) observes:

"Already there are plans for a national movement. As to that, we would advise caution, slow and orderly growth lest an impulse that may be born from above should be degraded into hysteria, into bigoted dogmatism, and the demands of cranks and zealots without knowledge or self-control. After all, such vows are well taken in solitude of silence, where the self-examination may be searching and particular, where the soul may count the cost in temper, charity, forgiveness, kindliness, as well as outward show."

FORCING YOUNG PASTORS TO MARRY

A YOUNG pastor suggests that the marriage question may be an important reason why young men hold off from the ministry—not because they fear to enter the married state on an inadequate salary, but because they resent the tyrannous demand of the churches that the pastor must marry, whatever the provision they make for his support. The writer, who remains anonymous, gives his experience in *Success Magazine* (February). He has been three and one-half years in the ministry and has held pastorates in New Jersey and New England. At the outset of his ministerial life he was "just twenty-one and poor." He was offered "$350 a year—and a 'donation'" for his first call, but he was asked to "come as a married man." He did not accede to the suggestion and was finally engaged "conditionally." He succeeded in pleasing his flock and was afterward engaged for a year. But—

"The committee, while expressing appreciation of my ministry, could not depart without a covert hint that the church would count it a favor if I would marry. During all the succeeding months of my pastorate this thought was kept constantly before me. If I made a call I was sure to be reminded of that empty parsonage that ought to be occupied.

"However, I endeavored to ignore such suggestions, and, by faithful attention to the work of the pulpit and the general needs of my parish, reconciled the people to an unmarried pastor. Finally a field opening to me in New England, it seemed wiser for me to conclude my New Jersey pastorate.

"Here again I met the marriage question. The church over which I am at present pastor wrote to me as follows: 'The people are unanimous in calling you, but make one condition, *i.e.*, we would like to have you bring a wife.' The church was at the time giving a salary of $400 per year and a donation! I told the church that under such conditions I could not consider the pastorate. After more or less correspondence had passed between us, I was engaged (provisionally), the contract being determined at the will of either party. I had been here but six months when a vote was passed to extend to me a call to remain as pastor for another year. A committee accordingly called upon me, stating that the church was well pleased with my work and had no criticisms to make, but that some of the people were anxious to know whether I intended to marry during the year!"

The pastor replied with some spirit that his business with them concerned the work of the pastorate, and he refused to yield to a "prying public." The work of his church moves along without friction, he says, but there is still a tendency to regard him as shirking a manifest duty in remaining single. He goes on:

"Many an adroit attempt to discover whether I am becoming 'unduly infatuated with any of the fair sex' I must meet with a smile, while inwardly indignant at the impertinent espionage of it all. Many are there, also, to give unsought and unwelcome advice in regard to 'the minister's manifest duty to marry' in order to insure himself against unwise entanglements.

"Can a human being endure such things without feeling his blood boil? These covert insinuations that one is not to be trusted unless married would be insulting, to say the least, even to a layman. I believe the average minister to be a man of high moral ideals, who has entered his profession not for its financial benefits, but because he feels himself called of God. It is a hard and oftentimes little appreciated work, at best. The minister must often enough face real issues without being called upon to meet false ones, such as I affirm is the one under discussion.

"My predecessor in this parish was informed upon application to the parish committee, that only a married man would be considered. He married; and began an uphill struggle on a salary of $400 a year. In order to make both ends meet he had to devote much of his time to outside issues, which policy was detrimental to his pulpit work and unsatisfactory to the parishioners, who did not see him in their homes as often as they thought they ought. What would you have? A man must support his wife, and these people insist upon the wife! It is easy to see that under such conditions the pastorate was a failure, as it could hardly help being. My friend left the place and, I fear, the ministry. Am I overdoing the situation? I have no doubt that it seems so to the uninitiated; but I invite any doubter to make a canvass of the

rural parishes of his State with a view to ascertaining the attitude of the people toward this issue.

"I have thus far served in country pastorates where the pastoral work perhaps outweighs that of the pulpit. My people have been scattered and hard to reach. I contend that my position as a single man presents immense advantages. First, I am enabled to live within my income, which a pastor (of all men) should do. Second, I am enabled to mingle with my people with a greater freedom, and, being able thus to carry the religious element into many homes that would not otherwise receive it, my church feels the effect in a broader and deeper activity.

"Surely I am not at fault when I say that the success of a man's work does not depend upon the possession of a wife, but upon his fitness for the work.

"Perhaps I have said enough, but, as there is, to-day, a widespread discussion of the reason why young men do not enter the ministry as freely as of old, it occurred to me to suggest the possibility that an unwillingness to face the petty persecution in regard to matrimony, which seems to be quite general, might well deter a bashful man."

REVIVALS SCIENTIFICALLY ANALYZED

THE conviction is growing among thoughtful men that the typical religious revival has had its day. So at least writes the Rev. H. M. J. Klein in an important study of this phenomenon. Rejecting two of the three methods of interpretation, that is, "the exclusively supernatural" and "the exclusively pathological," he emphasizes the fruitful results that have, he thinks, been derived from the "scientific" interpretation. From this viewpoint he shows in *The Reformed Church Review* (Lancaster, Pa., January) that "the power of suggestion has been a great force in the production of revival experiences," since there is a "very complete correlation between the suggestibility of persons and their religious experiences." The striking psychic manifestations of revivals, he asserts, are "frequently simply of a hypnotic kind," and of this type he instances the manifestations of "power" under Wesley when men and women would cry out and fall unconscious. He takes the modern revival as an example of the "suggestion" coming from the revivalist:

"The expectation of people is wrought up by weeks of elaborate preparation. The attention is fixt on some one subject, hymns that do not call forth any thought are sung and resung, an appeal from a leader of undoubted magnetism follows, an appeal filled with vivid imagination and strong feeling, and the result is that the unstable element is at once in a state of mind favorable to suggestion. Then they are asked to do the very last thing that emotionally inclined persons ought to do, viz., to lay aside their will. Perfect self-surrender is asked for. Then the suggestion is made. 'Raise the hand! Rise! Rise!' Repetitious phrases are used. 'There's another.' 'One more saved.' 'See them coming.' Do we realize to what extent this whole method is a hypnotization of weak and recalcitrant wills? There are only too many passive suggestibles in the world with whom any implanted idea leads at once to impulsive fulfilment. This accounts for the large number of lapses among converts, and for the proportionately meager permanent results of revival effort. There are victims of suggestion who are converted and reconverted at every revival. There is much so-called conversion, which is really a hypnotic process that never touches ethical or spiritual life at all. When the temporary stimulation is removed the reaction comes. I wish space would permit me to quote the concrete confessions as given by Starbuck of those who were brought for the time under the sway of the excitement and the hypnotic influence of a revival and afterward when reaction and reflection came looked back on their experience with shame and repugnance. One of them called it a 'gold-brick deal.' This principle of hypnotic suggestion explains why often men of superficial character and ability have such mysterious influence over the revival crowd. Dr. Buckley wrote a few years ago an account of a noted criminal who by this same method caused almost an entire revival audience to be struck down under the influence of his sermon as tho by the power of God, and later confest himself to have been a mesmeric fraud.

"The employment of fear as the supreme motive has largely passed from the modern revival. The hypnotic feature has not passed away. The suggestibility highly wrought upon by the revivalist remains. Now, suggestion and the hypnotic process are not bad in themselves. But they are not in any sense a spiritual power. The phenomena produced by them are not special evidences of the immediate presence of God. They are functions of the human mind. The hypnotic process is not one of the highest functions of the mind, either. It is primarily an animal means of fascination. Davenport compares it to the power 'the feline employs upon the helpless bird, and the Indian medicine man upon the ghost-dance votary.' To use it upon susceptible women and little children is mentally, morally, and spiritually injurious. Suggestion will bless mankind only as it comes under the calm domination of reason and will."

There is often set in motion a converse influence of the mass on the individual, the writer shows; and in conditions like this, even the unsympathetic may be swept off their feet by crowd contagion. "It takes some time for the contagion to work. The revivalist does not expect much response during his first half-hour. But soon the growing pressure of the mass on the individual so contracts his consciousness to a single point that it takes less suggestion than usual to start an impulse." "What this nation needs, crazed as it is in many quarters by frenzied feeling that ever and anon bursts forth in mob and riot," says Dr. Klein, "is certainly not a method of religion that lacks the elements of rational self-restraint." There is a danger, he thinks, that people who get their religion by impulse rather than by rational control will in time get their political life in the same way. We read further:

"The conception of God's immanence, the principle of growth, the fundamental ethical relation of man to God, have all helped to bring about the conviction that God's method with men is that of building up intelligent volition through divine unfolding. They see that it is perilous to the whole cause of the Christian religion to take a relation as intensely practical and personal as religion ought to be and to look upon it in a superficial, mechanical, and magical fashion. The modern mind resents the obtrusiveness of the revival method. The relation of a man to his God is so deep, personal, intimate, and sacred a thing that the self-respecting man shrinks from dragging it out into the public gaze. No man of really fine feeling carries his heart upon his coat-sleeve or flaunts to the crowd the most sacred things in his own life, nor dare he find it in his heart to press or demand such a public revelation from others. A man who deeply reverences personality will not do that. The more deeply sensitive he is to the eternal significance of the religion of the considerate Jesus, the less will he be inclined to force his way into the secret recesses of another's heart. If there is one thing the man of fine grain dreads in himself and in others, it is this trifling play upon, this ruthless overriding of, the personality of another. A deepening sense is growing upon thoughtful men of the sacredness of the personal relation between a man and his God. It is not a thing for public gaze. It is not a question solved in a moment by the waving of a handkerchief. It is not a matter of unrestrained emotion or dramatic convulsion. The kingdom of God came not as the Jews expected through some cataclysmic stroke out of the sky. It came as the seed that bore first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. It grew as all fellowship grows, as all true relationships ripen. See how unobtrusively God works in human hearts! See how unobtrusively Jesus led men into the Kingdom! If we understand the method of Jesus aright it conforms to the truth promulgated by modern psychology that strong character appears normally in the growth of calm and disciplined habits of religion. The secret of the Kingdom lies in the little child and the principle of growth.

"With the passing away of the revival will evangelism disappear? By no means. A new type of evangelism will come. It will be the evangelism of Jesus. There will be less effort to gather immense crowds. It will know nothing of emotional stampeding. There will be no overriding of the will and the reason. There will be no obtrusive pressing of the sacred matter of man's relation to God under the spell of excitement or contagion. Its message will appeal not to fear, but to love, a love that is ethical and spiritual and that will inspire men to action. It will be social as well as individual."

STRAUSS'S "DIN AND DIRT"

THE most recent biographer of Richard Strauss observed that his new opera, "Electra," would "probably show whether he is going to realize our best hopes or our worst fears." It would appear that doubt can no longer exist on this point. Dispatches from Dresden where the operatic version of Hoffmannsthal's "Electra" was produced on January 25, represent it as a "prodigious orchestral orgy." There is, says the dispatch to the New York *Times*, "nothing that can be called music in the score"; and so great is its sound and fury that it "makes superhuman demands upon the physical and mental powers of the singers and players charged with its interpretation." "Salome," which has returned to the New-York stage in the impersonation of Mary Garden, seems to be left in the shade in many respects, tho "as a stage work," we are told, "Electra" "does not approach 'Salome' either in interest or intelligibility." While the earlier opera "exhibits a greater variety of emotions," in this one "revenge is the only inspiration of the psychological passion of which Strauss is so fond." The dramatic form of this opera was shown before New-York audiences by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree in February, 1908. There is a report that the musical version will be heard in America on Mr. Hammerstein's stage. The Dresden event was one of international importance: "the audience included members of the most aristocratic and exclusive social circles of Europe," and "some two hundred critics from all the principal cities of North and South America and Europe" were on hand. *The Times* gives this brief outline of the plot:

Courtesy of John Lane Company.

THE COMPOSER OF "SALOME" AND "ELECTRA,"

As an innocent boy.

"The book by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal, based on Greek mythology, is *Macbeth* and *Hamlet* rolled into one. *Agamemnon*, the father of *Electra* and *Orestes*, has been murdered by his faithless wife, *Clytemnestra*, and her lover *Ægistheus*. *Electra*, crazed by the deed, urges her brother *Orestes* to commit a double murder and destroy both his mother and her paramour. The note in 'Salome' is the erotic perverse, in 'Electra' the neurotic maniacal."

In the dispatch sent to the New York *Sun* the performance is treated in this wise:

"The 111 members of the orchestra were watching Conductor Schuch to give them the signal for the start of their bewildering career, which came with a roaring, sweeping chord in D minor, heralding the entrance of the servants going to a well for water. Then *Electra*, Mme. Krull, leapt like a wildcat into the group.

"From that moment a lurid drama was portrayed with all the reality and musical ability of which Strauss is capable. Mme. Krull sang magnificently, depicting the awakening emotions of hatred and revenge. Her emotional work contrasted finely with the softer themes allotted to Mlle. Siems, who played *Chrysothemis*, lamenting her own and *Electra's* fate. Sembach as *Ægistheus* and Perron as *Orestes* gave splendid renderings of tenor and barytone solos, while the orchestra and chorus vied, not to say fought, with each other.

"The net result was that Strauss was called to the footlights fifteen times at the fall of the curtain. Spontaneous enthusiasm, however, was lacking. The bulk of the audience was plainly bewildered at the complexity of the score.

"The orchestra was even more elaborately equipped than that for 'Salome.' There were eight French horns, seven trumpets, and eight clarinets. Many duties fell upon percussion instruments. A big drum was occasionally struck with a birch rod and a gong violently assailed by a triangle rod in order to produce what is described in the score as a terrible buzzing sound.

"Both in bulk, subtlety, and suggestion, not to speak of sheer volume of orchestral tumult in the climaxes, the music went far beyond 'Salome,' especially in the duo between *Electra* and *Orestes*, and the stupendous closing scene in which *Electra*, crying with the joy of sated revenge, breaks into a wild bacchanalian dance.

"Mme. Schumann-Heink's wonderful delineation of the soul-sick *Clytemnestra* was vocally and histrionically the greatest feature of the performance."

One wonders if this is the last note of the "new opera." Mr. Ernest Newman, an English music critic already quoted, observes rather mildly, in his recent life of Richard Strauss, that "unfortunately his indiscriminate worship of reality, together with an unexampled cleverness of technic, has led him to attempt to express too much in music." Mr. Newman continues:

"The very vehemence of these attempts will bring about all the sooner the general reaction that is bound to come in European music, a reversion to simpler methods and more purely emotional moods. Perhaps he himself, as he grows older and wiser, may lead this reaction. At present his greatest admirers can not help admitting mournfully that for some years now he has shown a regrettable lack of artistic balance. Nothing that he does now is pure gold throughout; one listens to the finer pages in all his later music as the laborer's son in 'Marius the Epicurean' watched his father at work at the brick-kiln—'with a sorrowful distaste for the din and dirt.'"

RICHARD STRAUSS OF TO-DAY.

One listens to the finer pages in all his later music, says an English music critic, "with a sorrowful distaste for the din and dirt."

Paris has heard "Salome" in German, says Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*. "New York is the first city to hear it in French." Writing the day after Mary Garden's first performance, he adds:

"Here we have a good deal that looks paradoxical; but perversion is the theme of 'Salome' in all its elements, and to discuss it anew because of an added aspect would scarcely be worth while. Nor is there need of much discussion of the effect of the French text on the music. By the composer's own confession, words and the human voice are only tolerated by him as necessary evils. Some day, mayhap, he will reach the height to which Asger Hamerik ascended by a less rugged road and exemplified in an 'Opera Without Words.'"

From "Scribner's Magazine."

MURAL DECORATION AT THE

Suk-eh-nuk, a goddess or nymph who impersonates the sun in the Sedna myth.

ESKIMO MYTHS IN ART

SCIENCE appears to have accepted the collaboration of art in Mr. Frank Wilbert Stokes's mural decorations recently installed at the American Museum of Natural History. On the walls of the great Eskimo Hall is a long painted frieze devoted to the Frozen North. In this way, as Mr. William Walton observes in *Scribner's Magazine* (February), is demonstrated "the possibility of supplementing the material objects exhibited by a sort of painted synthesis or comprehensive presentation on the walls." By means like this "the visitor, entering this large rectangular hall, takes cognizance of the particular aspect of man's relations with nature here illustrated, and immediately afterward perceives these incidents repeated on the wall but fitted into the cosmos. Consequently, he contemplates the sled, or the harpoon, with a clearer vision." The common objection that a picture must not instruct is overruled in the case of such mural painting. Mr. Stokes's principal picture presents the scheme of heaven and earth as it appeals to the Eskimo imagination. Quoting from Mr. Walton's description:

"It seems that the benighted hyperboreans accept the personification of the sun as female and of the moon as male, in what is known as the Sedna myth, or cycle, by ethnologists, Sedna being one of the names of a goddess or nymph personifying the sun. She is also, in this myth, a young girl wooed and won by a fulmar gull who takes her to his igloo, or hut, to live. Mr. Stokes has presented the particular form of this myth most familiar to him, that of the Eskimos from Alaska to Labrador and Baffin Land—he having been a member of the Peary Relief Expedition in 1892, and of the Peary North Greenland Expedition, 1893-94, as well as of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld's Antarctic Expedition, 1901-2. In this version, the moon is forever in love with his sister, the sun, and chases her through the heavens, each carrying a lamp, she attended by light, summer, and plenty, and he, by the long Arctic night. As Mr. Stokes has represented her, she is in the Eskimo summer costume, uncovered to the waist, and followed by a great flight of birds, two fulmar gulls flying before her; below the little Arctic puffins range themselves in military ranks on the ice-floe, and two harbor seals lift their heads and cry to her, the 'Mother of the Seals.' She is a part of the cumulus, or summer-cloud which may be seen around her head, while her pursuer is the advance of the great night-cloud sweeping backward from his head. He is in full winter costume of furs and attended by his dogs and sledge; the lamps or torches of both are parhelia or sun-dogs, which appear generally at sunrise and sunset, and beyond them are the reds and gold of the midnight sun, just seen on the sea horizon. His name is Ahn-ing-ah-neh, and hers, Suk-eh-nuk; when he finally overtakes her and clasps her in his embrace it is the end of the world."

Some of the accessories forming the environment of these mythical lovers are thus described:

"Immediately behind the hunter moon comes the two-months-long glowing twilight of the approach of winter, gradually darkening to the end; and before the fleeing maid, that of the coming summer, of the same length. The two seasons which divide the year are represented by the changing landscape and by the appropriate episodes of human life. The dividing line is the gap between the two central promontories in which appears the glow of the midnight sun, 'untruthful,' says the artist, 'only in its lack of the brilliant intensity of nature.' This we may believe, considering that such phenomena are practically unpaintable, and that he was further handicapped by his surroundings and by the glaring white placard which the Museum occasionally hangs in the doorway, immediately below the painting. To the left of Suk-eh-nuk appears the gradual lightening over land and sea which attends her reappearance after the long night, one of the many color-effects of this twilight; near the end of the wall, to the left, we are shown in the distance an iceberg, and beyond it a glacier with a typical bell-shaped rock called *nunatak*, 'land rising above the ice.' In the foreground, an Innuit is stalking two ring-seals which are basking in the sun, crawling slowly toward them, lance in hand, over the ice-floes, stopping when they look around, whistling softly until he gets within striking distance. To aid in preserving the unity of the long composition, the sea line is maintained at the same level on all three walls, rounding at the southern extremities for terminals. On the west wall, continuing the summer, and brilliant in color, the first panel gives in the foreground an Innuit hunter stalking a little group of reindeer, the nearest of which is white, and great bunches of blue and purple Arctic flowers grow in the recesses of the rocks below him. In the central panel, the largest, the Heart of Summer, another hunter, in his canoe, spears a narwhal; and in the third is seen in the rocky foreground a summer village at Cape York, Melville Bay. For all these details

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MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Ahn-ing-ah-neh, the moon, in love with his sister, the sun, pursuing her through the heavens.

the painter can cite chapter and verse, showing his costumes and weapons, his sketches made on the spot, and full of light and color.

"In the winter twilight, behind Ahn-ing-ah-neh, we see in the foreground a bear hunt, the great white beast at bay with an arrow in his shoulder, and surrounded by the dogs while the hunter watches for his opportunity to finish him with a lance-thrust. On the east wall, continuing, the mountains catch the last rays of the sun: in the foreground of the first panel the hunter's family turn out of their snow igloo, the winter habitation, to welcome his return with his spoils; in the central, the Night, we find him boldly attacking the walrus on the sea-ice; in the third, he brings the welcome supply of walrus meat on his sled to the little white igloo village. This myth of the pursuit of the sister by the brother, we are told, is not only an allegory of the great Arctic Day and Night, but also of man's ceaseless search after the unattainable—which may tend to enlarge our ideas concerning the Eskimo mind."

MORE SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS

A THIRD list of simplified spellings has been offered for public approval by the Simplified Spelling Board. They are contained in Circular 22 which is dated January 25, 1909, and which causes the New York *Sun* to exclaim:

"Twenty-two circulars already and thousands more to come, and all to show that Mr. Carnegie's individualistic or eccentric ways of spelling are not mere accidents of cacography, but that men almost as great if not better have been no better spellers than Skibo's bonny Thane."

The list which comes to us from the Simplified Spelling Board, abetted by the Advisory Council, covers the following classes of words:

"1. Words having *ea* pronounced as short *e*, as *hed*, *spred*, *tred*, *helth*, *welth*, *relm*, *heven*, *medow*, etc.; also words having *ea* pronounced as *a* before *r*, as *harken*, *hart*, *harth*.

"2. Preterits and participles ending in *-ed* pronounced -d, as *armd*, *burnd*, *curld*, *fild*, *hangd*, *livd*, *raind*, *seemd*, *veild*, etc.

"3. Words ending in unstrest *-ice* pronounced -is, as *coppis*, *cornis*, *crevis*, *justis*, *lattis*, *notis*, *servis*, *artifis*, *edifis*, etc.

"4. Words ending in *-ve*, pronounced v, preceded by *l* or *r*, as *delv*, *shelv*, *twelv*, *solv*, *resolv*, *carv*, *curv*, *serv*, *reserv*, etc."

In the previous and present changes, the circular asserts, "the simplifications are easy, and, in respect to the letters or suffix affected, final." It is promised that "in due course the three lists will be printed in one alfabetic order, and used as a basis for more extensiv simplifications to appear in a larger list or Vocabulary of Simplified Spellings." Approval of these proposals, it is said, does not bind one to a personal use of all the forms thus approved. The main purpose is to provide teachers, editors, and others who wish to introduce simplified spellings as they have opportunity, with the permanent sanction and guidance of an authorized list of accepted simplifications. The circular adduces ample warrant in literary history for the changes suggested in these classes; but *The Sun* refuses to be imprest by the names here cited. John Milton, it retorts, was a "perverse speller," and "we are not called upon to follow him in his freaks of cacography any more than in his theory and practise of domestic relations." What is the use, it asks, of "piling up great names or friendly names, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Sidney, Spencer, Howell, Cotgrave?" "It is no kindly act to lay bare the nakedness of Mr. Sam Adams' or George Washington's or any other earlier worthy's spelling. They spelled the best they knew how."

The Board sees also an esthetic warrant for some of the proposed changes, as this seems to show:

"The neat and succinct appearance of the simplified forms of the words in *-ed*, as reduced to simple *-d* with the reduction, in many cases, of the doubled consonant preceding, is manifested by placing them in line with similar simplifications in *-t*:

nabd	ribd	sobd	bagd	sneezd	whizd
napt	ript	sopt	backt	creast	strest
clubd	dogd	kild	mand	grievd	esteemd
clipt	doft	kist	ment	brieft	exprest

"Observ also the symmetry of the existing parallel forms of certain preterits, when both are speld with accuracy:

dweld	speld	spild	spoild	pend	dreamd
dwelt	spelt	spilt	spoilt	pent	dremt

"The Board has not undertaken to decide which of these forms

as spoken, is to be preferd. Both are correct. Whichever form you use, spell it accurately."

The Sun, however, refuses to share the emotion thus excited. It comments:

"'Observ,' and indeed it can not but be 'notist,' the 'neat and succinct appearance of the simplified forms of the words in *ed* as reduced to simple *d*, with the reduction in many cases of the doubled consonant preceding.' . . . . . .

"These 'bd's' and 'gd's' are particularly engaging. They make English look like something between Arabic and early Carnegiese. If publishers were not so petrified, books, and especially story- and poetry-books, could be made to blossom like the rose. But how can a reform be brought about by faint-hearted reformers? 'The Board has not undertaken to decide' whether 'dweld,' 'speld,' 'spild,' 'spoild,' or 'dwelt,' 'spelt,' 'spilt,' and so forth, 'is to be preferd.' Both forms are 'correct.' This, however, is not 'positiv' enough. And let us have uniformity. Thus: 'It is a favorit practis of a vindictiv executiv to delv by means of detectivs into the brest of his dasht foes—may they be burnd and hangd until they are ded!' Consistency is somewhat of a jewel even in simplification; and if the old spelling is cracked or mad, substitutes that appear ought to be rational throughout."

BENOIT-CONSTANT COQUELIN

COQUELIN has been snatched away just as he was about to assume the crown of his artistic career. On the eve of the final rehearsals of the long-delayed Rostand drama, "Le Chanticler," the great French comedian died at Pont-aux-Dames, Seine-et-Marne, on January 27. Dispatches from Paris say that only the day before his death "Coquelin recited gaily long passages of 'Le Chanticler' to some of his friends." The place he held in the affections of the French is indicated by the *Temps* (Paris) which says that "he will be mourned by every one—by the authors, of whom he was the brilliant interpreter; by the public, of whom he was the idol; by the great and humble, and by poor actors, of whom he was the benefactor." He was born at Boulogne in 1841, the son of a baker. He began active life in his father's trade, and his later brilliant career on the stage never quite made up to the elder for the loss of a successor. "I remember that Constant was a good baker," said the old man shortly before his death in 1874. "He would have gone far in the trade." Coquelin entered the Conservatoire in December, 1859, and death just prevents him from rounding out a half-century of devotion to the stage. In 1860 he became a member of the Théâtre Français Company, and in 1864 a "societaire" of the Comédie Française. He acted at the house of Molière for twenty-three years, when he followed Sara Bernhardt's lead and seceded. His first American tour with Mme. Jane Hading began in 1888, and upon his return to France, his dispute with the Comédie was resumed and resulted in a compromise. For three years more he acted at the famous French theater for six months of the year, when occurred his final break. He acted again in America in 1894 with Mme. Hading and in 1900–1 with Sara Bernhardt. Mr. William Winter analyzes his dramatic powers as follows in the New York *Tribune*:

COQUELIN AS "CYRANO."

Mr. Winter asserts that Coquelin's most intellectual impersonation was *Tartuffe*, a fact that "seems to indicate how essentially little he contributed to the treasures of the stage."

"The strong personality that Coquelin possest (for he was one of the most self-assertive and complacent of men), combined with positive talents and great industry, made him a very prominent figure on the European stage, and his death means the extinction of a fine intelligence, a restless spirit, and a conspicuous celebrity. He was not, however, a man of genius, and he has not exerted a great influence on the stage. He played many parts, and in some of them he was admirable for his fidelity to the surfaces of nature and for the exceeding skill of his executive art; but he lacked imagination, poetry, and power, and he especially lacked distinction. His artistic personality was, invariably, bourgeois. Within his limit he was an excellent actor, but his limit was narrow. His most popular performance was that of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, first given in Paris in 1897, and made known in America when he made his last visit to this country, in the season of 1900–1—appearing in association with Sara Bernhardt. In the course of that season he acted *Flambeau*, in 'L'Aiglon'; *Scarpia*, in 'La Tosca'; *Duval*, in 'La Dame aux Camélias'; and the *First Gravedigger* in the desecration of 'Hamlet,' which then was inflicted on this community. His performance of *Cyrano* was a good one—such as any talented and trained 'old stager' could give, and, indeed, such as several 'old stagers' did give, when Rostand's play reached our theater in an English form. In imagination, poetic and romantic spirit, and in pathos, it was vastly inferior to the personation given here by Richard Mansfield (October 1, 1898). As *Don Cæsar de Bazan* Coquelin was commonplace, and as *Mathias* in 'The Bells' he was prosy, common, and, at some points, ridiculous. He was best in low comedy. His *Mascarille* was a gem of that kind, and it could not have been excelled. The strongest serious impersonation that he ever gave on our stage was given when he acted *Scarpia*, in 'La Tosca.' In that part he was the incarnation of luxurious vulpine sensuality, combined with merciless, heartless, sarcastic, reptile cruelty. He played that part so well that when *Tosca* inserted the carving-knife into his gizzard the public heart experienced intense gratification. . . . . .

"Coquelin's tendency in the dramatic art was toward the broadly comic aspects of human nature, the grotesque attributes of character, the absurdities of experience, and those phases of life he often depicted with admirable fidelity. Behind the question of technical proficiency there is always the question of individual superiority, of what can, perhaps, rightly be called artistic beneficence—the question whether the actor has been supremely endowed by nature and is, for that reason, of extraordinary importance to the community.

"Coquelin did not fascinate either by intrinsic charm or acquired grace.

"In the atmosphere of poetry, as was painfully shown by his *Don Cæsar*, he was a stranger. His temperament being cold, he could not always simulate the excitement that is essential through perfect concealment of art to make imitation seem reality.

"On the other hand, he possest strength of character, force of brain notably signified in mental poise and in will—and he had an affluent fund of droll humor. His self-possession was extraordinary, showing itself in his repose, deliberate precision, and elaborate detail."

Dimock, A. W., and Julian A. Florida Enchantments. 8vo, pp. 319. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $3.

Florida has become so popular a hunting- and fishing-ground that a demand for such a volume as the present has gradually been growing in urgency. The publishers have done a great deal to make outdoor life an indispensable necessity to young America, and this present work of two experienced trappers, travelers, fishermen, and boatmen is worthy of recognition as an authentic record of sport. Florida itself is a beautiful and romantic State both in its historic associations and its glowing scenery. These serve for an inspiring background to the pursuits of a hunter. Florida possesses what few of the Eastern States possess in the way of hunting, and that is the element of danger, which to many minds constitutes a fascinating feature in adventure.

The coast rivers of Florida are the abode of the alligator, and hunting the alligator is really as risky a thing as hunting the great game of Africa. The writers of the volume give interesting accounts of "fire-hunting" of this saurian. By a flashlight sportsmen are enabled to spot their quarry sleeping on the river-bank, and then dispatch him with a rifle-shot. Bee-hunting is a simpler matter, and the journey of these writers introduced them to "Bill," whose sagacity in finding a homing bee and tracking it to its magazine of honey was the fruit of long experience. Yachting, canoeing, and living for weeks in the woods, the authors made a pretty complete exploration of Florida's hunting-places, and they have come back with ideas clear, vivid, and stimulating. We seem to have tramped and traveled by their side. The photographic reproductions are good and ample in numbers.

Donahey, Mary Dickerson. The Castle of Grumpy Grouch: A Fairy Story. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 150. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co.

Douglas, Amanda M. Helen Grant, Graduate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 399. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Dubois, James T. Fun and Pathos of One Life. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.

Dudley, Albertus T. A Full-Back Afloat: Being an Account of Dick Melvin's Vacation Voyage. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Earl, John Prescott. On the School Team. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co.

Flynt, Josiah. My Life. With an introduction by Arthur Symons. Illustrated. New York: The Outing Publishing Co.

This book is dedicated to all those human beings, who, like the author, "have come under the spell of that will-o'-the-wisp, *Die Ferne*, the disappearing and fading Beyond," and who, again like the author, " are doomed sooner or later to see the folly of their quest." Whatever its interest for that class may be, it is sure to appeal perhaps even more strongly to another; to those who, having felt the tug of the *wanderlust*, have yet been tied by circumstances to the domestic fireside. Flynt was by all odds the prince of modern Bohemians; Borrow is his nearest kin brother, and after those two who is there who has dived so deep into the abyss of the under world? It is not strange that his book should appeal strongly to those who never intend to experiment in ways that he was led. It responds as to that insistent curiosity of the mind to what is all about us, even tho we ignore or misinterpret its signs. It makes romance out of what is real, even if it fails to serve in the only sense that the scientific sociologist would value it. Human curiosity, says Arthur Symons, who writes the introduction to the book, human curiosity made up the main part of Flynt's nature; "and with it went the desire to find out everything by trying it, not merely by observing." And so here we have the story of his irregular childhood in a mid-western city, and the frequent lapses from discipline that his nature forced upon him. Flynt would run away from home, if only to go a distance of ten miles and create mystery and naturally anxiety concerning his whereabouts. He was punished at home; punished later by the state for these lapses, but he never put them by until he had roamed almost the world over, and investigated the psychology of tramps of half Europe and Asia. His later years form what Mr. Symons calls "the comedy of his life; the vagabond, ending by becoming so fantastically useful a member of society; the law, which he had defied, clever enough to annex him; he himself, clever enough to take wages for doing over again what he had done once for nothing, at its expense." The record of this is contained in his autobiography mingled with his attempts to "philosophize" his career. There is mystification here as well as frankness. There are misstatements that seem to result from wilfulness or the love of mystification. The verve of the writing is not sustained to the end; as tho Flynt wearied of the task, or worked under the depression of the illness that carried him off so shortly after the finish. The book answers many of the questions that his other works inevitably raise, and it rounds out a unique character and a unique accomplishment.

Courtesy of the New York "Times."

Fowler, Ellen Thorneycroft. Miss Fallowfield's Fortune. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The appearance of a new novel from the pen of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Felkin) is still an event worthy of note in the literary world. This gifted authoress has a sane, healthy tone that is, perhaps, her strongest recommendation. "The Fortune of Miss Fallowfield" is a book to be enjoyed by the family circle, dealing as it does with the joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments of ordinary, every-day types of men and women. The story treats of an immense fortune in its relation to many lives. The plans developed and destroyed, the marriages brought about and prevented, the ambitions sacrificed and sustained, hold the reader's attention from the first to the last page. Miss Fowler's quaint humor pervades the entire novel and leads one to suspect that she never overlooks a laughable situation. But above all, she has learned

Courtesy of the New York "Times."

THE GRAVE OF JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE,

Author of "The American Flag," "The Culprit Fay," and other poems. This much neglected grave and tombstone at Hunt's Point, Bronx Borough, New York City, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and other persons interested now seek to have restored. Eventually its site will probably be included in a new city park.

The grove of untrimmed trees in the lower picture covers a knoll which was long used as a burying-ground by the Hunt family after whom the point is named. Within this enclosure lie the remains of Drake, at a place marked by the monument shown in the upper picture. On this monument are inscribed, from a well-known poem by Fitz-Greene Halleck, the last two of the following lines, but they are there quoted incorrectly:

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

the secret of looking at life from the viewpoint of others, or to quote her own words, has that "capacity of looking at happiness and other things through another man's eyes—a gift which turns by its alchemy into true sympathy the ordinary emotions of pity and admiration."

Franklin, Benjamin. Autobiography of, with selections from his other writings. Edited, with Comments, Notes, Bibliography, and Topics for Study, by H. A. Davidson. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xxii 380 Boston. D. C. Heath & Co.

Franklin, Benjamin. Proverbs from the Almanac of one Richard Saunders 16mo, pp. 25. New York Duffield & Co. 00 cents.

Goodspeed, Edgar J. The Bible for Home and School The Epistle to the Hebrews. 16mo, pp. 132 New York The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

Gould, Elizabeth Lincoln. Barbara and the Five Little Purrs. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 115. New York H. M Caldwell Co. 75 cents.

Gould, Elizabeth Lincoln. Felicia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 192. Philadelphia Penn Pub. Co.

Great Art Galleries. The Glasgow Gallery. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 63. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. 35 cents.

Green, Helen. The Maison de Shine· More Stories of the Actors' Boarding House. 12mo, pp. 298. New York B. W. Dodge & Co.

Gulick, Luther H. Mind and Work. 12mo. New York Doubleday, Page & Co.

Dr. Gulick has translated into concise, every-day terms the great principles underlying right thinking and doing. His is not the accumulated wisdom of a superior teacher; he has rather produced a practical, helpful handbook passed on from one worker to his coworkers. From his association with the public schools (as director of physical training in New York City), it is natural that Dr. Gulick should lay stress on the application of his theories to child-training, but, these principles are applicable to the broader problems of men and women outside the school-room.

In the chapter on "The Habit of Success," the initial step toward success, he says, is the belief that you can succeed while, conversely, a conviction that you are a failure is a big step toward failure. The right relation between a man's work and his ability should, however, be taken into account. In the working out of our own lives and in directing the lives of others, emphasis should be laid upon what can, rather than what can not, be accomplished. "When the whole world is against you and there is one friend who believes in you way down—this one friend may save your soul."

Writing of "What is Real" he says it is the optimist and not the pessimist who deals in realities. He does not necessarily ignore adverse conditions, but tenaciously clings to the good. And this choice of good or evil, beauty or ugliness, rests in large measure with the individual. The process by which this may be brought about is not by seeking to overcome the evil, but by developing the good.

"A flat-top desk cleared of its work each night in readiness for the following day's duties," is used as the text for a practical little talk on "finishable work." He argues that there should be a definite allotment of work and a definite accomplishment If the task is big, then the various divisions of that task should be dealt with separately Not by grasping duties in the large, but by giving adequate attention to a certain reasonable amount, can the best results be obtained 'Most of the big victories when looked at closely

LAURENCE GILMAN,
Author of a critical biography of Edward MacDowell.

turn out to be only the piled-up result of many small victories."

Harding, John W. The Girl Question: Founded on the Play of Will M. Hough and Frank R. Adams. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hazzard, John Edward. The Four-Flusher. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Henry, O. The Gentle Grafter. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: The McClure Co.

Herbermann, Prof. Charles George [Editor]. With an Introduction by Prof. Joseph Fischer, and Prof. Franz von Wieser. The Cosmographiæ Introductio of Martin Waldseemüller in Facsimile, Followed by the Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, with translations into English, to which are added Waldseemüller's two World Maps of 1507. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 151. New York: U. S. Catholic Historical Society.

Hornibrook, Isabel. From Keel to Kite: How Oakley Rose Became a Naval Architect. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 511. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Howrie, Walter. Abba, Father: A Comment on the Lord's Prayer. 12mo, pp. xvi–232. New York. Longmans, Green & Co.

Hutchinson, Woods. Instinct and Health. Royal 8vo, pp. 334. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

Nowadays when we are told that human life is being prolonged to a general average

BOOTH TARKINGTON,
Joint author, with Harry Leon Wilson, of "The Man From Home"

unknown to our ancestors, books like the present are likely to do good service in carrying out the aspirations after longevity. For this is no mere handbook for invalids. It is intended to serve as a prophylactic against invalidism. It is to be studied by those in good health. The chapters on "Diet-Delusions, or Coaling the Body-Engine" and on "Poison Foods, or Some Coals that Clinker" is good as well as instructive reading. The whole work gives a clear idea of what methods are calculated to make the best and the most of that complicated machine, the human body.

People have indulged in many fads about eating, drinking, sleeping, and taking exercise. Dr. Woods really may be called the teacher of common sense in such matters. His chief motto is "nothing to excess." Neither overfeed the body nor starve it, and beware of overexercise. It is a very cheerful book and written in a bright, crisp style that will attract and retain the attention of the general reader The idea of introducing instinct into the prescription of a right physical rationale is bold and wise. Many people think that they ought never to eat what they like, probably because they sometimes eat too much of it. What you like is good for you, says this sagacious physician. Instinct in likes and dislikes is sometimes the surest guide to safety. Vegetarians and patent-breakfast-food cranks should read this work.

Orczy, Baroness. The Elusive Pimpernel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 344. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Paget, Valerian. More's Millennium: Being the Utopia of Sir Thomas More rendered into Modern English. 12mo, pp. xxiii–258. New York: John McBride Co. $1.50.

Ringhoffer, Karl. The Bernstorff Papers, the Life of Count Albrecht von Bernstorff. Translated by Mrs. Charles Edward Barrett-Lennard and M. W. Hoper. 2 volumes, 8vo, pp. 335 and 333. New York Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

There are many men who take an important place in history and gain greatness from the scenes and acts in which fortune has called them to play a part, rather than for eminent genius of their own. We can not read the annals of their nation during a critical time without being compelled to take account of them. Such a personage is Count Albrecht von Bernstorff. He played his rôle well during a most exciting period of European history in which his name must henceforth form a conspicuous part.

This distinguished Prussian diplomat came of a family which left a great record in the history of North Germany and Denmark. Indeed Count Albrecht nursed as the dream of his earliest manhood the union of all the German states under the headship of Prussia. He worked night and day to help on this consummation, and while his fame has been eclipsed by that of Bismarck, who carried the plan to fulfilment, it will be seen from this careful and exhaustive work of Dr. Ringhoffer that Bismarck depended a great deal on the support and cooperation of Bernstorff for the success of his ideas. He had a most difficult part to play in London during the Crimean War. Frederick William IV. compromised the position of his representative in London by sending a special envoy to Queen Victoria during

(Continued on page 222.)

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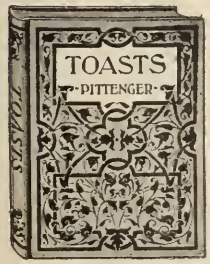

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 220.*)

the Russian War, and Lord Palmerston only reluctantly consented to treat with Count Usedom, whose animosity toward Austria made him a dangerous person to welcome at the British Court. We learn from the pages of this work with what tact and patience the accredited ambassador carried himself and maintained his position with admirable temper and dignity. A curious incident in this diplomat's career was his interview with the Empress Eugénie at Lord Cowley's house, October, 1870. Metz had not then fallen, and Germany offered to secure the return of the Bonapartist dynasty provided the restored government would cede that portion of French territory which Germany desired to occupy. The offer was indignantly refused by the Empress, who declared that she and her family would rather suffer eternal exile than sacrifice an acre of French territory. Of course, she did not anticipate Sedan.

There is not a dull page in these memoirs, and the somewhat heavy German periods have been so cut up and cleared by the clever translators that the work might have appeared originally in the tongu of which Mr. Barrett-Lennard and Miss Hoper exhibit so complete a mastery. They have produced a literary monument worthy of its learned author, as well as of that skilful diplomat who did so much to produce and foster cordial relations between Great Britain and Germany.

Ritchie, Lady (Anne Thackeray). Blackstick Papers. With portraits. pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

This volume is a compilation of essays that for the most part appeared originally in magazine form. As the daughter of Thackeray, Lady Ritchie has had rare opportunities to meet the literary, artistic, and musical geniuses of her day. Her impressions of contemporary men, women, and events are embodied in the above work. References to her distinguished father are, of course, common. She writes of a generation that "wrote less and talked more to the point than our own." It is to be regretted that Lady Ritchie has not drawn more largely upon her fund of personal reminiscences instead of giving her views through the medium of others. The frequency of the quotation mark detracts in some measure from the readers' interest. Many half-forgotten names, loved and revered in their own time, are here resurrected and to each in turn is paid a tender, womanly tribute. The papers touching the lives of George Sand, Mrs. Gaskell, and Felicia Hemans, among others, are especially interesting. The sketches as a whole are written with sympathetic insight and sincerity.

Robinson, Helen Ring. Adapted by. Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 195. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Seaver, Robert. Ye Butcher, Ye Baker, Ye Candlestick-Maker. Being sundry and amusing instructive Verses for both Old and Young. Illus-

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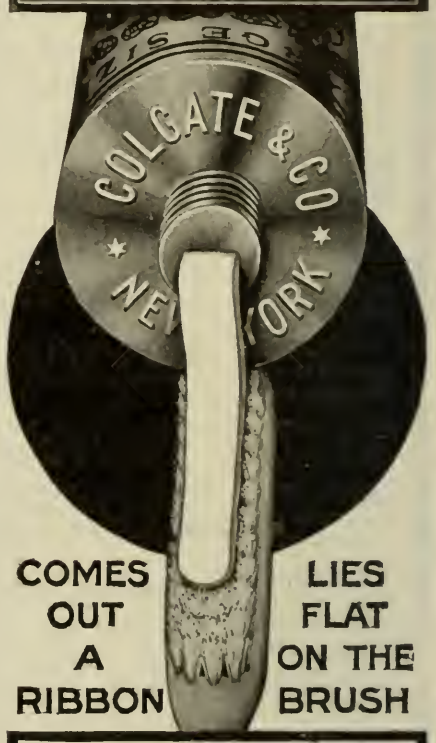

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trated. 16mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Shurter, Edwin Dubois. Oratory of the South. From the Civil War to the Present Time. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $3 net.

Smith, Arthur D. Howden. Fighting the Turk in the Balkans. An American's Adventures with the Macedonian Revolutionists. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–369. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Smith, Harry James. Amédée's Son. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Snyder, Harry. Human Foods and their Nutritive Value. 12mo, pp. xvi–362. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Spurzheim, J. G. Phrenology, or the Doctrine of the Mental Phenomena. With an Introduction by Cyrus Elder. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 456. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3 net.

Starr, Laura B. The Doll Book. Illustrated 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Outing Pub. Co. $3 net.

Stevens, Lillian O., and **Allen,** Edward Frank. Done from the Text of Sir Thomas Malory's Morte d'Arthur. King Arthur Stories from Malory. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 185. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents net.

Stevenson, Augusta. Children's Classics in Dramatic Form: A Reader for the Fourth Grade. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. viii–181. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents net.

Stevenson, Burton Egbert. Poems of American History. Pp. 704. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

This compilation meets a need of the school and home library. The arrangement of material according to various periods is good. The chief divisions are The Colonial Period, The Revolution, The Period of Growth, The Civil War, and the Period of Expansion, while grouped under these broad headings are further divisions and sub-divisions. The collection is up to date, some of the contributions even covering events of the current year. Accompanying most of the poems are editorial notes explanatory of their origin or author. These insertions and the poems themselves form a consecutive and inval-

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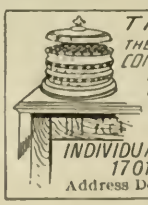

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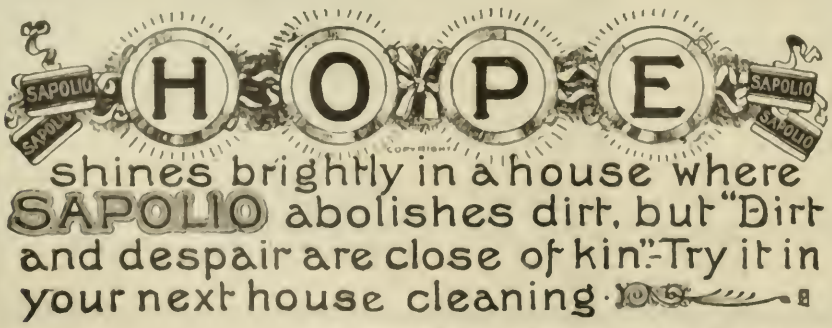

uable history. Old familiar names are here as well as those of more recent date who have made good their claim to be heard. There is abundant evidence of painstaking and scholarly research and the work is no unworthy addition to our patriotic literature.

Stirling. Yates. A United States Midshipman Afloat. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 382. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

Stone. Matilda Woods. Every Man His Chance. 12mo, pp. 202. Boston. Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Swank. James M. Progressive Pennsylvania: A Record of the Remarkable Industrial Development of the Keystone State, with Some Account of Its Early and its Later Transportation Systems, its Early Settlers, and its Prominent Men. 8vo, pp. vi-360. Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

Taming of a Shrew, The. Being the Original of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." Edited by F. S. Boas, M.A. Frontispiece. 16mo. pp. 128. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Thwaites. Reuben Gold. Wisconsin. Pp. 466 Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25

Mr. Thwaites's "Wisconsin" is a late addition to the valuable series of "American Commonwealths." This volume will prove equally interesting to the native of the "Badger State" and the reader at large, due to the writer's liberal treatment of the subject. The causes that have contributed to the making of Wisconsin are so vital a part of the broader history of our country, that the book represents more than the isolated history of a single State. The author dwells at length upon the early days of the French "Ouisconsin" when the principal figures in the foreground were self-sacrificing missionaries and the picturesque but unlicensed *courrier de bois*. Following the story of the French occupation, is a graphic picture of the coming of the British and, later, the tardy surrender to American interests. That Wisconsin became American almost under protest is emphasized, but attention is also given to the fact that once its Americanization became assured, the State had no cause to blush for its subsequent record. This is well illustrated by the chapter on the Civil War. The leading industries of Wisconsin as well as its recent economic problems are touched upon and in this relation a generous tribute is paid the Teutonic portion of the population to whom the prosperity of the commonwealth is largely due. The history forms an excellent reference-book.

Tompkins. Eugene. The History of the Boston Theater (1854-1901). Large 8vo, pp. 550. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

This well-written and fascinating work will appeal to the heart of all theatergoers. Necessarily the Boston Theater has afforded a stage for the best plays and the most gifted players that American audiences in New York, as well as in other large cities of the Union, have delighted to see and to honor. The photographs in this volume include portraits of every actor of note during the past fifty years, and should be treasured in every green room and theatrical library in the country.

Verplanck. William E., and **Collyer.** Moses W. The Sloops of the Hudson An Historical Sketch of the Packet and Market Sloops of the Last Century, with a Record of their Names; together with personal reminiscences of Certain of the Notable North River Sailing Masters. Illustrated 12mo, pp. 171. New York G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Waldstein. Charles, and **Shoobridge.** Leonard Herculaneum—Past, Present, and Future. With appendixes Illustrated. The Macmillan Co. 1908. $5 net

The shocking events of the past few

weeks in Sicily and Calabria may have already caused dismay to the confident authors who begin with the declaration, "Herculaneum is to be excavated." When Professor Waldstein carried the narrative of his efforts toward the uncovering of the buried city up to June, 1908, he was able to report the acquiescence of the Italian Government in the project, and the assurance that the work would be undertaken under their general direction. Now all that must have changed; a comparatively poor country has suffered an estimated loss of a billion dollars in a calamity cognate with the ancient stroke that overwhelmed Herculaneum.

Yet a tragic interest is given at once to this work, and no doubt it will be read with avidity, tho with convictions other than those intended by the writers. All that is known about Herculaneum is here set down: its topography, character, and importance as an ancient city; its sufferings under the assaults of earthquake and volcano. Unlike Pompeii, however, it offers the most enticing field to the archeologist. Pompeii, we are told, was buried under showers of falling ashes, but Herculaneum was whelmed in a sea of molten mud and lava and locked up in a vise-like grip. It was so near to Vesuvius and was so immediately beset after the first active signs of eruption, that its inhabitants had no time to remove from their houses any of the utensils, furniture, beautiful objects, manuscripts, that Herculaneum, as a city of

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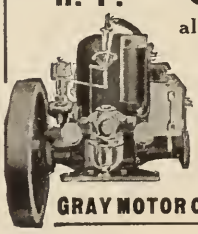

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Greek culture, evidently contained. So much is proven by the rich results of the limited excavations already made. The beautiful reproductions of statues, busts, bronzes, implements with which the book abounds tell what the Museum at Naples already has acquired from the buried treasure-house. Boundless are the expectations of Professor Waldstein as results of further digging. He looks forward to nothing less than the recovery of all the lost masterpieces of Grecian literature. But the intervening hand of Providence seems to be laid heavily just now upon all such dreams. The practical propositions of this work, in which is something that seems like a revolutionizing of the details of archeological research, are not to be entered upon in this notice. They are scarcely for the lay reader; but the parts which elicit his interest can not fail to stimulate a poignant regret for the untoward fate that may keep so much buried beauty hidden from the eye for yet another generation.

Watkeys, Frederick W. Old Edinburgh. Being an account of the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Scotland, including its streets, houses, notable inhabitants and customs of the olden times. In 2 volumes, 12mo, with many illustrations from old prints and photographs. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

These volumes make a valuable addition to the Travel Library now comprising books on Florence, Venice, Rome, and other cities. Mr. Watkeys has compiled the work on good lines. It is chronologically arranged, deals with the historical, literary, and other associations of the famous city, and the author writes with clearness and precision, as well as real intelligence toward what the traveler would like to know. We are not aware of any volumes on Edinburgh which would so well meet the needs of the tourist.

Washington, George, Writings of. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Lawrence B. Evans, Ph.D. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. lxvii-567. New York G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Wells, H. G. Tono-Bungay. A Novel. 12mo, pp. 460. New York. Duffield & Co. $1 50.

Wheeler, Joseph T. The Zonal-Belt Hypothesis: A New Explanation of the Cause of the Ice Ages. 12mo, pp. 401. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

Whitney, Henry C. Life of Lincoln. Edited by Dr. Marion Mills Miller. Vol. I. Lincoln the Citizen. Vol. II. Lincoln the President. Royal 8vo, pp. 354—398. The Baker & Taylor Co. $2.50.

This new edition of Henry C. Whitney's "Lincoln" has been edited by Dr. Miller, who supplies an illuminative introduction. The author of the work was closely associated with the great President when the latter was practising law in the West. The two traveled together on circuit for several years and became intimate friends.

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ELLEN TERRY AT SIXTEEN.
Her autobiography was recently published.

Williams, Theodore C. The Æneid of Vergil. Translated into English verse. Royal 8vo, pp. 456. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

We have an immense admiration for the man who in our day ventures on such a work as the translation of Vergil into English verse. He deserves credit for his courage, and if he possesses sufficient knowledge of Latin to give a true sense to the words of the most artificial, highly wrought, and fastidious of Roman authors, we can not criticize him. To reproduce Vergil in English is quite impossible. Vergil was Anglicized by Dryden, but Dryden's Vergil is like King Lear in a bob-wig and top boots. We have no fault to find with the care and accuracy with which Mr. Williams' version has been executed.

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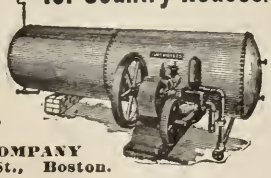

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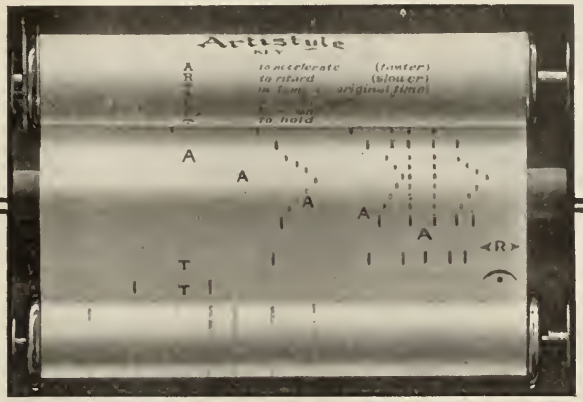

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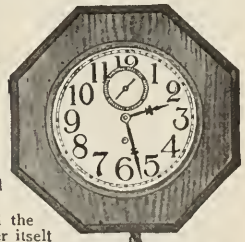

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CURRENT POETRY

Wireless

By James Oppenheim

The seas are deep and the seas are wide, and or ever the days of creatures were,
By sun and moon was pulled the tide and all the Earth was ocean-stir—
Then came land and then came beast and then came Man, and five feet high
Blinked his eyes on the churning yeast of a sea that melted in the sky.

Laughing the five-foot creature stood against the leagues on leagues of the deep—
Laughing he knotted a raft of wood and paddled his craft through hollow and steep—
But the seas are deep and the seas are wide, and they swallowed him down—and a host thereafter—
Till nations came like a vast ebb-tide and went down cured of insolent laughter.

Nation by nation the daring came, with ribs of oak and with ribs of steel,
With wing of sail or heart of flame, but the great sea sucked them keel by keel—
Till some escaped and some flew free, and mammoth greyhounds skimmed the deep—
Yet still the salt and dreadful sea was like a mastodon asleep.

But now comes the triumph of all the ages—the subject seas belong to Man—
They break his ship when the tempest rages, they bind his keel with the ancient ban,
But out through the big and blinding weather and the thick black fog that chokes and smothers,
Man sends his cry through the infinite ether and calls to him his coursing Brothers.

Lo, at his call the mighty steamers turn them about with a word of love,
And deeds in the brains of ancient dreamers come real in flesh and live and move—
The Brotherhood gathers on gliding foam and with sandal-seas are their frail feet shod—
Man is making of Earth a Home, man is making of man a god.

Lo, we have taken the Earth's rough features and builded cities and civilizations—
Lo, we tiny sky-lost creatures are shadowed by our own creations—

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a being with soul and heart—
Man is the Power of God with hands to build of Chaos
an ordered Art!

. . . . . .

—New York *Times* (January 29).

Womanhood

By Brian Hooker

Love to a lady said that kneeled before him,
Fain of his light and of his glory fain:
"Who ask of Love must manifold restore him
For little joy, long pain."

Swiftly she answered: "Lord, put forth thy power":
(Oh, and the wonder of her lips and eyes!)
"Let me know all. So I but have mine hour,
What matter for the price?"

Love laughed and blest her, saying: "The full measure
Of all my sweet I give thee utterly;
And in thy pain a joy beyond all pleasure,
Seeing it comes of me."

—*Harper's Magazine* (February).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FROM DECK-HAND TO GOVERNOR

Are the possibilities of advancement and adventure in American life exhausted? This is the question which has been doing valiant service, for the last decade, to four-corners debating societies and cracker-box pessimists. Here is a picturesque story from Florida of a penniless orphan boy who has worked his way up from the deck of a tug-boat to the governor's chair of the great orange-blossom State. The career of Napoleon Broward, as Ralph D. Paine tells it in *Everybody's Magazine* (February), chronologically put, runs along something like this: Penniless boy, ship cook, sailor before the mast, wrecker and filibuster to Cuba on his famous tug-boat *Three Friends*, governor of Florida, promoter of the project to reclaim the Florida everglades. Mr. Paine describes the gubernatorial campaign thus:

"I don't intend to go after the cities," declared Napoleon Broward. "Their newspapers are against

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me and they don't take me seriously. But I'm going to stump every crossroads village between Fernandina and Pensacola and talk to the farmers and the crackers and show them that their top ends were meant to be used for something better than hat-racks. I'm going to make 'em sit up and think. They won't mind mistakes in grammar if they find I'm talking horse sense."

Under forced draft, this big, iron-fisted native son charted his course up and down and across Florida, hammering away at his fellows of the pine lands, scrub palmetto, wire grass, and prairie, wasting no time in attempted eloquence, but telling them exactly what he proposed doing if they made him their governor. They flocked to hear him from curiosity, as the owner and master of the famous *Three Friends*, and they liked this new display of his grit. But they found also that he had employed a rarely retentive memory to pack his head full of fact and figures to buttress his arguments, and that he carried ammunition for fighting at long or short range. He had handled men for many years, and he had a masterful presence and address. He told them that what he wanted most to do was to increase the powers of the State Railroad Commission and to safeguard and develop the public lands of the commonwealth. His speeches carried the conviction that he was a strong and honest man who would fight in the last ditch for the gospel of the square deal, wherefore the Floridans made him their governor for four years. He had fought and won his own whirlwind campaign from start to finish, leaving an impression of rugged force and bigness in his wake.

WHEN GENERAL GRANT WENT COURTING

Some interesting pictures of General Grant in his courting days have recently been sketched by Emma Dent Casey, the sister of his wife, in the *Circle Magazine*. One of the most amusing of these incidents is the description of Lieutenant Grant's appeal to his future father-in-law for the hand of the daughter. As the writer tells it:

My father had been strongly opposed to Julia's marrying into the army. She was his favorite daughter, and her health had never been strong. My father knew how arduous, pinched and restless was army life and how it provided few of the home comforts and opportunities for care which a woman in delicate health might require. For that reason I feel sure that he had made up his mind, if he had thought about the matter at all, to refuse his consent to their marriage in case the Lieutenant should ask him for Julia.

However, he might have spared himself the pains of any thoughts upon the subject at all. For Julia, once having said yes, had made his decision for him. When Julia wanted a thing of my father she usually got it.

But father did not know that Julia wanted Lieutenant Grant, however, and the Lieutenant did not know that Julia always got what she wanted. On the day he came to ask her father for her hand, after greeting the rest of us on the porch, he strode quietly and resolutely into the sitting-room where our parents were. My mother glanced at him, and in spite of his calm bearing she guessed his errand and slipt out. The determined young soldier stood straight before my father and looked him in the eye.

"Mr. Dent," he said, "I want to marry your daughter, Miss Julia."

My father looked back at him and smiled. I was peeping through the shutters.

For a minute the older man did not answer, but sat soberly thinking. The soldier boy waited his answer, unmoved.

"Mr. Grant," my father spoke at last, "if it were Nelly you wanted, now, I'd say 'yes'."

"But I don't want Nelly," said the soldier bluntly. I want Julia."

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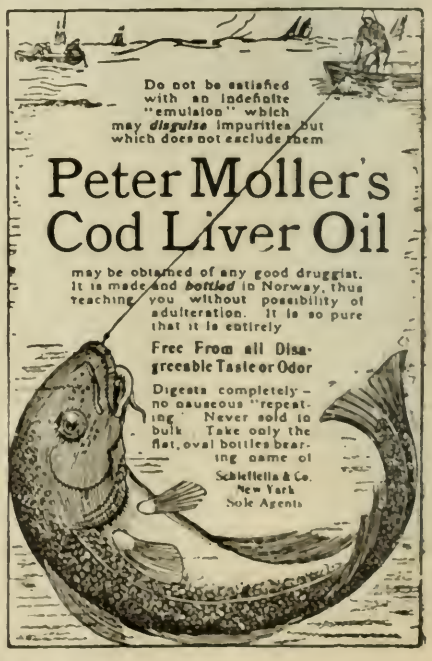

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"Oh, you do, do you? . . . Well, then, I s'pose it'll have to be Julia."

We were all gathered on the porch when father came out and told us about it. The Lieutenant's frankness had pleased him and had, I think, won him over in spite of himself.

The writer also takes the opportunity to refute the story that Grant was living in abject poverty before the opening of the Civil War. She says:

The Grants were not poor. They were not rich, but they were in comfortable circumstances, with plenty to eat and plenty to wear and no dependence upon their relatives or any others. There is the famous story of Captain Grant living in such poverty that he had to haul his poor little faggots of wood through the city with an ox-team and blow on his ungloved fingers to keep them from freezing. Mr. Winston Churchill, the novelist, has done Captain Grant the honor of depicting him as a sort of run-down-at-the-heels countryman of the ne'er-do-well and ill-luck class, as one whose wood-peddling was barely able to keep his meager clothes upon his meager body. It is a very interesting picture, but it is not true. He never peddled wood around the streets.

The truth is that he and his negroes cut the wood and he often sent one of them to the city with a load to sell to the families of a Mr. Blow and Mr. Bernard. Mr. Bernard was the brother of my brother John's wife. During the Christmas holidays one winter the negro who generally drove the team for Captain Grant was ill and there was no one to send in his place. The Captain's St. Louis friends sent him word that they were out of wood, and, accordingly, he hitched up his team of white horses to his big wagon, loaded on the wood, and hauled it to the city himself. He probably hauled several loads in this way. I do not know how many. Any other man with the same temper of spirit and the same lack of false pride would have done the same.

On one of these trips, as the Captain was driving along seated on his load of wood, he suddenly came face to face with General Harney and his staff. The General, resplendent in a new uniform and gold trimmings, eyed the figure of the farmer on the wagon with astonishment. Then he drew in his horse, Grant stopt his team, and the pair smiled into each other's eyes.

"Why, Grant, what in blazes are you doing?" exclaimed Harney.

The Captain, sitting comfortably atop his load of wood with his ax and his whipstock at his side, shifted one muddy boot across the other and drawled.

"Well, General, I am hauling wood."

The thing was so obvious and Grant so naive that General Harney and his staff roared with laughter. They shook his hand and joked with him and finally carried him off to dine with them at the Planters' Hotel. That is the true story of Captain Run-down-at-the-heels Grant peddling wood for a pittance in the streets.

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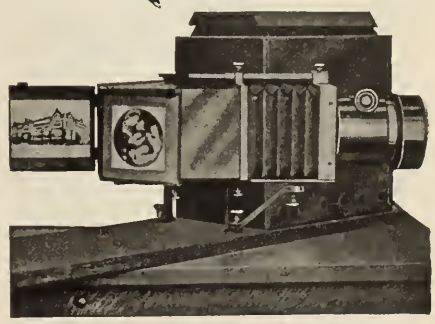

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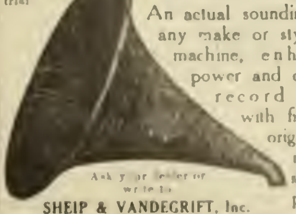

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Patient (too sick to care for anything)—"Very well, doctor, have as many accomplices as you like."—*Spare Moments.*

Over the Cocoa.—"My cocoa's cold," sternly announced the gruff old gentleman to his fair waitress.

"Put your hat on," she sweetly suggested.—*New York Observer.*

Brains.—Thomas L. Masson, in *Lippincott's Magazine*, thus wittily discourses upon a fruitful theme

"Brains are common to all parts of the country, and traces of them have even been discovered in summer at Lenox, Bar Harbor, and Newport.

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"Brains are employed in various enterprises. They make bridges, railroads, and other systems of transportation. They also create capital, and are used extensively in evading the law. They mix with water and gasoline, but are absorbed by alcohol.

"Brains are bought and sold in the open market. They may be traded in on the exchange in Washington and Albany or in other political centers. The best quality, however, are not traded in. Indeed, oftentimes they are not even heard of until long after they have passed away."

The Inference.—Recruit—"Please, Sergeant, I've got a splinter in my 'and."

Sergeant-Instructor—"Wot yer been doin'? Strokin' yer 'ead?"—*Punch.*

A Catastrophe.—Teacher—"Bessie, name one bird that is now extinct."

Little Bessie—"Dick."

Teacher—"Dick? What sort of a bird is that?"

Little Bessie—"Our canary. The cat extincted him!"—*The Presbyterian.*

Modern Service.—"Where are those oysters, waiter?"

"In a minute, sir; the house doctor is examining them."—*Journal Amusant.*

Couldn't Both Ride.—General Phil. Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement.

"Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule that was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked

" 'Well, if you're goin' to git on, I'll be gittin' off.' "—*Gunther's Magazine.*

Monumental.—It was while Charlemagne Tower was ambassador to Russia that a newspaper "spread itself" upon a fête held at St. Petersburg. A green copy-reader produced this result.

"As pleasing to the eye as was all this decoration, there was additional pleasure in the sight, as one stood at the head of the Prospekt Nevska, of Charlemagne Tower, brilliantly illuminated, looming grand and imposing against the winter sky."—*Success Magazine.*

Landed a Hard One.—"My mistress isn't at home, ma'am," said a domestic to a caller.

"Oh! indeed," was the sweetly sarcastic response "Will you please tell her that when I saw her peeping from the front window as I came up I felt very much afraid that she was!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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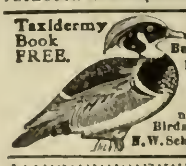

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Pictorial Ancestry.—An Englishman, fond of boasting of his ancestry, took a coin from his pocket, and, pointing to the head engraved on it, said: "My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the king whose picture you see on this shilling."

"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."—*Christian Endeavor World.*

Almost as Good.—Little Ikey came up to his father with a very solemn face.

"Is it true, father," he asked, "that marriage is a failure?"

His father surveyed him thoughtfully for a moment.

"Well, Ikey," he finally replied, "if you get a rich wife it's almost as good as a failure."—*Lippincott's.*

An Unfortunate Man.—GYER—"There goes a man the weather seldom agrees with."

MYER—"So? Who is he?"

GYER—"He's a government weather forecaster."—*Chicago News.*

A Perilous Predicament.—Robert Herrick, the brilliant realistic novelist, said at a recent luncheon at Chicago:

"There is a type of American wife who, in her greed for wealth and display, brings unhappiness on herself. She rather reminds me of the fat man and the table-d'hôte dinner.

"This man entered a restaurant that served a dinner at the fixed price of seventy-five cents. He knotted a napkin about his neck and fell to heavily. So heavily, in fact, that the waiter, after a whispered conversation with the proprietor, approached him and said.

"'Beg pardon, sir, but I'll have to charge you a quarter extra; you eat so much.'

"The fat man, red and short of breath from his excessive gorging, said earnestly.

"'For goodness' sake, don't do that! I'm nearly dead now from eating seventy-five cents' worth. If you make me eat another quarter I'll bust.'"—*New York Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 22.—Over 170 lives are lost in floods in the Transvaal and Northern Natal.

January 23.—Lian Tun-Yen, recently superseded on the Chinese Foreign Board, is reinstated and made president of the Board.

January 27.—Benoit-Constant Coquelin dies suddenly at Pont-aux-Dames.

January 28.—Major-General José Miguel Gomez is inaugurated President of the Cuban Republic at Havana. Ex-Governor Magoon, the American provisional governor, leaves the island for this country.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

January 27.—President Roosevelt announces the appointment of a commission to consider the needs of the Navy in the way of departmental reorganization.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce sign the Newfoundland fisheries treaty in Washington.

The recent speech of Mr. Willett of New York, attacking the President, is expunged from the *Record* by the House.

GENERAL.

January 23.—The White Star liner *Republic*, bound from New York to the Mediterranean, is rammed in the fog off Nantucket lightship by the steamer *Florida*, and abandoned in a sinking condition; her crew and passengers are transferred to the *Florida* and the *Baltic*.

January 25.—President-elect Taft sails from Charleston, S. C., for Panama on the cruiser *North Carolina*.

January 26.—Governor Gillett sends a special message to the California legislature urging conservatism on the Japanese question.

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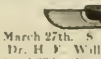
In April In May In June



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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 982

TOPICS OF THE DAY

STANDARD OIL'S SUBMISSION TO MISSOURI

ENTHUSIASTIC, dubious, incredulous, and sarcastic comment greets the proposition of the Standard Oil Company to go into partnership with Missouri, rather than be driven from the State. Some hopeful editors see in this event the beginning of State control of the trusts, some regard it much as they would a proposition by Captain Kidd to take into partnership in his business the judge who had just condemned him, while others warn Missouri that the new partner will be a dangerous character to hitch up with. In Kansas, too, the International Harvester Company has accepted a court decision involving a supervision of its prices and business methods by a State commission. In Missouri, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, confronted with a decision of the Missouri Supreme Court ousting it from the State, proposes to make the State its supervising partner. The corporation does not even ask the remission of fines aggregating $150,000 imposed upon its three subsidiary companies, but after setting forth many reasons why the business of its large Kansas City refinery on Sugar Creek should not be paralyzed, makes its offer to the State in the following terms:

"This respondent is willing to place itself and its business under the vigilant eye of the State and subject to the supervision and control of the court, if it will aid in the solution of a difficult situation. If such arrangement be acceptable, the owners of the majority stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company will place that stock in the same situation.

"It is, therefore, proposed that in lieu of the judgment of ouster against the Indiana company, that:

"A new Missouri corporation be formed which shall take over all the Missouri property of the Indiana company, and succeed to all its business in this State. All the stock of the new company, less enough to qualify directors, shall be issued to, and for four years stand in the names of two persons as trustees; one selected by the State and the other by the Indiana company, both selections to be approved by this court.

"Those trustees shall act as officers of this court and, subject to its control and direction, shall so vote the stock, and keep vigilant supervision over the affairs of the company as to see that it conducts them in a way that fair, just, lawful, and proper treatment is accorded to the public as well as to the property, company, and its real owners. If ever, as to any action to this taken or pursued, the said trustees can not agree, the controversy shall be submitted to the judges of this court, or some one named by them as an arbitrator, the decision of the judges or their arbitrator to be final.

"This respondent would prefer not to form a new company. It would prefer to remain in the State and have appointed such trustees, giving them by irrevocable power of attorney full power of supervision over the conduct of its business in Missouri, as that outlined with respect to a new company.

"The stock of the Water-Pierce Company, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, shall be sold and transferred to and become the property of the Missouri company thus formed; or, in lieu thereof, it shall be transferred to and held by said trustees for the same period."

It was stated on behalf of the company that the plan was adopted in a conference in its New-York offices. Frank Hagerman, of counsel for the corporation, remarks:

"Our partnership offer may seem a bit startling. We think of no fairer way to convince the State and the people that they are to get a square deal. We have told the State to step in and watch us carefully. If prices don't suit, the State can change them.

"Next to that at Whiting, Ind., the Sugar Creek Refinery at Kansas City is the largest in the United States. Since it was opened the fuel-oil industry has grown to such proportions that the sudden shutting off of the supply would mean almost incalculable loss and confusion for a very large number of enterprises. Sugar Creek supplies not only Missouri but also Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Under the laws of some States, notably those in Nebraska and North Dakota, there is required a lighter gravity of oil than can be furnished by the refineries in Kansas. Hence the Kansas City refinery at Sugar Creek supplies them. The business is enormous."

A large oil-producer in the Oklahoma field stated that the closing of the refinery would cut off a market for 15,000 barrels of fuel oil daily for which Oklahoma producers receive on an average $40,000 a day from the Standard Oil Company, and would compel Kansas City to revert to the use of coal for fuel.

The New York *American* is disposed to welcome this scheme as a forerunner of a new trial system of State control, saying:

"The gist of the whole proposition comes to nothing short of a complete concession on the part of the Standard Oil Company of a far-reaching legal and commercial principle, which, in its outworking, promises a thoroughgoing solution of the corporation problem. That principle is that, after all is said and done, private business corporations are not wholly private; but are rather to be regarded as the offspring and special agencies of an all-inclusive public corporation—the Government.

"Modern political society is commercial and industrial in its grand plan. *The Commonwealth is a great public trust; and it is the only trust that a democracy can permanently tolerate.*

"The legal task of our time is to work out, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a practical community of interest among all those private business corporations that threaten to become monopolistic in character.

"This extraordinary news from Missouri may have no immediate consequence. It may for the moment be found legally impracticable to work out the plan proposed.

"Nevertheless, the event is of capital importance as indicating the line of march of legal evolution."

The New York *Evening Post* expresses fears for the fate

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

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LINCOLN'S LAW OFFICE IN DANVILLE
The firm of Lincoln and Lamon occupied the front room in the second story.

of Missouri should she engage in business with so wicked a partner:

"Mr. Rockefeller casts unlimited quantities of oil upon the troubled Waters-Pierce Company affairs. Rather than give up its business in Missouri, under a writ of ouster, that company offers to make the State its supervising partner, with full power to decide on every phase of its activity. Missouri's State officials are said to be so puzzled that they have nothing to say. Probably, with traditional caution, they are waiting to be shown. But, in the mean time, we can only puzzle over the Standard's possible motives. Are its profits in the Missouri market so vast that it is bound to keep them, or part of them, on any terms? Or is the Standard willing to let Missouri try its hand at running the oil business and make a mess of it, thus creating an awful warning for other States? Or can it be that partial State management in Missouri may be made to supply Standard Oil with a basis for claiming immunity in other States? In any case, it is nothing less than epoch-making to have the oil interests come out in favor of the State of Missouri's owning and operating the Standard's properties, unless, indeed, they foresee the time when, under the new arrangement, Standard Oil will be owning and operating the State of Missouri."

Further comment on the situation is embodied in a document filed in the Supreme Court by Attorney-General Major, maintaining that:

"First—There must be an increase in the fines levied against the company and its subsidiaries, if the court is disposed to modify the decree of ouster. Second—There must be some provision for effective supervision of the oil business by the State, whether along the lines suggested by the companies or otherwise."

WHERE LINCOLN WAS FERRYMAN
Mouth of Anderson Creek, Ky., where he ran a ferry in his boyhood days.

WEIGHING LINCOLN, NORTH AND SOUTH

A FEBRUARY magazine with no mention of Abraham Lincoln is as scarce as a December number with no allusion to Christmas. "Never before in the history of the world," as *The Review of Reviews* truly predicts, "has the one-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of any man been celebrated with such depth of feeling and such wide-spread concurrence of opinion and sentiment as will mark the tributes paid to the memory and achievements of Lincoln at this time." Every phase of the great war President's character and personality has been discust from every conceivable point of view; his deep-hearted humanity, his strength, mastery of men, prophetic breadth of political wisdom, his splendid Americanism, and even the excellences of his literary style are the themes of the many writers who have added to the great store of literature relating to this man whom the nation delights to honor.

President Roosevelt, who has compared Lincoln with *Great-Heart* in "The Pilgrim's Progress," contributes to *The Review of Reviews* a brief message whose main theme is Lincoln's wonderful kindliness as illustrated in his often-quoted letter to a mother whose five sons had fallen in battle. Of this letter the President says in conclusion:

"The mother to whom he wrote stood in one sense on a loftier plane of patriotism than the mighty President himself. Her memory,

HIS HEADQUARTERS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
Lincoln's office in 1860 in the old State House at Springfield, Ill.

and the memory of her sons whom she bore to die for the Union, should be kept green in our minds; for she and they, in life and death, typified all that is best and highest in our national existence. The deed itself, and the words of the great man which commemorate that deed, should form one of those heritages for all Americans which it is of inestimable consequence that America should possess."

As an expression of the ideals of a President-to-be, a particular interest attaches to these words of William H. Taft in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*:

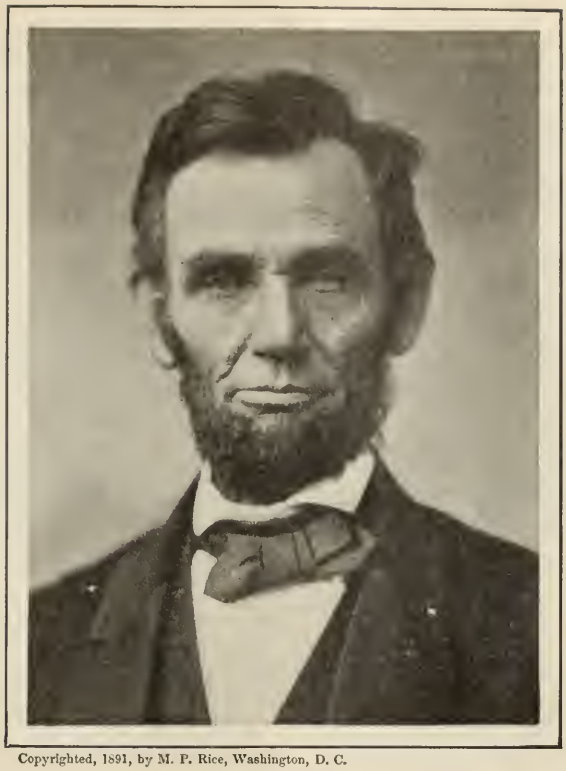
"Certain it is that we have never had in public life a man whose sense of duty was stronger, whose bearing toward those with whom he came in contact, whether his friends or political opponents, was characterized by a greater sense of fairness. And we have never had in public life a man who took upon himself uncomplainingly the woes of the nation and suffered in his soul from the weight of them as he did, nor in all our history a man who had such a mixture of far-sightedness, of understanding of the people, of common sense,

of high sense of duty, of power of inexorable logic, and of confidence in the goodness of God in working out a righteous result as had this great product of the soil of our country. . . . . .

"One can not read of Abraham Lincoln without loving him."

From a national standpoint perhaps the most significant tribute to Lincoln is that of Henry Watterson, "a Southern man and a Confederate soldier." Colonel Watterson, in *The Cosmopolitan*, describes Lincoln as he saw him in Washington just before the war—"a wholly resolute man." But of the President's attitude both then and during the struggle he recalls that:

"Throughout the contention that preceded the war, amid the passions inevitable to the war itself, not one bitter, proscriptive word escaped his lips or fell from his pen, while there was hardly a day that he was not projecting his great personality between some Southern man or woman and danger."



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MANY CONSIDER THIS THE BEST PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

Of Lincoln's attitude toward slavery, his readiness to effect reconciliation and reunion on a basis of compensating slave-owners for the effects of emancipation, and of the incalculable loss that both North and South suffered through his untimely death, Colonel Watterson writes with much feeling, saying:

"He stood in awe of the Constitution and his oath of office. Hating slavery, he recognized its legal existence and its rights under the compact of the organic law. He wanted gradually to extinguish it, not to despoil those who held it as a property interest. He was so faithful to these principles that he approached emancipation not only with anxious deliberation, but with many misgivings. He issued his final proclamation as a military necessity; and even then, so fair was his nature, he was meditating some kind of restitution. . . . . .

"After that famous Hampton-Roads conference, when the Confederate commissioners, Vice-President Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter, had traversed the field of official routine with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, Lincoln took the 'slim, pale-faced consumptive man' aside and, pointing to a sheet of paper he held in his hand, said, 'Stephens, let me write "Union" at the top of that page, and you may write below it whatever else you please.' . . . Mr. Lincoln took with him to Fortress Monroe two documents that still exist in his own handwriting; one of them a joint resolution to be passed by the two houses of Congress appropriating the $400,000,000, the other a proclamation to be issued by himself when the joint resolution had been enacted. These formed no part of the discussion at Hampton Roads, because Mr. Stephens told Mr. Lincoln they were limited to treating upon the basis of the recognition of the Confederacy. 'In that case, Stephens,' said Lincoln sadly, 'I am guiltless of every drop of blood that may be shed from this onward.' . . . . . .

"Had Lincoln lived? In that event it is quite certain that there would have been no era of reconstruction, with its repressive agencies and oppressive legislation. If Lincoln had lived there would have been wanting to the extremism of the time the bloody cue of his taking off to mount the steeds and spur the flanks of vengeance. For Lincoln entertained, with respect to the rehabilitation of the Union, the single wish that the Southern States—to use his familiar phraseology—'should come back home and behave themselves,' and if he had lived he would have made this wish effectual as he made everything effectual to which he seriously addrest himself."

Among the best of recent pen portraits of Lincoln is that by T. B. Bancroft, who, in *McClure's*, describes the President as the writer saw him in Washington during the war. Mr. Bancroft gives an instance of Lincoln s quick judgment of men:

"As I came up to the railing in front of him, he was reading a paper that had just been presented to him by a man who sat in the chair opposite him and who seemed, by his restlessness and his unsteady eyes, to be of a nervous disposition, or under great excitement.

"Mr. Lincoln, still holding the paper up and without movement of any kind, paused and, raising his eyes, looked for a long time at this man's face and seemed to be looking down into his very soul. Then, resuming his reading for a few moments, he again paused and cast the same piercing look upon his visitor.

"Suddenly, without warning, he dropt the paper and stretching

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE,

LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

When the memorial is completed according to the model shown above the cabin will be placed in it for permanent preservation.

out his long arm he pointed his finger directly in the face of his vis-à-vis and said, 'What's the matter with you?'

"The man stammered and finally replied, 'Nothing.'

"'Yes, there is,' said Lincoln. 'You can't look me in the face! You have not looked me in the face since you sat there! Even now you are looking out that window and can not look me in the eye!'

"Then, flinging the paper in the man's lap, he cried, 'Take it back! There is something wrong about this! I will have nothing to do with it!'—and the discomfited individual retired. I have often regretted that I was unable to discover the nature of this case."

Appleton's Magazine editorially compares Lincoln and Darwin, born on the same day and each, in his different way, an emancipator; in *The Century* Richard Watson Gilder treats exhaustively of Lincoln as a leader; and *Army and Navy Life*, after directing attention to the fact that while Lincoln drew his first breath in a log cabin he drew his last upon the bed of a private soldier, recalls his sad utterance between the two long graves on the battle-field of Antietam: "Brave men, all—and both sides American."

DEBTS TO TRUSTS NOT COLLECTIBLE

"THE unjust trust must bust," to quote a favorite poem of the New York *Sun*, is the burden of comment upon the sweeping decision of the United States Supreme Court on February 1, against the Continental Wall Paper Company in its suit to recover $56,762, the balance of a merchandise account from the Louis Voight & Sons' Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. In this decision the Court lays down the principle that a trust can not collect for merchandise sold under an illegal agreement in restraint of trade.

It was admitted that the Continental Company, incorporated under the laws of New York in 1898 with a capital stock of $200,000, for the purpose of controlling the output and price of wall-paper, dominated thirty factories in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, producing 99 per cent. of the domestic supply. Seven directors, we read, absolutely governed the combination, fixing prices at which goods were to be sold both to jobbers and dealers through a hard-and-fast agreement, upon the violation of which no more goods were sold to the offender. When the Continental Company sued the Voight Company for $56,762, the balance of a bill for $144,000 for goods sold, the defendant demurred on the ground that the price charged was at least 50 per cent. above the real value of the merchandise which had already been paid, and also alleged that the excessive prices were imposed as part of an illegal agreement in restraint of trade, to enforce payment of which would make the Court party to an illegal transaction. This point of view, sustained by the lower courts, is thus re-affirmed in the opinion of Justice Harlan:

"If judgment were given to the plaintiff the result would be to give the aid of the court in making effective the illegal agreements that constituted the forbidden combination.

"We hold that such a judgment can not be granted without departing from the statutory rule, long established in the jurisprudence of both this country and England, that a court will not lend its aid in any way to enforce or to realize the fruits of an agreement which appears to be tainted with illegality altho the result of applying that rule may sometimes be to shield a defendant who has got something for which as between man and man he ought perhaps to pay but for which he is unwilling to pay.

"In such cases the aid of the court is denied, not for the benefit of the defendant, but because public policy demands that it should be denied, without regard to the interests of individual parties.

"It is of no consequence that the present defendant company had knowledge of the alleged illegal combination and its plans or was a party thereto. Its interest must be put out of view altogether when it is sought to have the assistance of the court in accomplishing ends forbidden by law."

A minority of four out of the nine judges dissented from the decision, concurring in the opinion of Justice Holmes that:

"Whenever a party knows that he is buying from an illegal trust, and still more when he buys at a price that he thinks unreasonable but is compelled to pay in order to get the goods he needs, he knows that he is doing an act in furtherance of the unlawful purpose of the trust, which always is to get the most it can for its wares. . . . The policy of not furthering the purposes of the trust is less important than the policy of preventing people from getting other people's property for nothing when they purport to be buying it."

But editorial opinion for the most part heartily affirms the decision of the Supreme Court; and the Pittsburg *Press* thus expresses the prevailing judgment:

"The decision is one which is in strict accord not only with fundamental law but with sound morals. It is the sternest warning the trusts have yet received. That it will be indorsed by the

HE CAN'T SEE IT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE AMERICAN PYTHON.
—Carter in the New York *American*.

THE CURSE OF GOLD.

ANOTHER AMERICAN "DREADNOUGHT."

The battle-ship *Delaware*, launched February 6, as it will appear when completed, and its sponsor, Miss Anna Cahall, of Bridgeville, Del. The ship will carry ten 12-inch guns and displace 20,000 tons.

conscience of the country need hardly be said. Public opinion will approve the decision overwhelmingly."

As to the dissenting opinion of the minority of the court, the Springfield *Republican* says:

"If the Voight concern went into the high-price game voluntarily and gladly, and then made use of an illegal situation to fleece its co-conspirators, we should all sympathize with this view. . . . . .

"In the present case, however, it might easily have been that the defendant dealers were whipt into the combination on penalty of being denied all access to lines of goods essential to a well-equipped merchant house; and no doubt such is the fact. The methods of monopolistic combination here exposed have been quite common, and are universally regarded as abhorrent to the law and all sense of justice and reasonable public policy. And this decision is likely to prove powerful for the suppression of such methods."

Many editors dwell upon the fact that the decision shows the often derided Sherman Anti-trust Law to be a very live enactment; but the demonstrated efficiency of the law is regarded with mingled feelings. The Hartford *Times* believes the present case shows this law's "vicious character," and the Buffalo *Commercial* intimates that "if this law is strictly enforced it will paralyze interstate commerce."

On the other hand the New York *Times* fails to discover in the decision anything that should frighten an intelligent octopus, remarking:

"It is said that eels do not mind the second skinning, and the Wall Paper Trust, being bad and dead, is not likely to mind the decision just handed down.

"The question is how the decision affects other trusts. It would be a sad blow if it disenabled them to collect any bills, but as a matter of fact it embarrasses them only regarding the debts which it is necessary to collect through the courts. To make this decision of no practical effect it is only necessary to make all sales payable upon delivery, or even before delivery. That is a good way to do business, and especially good in the case of producers whose prices are so extortionate that they are collectible only by a special obligation apart from the interest of the unwilling buyer. The case is far from proving that trusts are vulnerable to the law, since the case emphasizes the fact that the defendant was not slain by the law, but by its own uncommercial practises.

"There will be no mourners at the grave of this trust, and all other bad trusts will do well to take notice of the facts. Good trusts, which sell to willing buyers at reasonable profits, are not concerned at all, unless perhaps the decision may be taken to indicate a fixt intention upon the part of the court to construe the law against trusts to mean exactly what it says, hurt as it may and whom it may. The effect of the decision to encourage or to depress depends upon this rather than upon the point settled."

BROADER ASPECTS OF JAPANESE EXCLUSION

IRRESPECTIVE of the fate of recent anti-Japanese measures in California, and aside from the more excited utterances of both legislators and editors, the controversy has brought out a number of calmer statements, like the following from the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which must be considered as expressing the judgment of many in the Pacific-coast region:

"Exclusion of Asiatics should be by law and not by treaty, but it should be based on the broad ground of statesmanship as legal recognition of the unquestionable fact that Oriental and Western civilizations can not exist side by side and that if such juxtaposition is attempted the Oriental civilization must supplant our own by reason of economic conditions which no legislation can affect. That fact fully justifies an Oriental-exclusion law, which we shall finally get by convincing the American people. In the mean time they are not fully convinced, and such legislation as has been proposed in Sacramento, by arousing passion and strong interests against us, will do us immeasurable harm, with no possibility of affording us any relief."

Still more important is a carefully written letter of Senator George S. Nixon, of Nevada, who was largely instrumental in repressing the anti-Japanese activities of the legislature of his State. Senator Nixon, writing to Governor Dickerson, of Nevada, says in part:

"We are finding it difficult to assimilate even the immigrants of the white race, and have been obliged to carefully restrict such immigration. We have drifted into a condition regarding the black race which constitutes the great problem and peril of the future.

"Confronting our Pacific coast lies Asia, with nearly a billion people of the brown race, who, if there were no restrictions, would quickly settle upon and take possession of our entire coast and intermountain region.

"History teaches that it is impossible to make a homogeneous people by the juxtaposition of races differing in color upon the same soil. Race tolerance under such conditions means race amalgamation, and that is undesirable. Race intolerance means ultimately race war and mutual destruction, or the reduction of one of the races to servitude. The admission of a race of a different color in

a condition of industrial servitude is foreign to our institutions, which demand equal rights to all within our jurisdiction.

"There is but one consistent position to assume, and that is to relegate the whole question to domestic legislation in each country, permitting each to make such laws regarding the regulation, restriction, or prevention of immigration as it sees fit.

"The time has come, in my judgment, when the United States, as a matter of self-protection and self-preservation, must declare by statutory enactment that it will not tolerate further race complications. Our country should by law, to take effect after the expiration of existing treaties, prevent the immigration into this country of all peoples other than those of the white race, except under restricted conditions relating to international commerce, travel, and education.

"Japan can not justly take offense at such action. She is at liberty to pursue the same course. Such action constitutes no charge of inferiority against the race excluded; it may be a confession of inferiority in ability to cope economically with the excluded race.

"A temperate declaration made at this time by the legislatures of the Western States upon the lines here indicated will aid much to advance the enlightened, calm, and forceful presentation of this question in such a manner as shall convince the judgment of the world, including that of Japan herself."

In Oregon also the existence of a like sentiment is indicated by the introduction of a resolution into the State Senate asking Congress to broaden the exclusion laws so as to shut out all Asiatics, specifically Japanese and Hindus as well as Chinese; but in that State, we are told, the problem is not regarded as vitally important.

Recent criticism of the exclusionists has likewise evoked somewhat angry retorts calling in question the motives of the critics, such as the following from the San Francisco *Chronicle:*

"The feeling against California in the East is entirely based on two main motives, both sordid. One is to keep solid with Japan and thereby promote the sale of cotton goods and kerosene, no matter at what cost to the people of the Pacific coast. The other is to force Congress to make heavier appropriations for the Army and Navy."

The answer has been that the Governments of Japan and the United States are cooperating to remove all cause of complaint

"HI, MISTER, WON'T YOU LET ME GET UNDER THAT, TOO?"
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

without friction, and that their efforts are only hampered by ill-considered agitation in individual States. Governor Gillett, in his message to the California assembly, urging a reconsideration of the Japanese School Segregation Bill, deals mainly with the necessity for observing treaty obligations. The Governor says:

"There has been no general demand for such legislation, there is no immediate or present danger to our schools, and no bad influence exists therein by reason of any Japanese pupils attending our public schools, and there is no occasion, at present at least, for unnecessary alarm. . . . . .

"Japan, under its treaty being one of the favored nations, and being jealous of the rights of its citizens, claims for them and their

THE HOLD-UP.
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

children the same rights and privileges as are accorded to the subjects of other favored nations. This claim our Government recognizes and stands ready to enforce. If the treaty, as claimed, guarantees to Japanese children the rights and privileges accorded to the children of aliens of other nations, then those rights and privileges, so long as the treaty remains, should be observed; and if our morals and citizenship are to be endangered thereby, then the treaty, so far as it guarantees that right, should be annulled by the general government, as this State has no power to do so."

Some Eastern observers remark that there are not enough Japanese in the California schools to justify all this disturbance. The attendance figures for December, 1906, given in an article in *The Outlook* by George Kennan at the time when the school question first was raised, are summarized as follows:

"Of the 28,736 children in San-Francisco schools on December 8, 1906, there were in the primary and grammar schools 93 Japanese, a little more than an average of 1 to each school-building.

"Of these 93 Japanese one-third were born in the United States and 28 were girls Of the 56 boys, 34 were under 15 years of age. Of the 31 who were more than 15, only 2 had reached the age of 20, and the average age of the remainder was 17.2. Twenty-five of them were in grammar schools, so that the number sitting beside children of tender age—one of the chief reasons advanced by opponents of the Japanese for their exclusion from the white schools—was 6.

"Altho the 93 Japanese scholars in San Francisco were distributed among 23 schools, 42 of them, or nearly one-half, were in 2 schools—the Redding Primary and the Pacific Heights Grammar. In the former, their average age was 9.6 years, and in the latter, 16.5. Most of the Japanese in grammar schools were probably two or three years older than their white associates, but Mr. Altman, president of the Board of Education, admitted that 'nothing can be said against the general character and deportment of Japanese scholars.'"

Commenting upon these figures, one paper suggests that if the age of the Japanese pupils is an objection, California might easily establish a school-age limit without obtruding a race question.

GOVERNOR HASKELL'S INDICTMENT

ACCORDING to William Randolph Hearst, Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, now under indictment for alleged participation in a conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the acquirement of Creek Indian lands at Muskogee, is "a striking exhibit of the unsoundness of American politics—in spots,"; while according to the Governor's intimations, his indictment is largely due to Mr. Hearst's "crooked manipulations."

As a result of investigations by the Federal Grand Jury of matters arising in suits to recover title in certain lands for the Creek Nation, the Governor, with six other prominent citizens, has been indicted under charges of complicity in a scheme in which the names of many "dummies" are said to have been scheduled to secure town lots. The lots, it is charged, were transferred from the dummies to the defendants by means of forged quit-claim deeds. The maximum penalty involved is a fine of $10,000 and two years in the penitentiary.

Governor Haskell issues the following statement:

"I have just heard of the indictment for conspiracy, coupled with seven or eight of the oldest and highest-charactered citizens of Muskogee, men who developed and built up that country by their unselfish effort. From now on the proceedings will be open to both sdes. Hearst's crooked manipulations will be at a discount.

"I am satisfied the Interior Department has been misled by false statements. I am confident there has not been a dishonest act done by any of the indicted parties, and that good citizens in general, regardless of politics, feel the same way."

The Oklahoma House, by a strict party vote, has adopted a resolution condemning Governor Haskell's prosecution as the result of a combination of William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt against him.

In reply to the statements of the Governor and his friends Mr. Hearst's paper, the New York *American*, says editorially:

"Mr. Hearst exposed Mr. Haskell as an engineer would pick out a bad girder in a bridge. It was necessary to show the people the corrupt relationship existing between the party machines and the money-power.

"Mr. Hearst might have preached sermons on this and kindred subjects. He preferred to offer exhibits. That is more in his line.

"If Mr. Haskell had been merely the victim of abuse he would have finished the Presidential campaign as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. Abuse is common and cheap in politics. It is not formidable.

"It was not abuse, but stark, incontrovertible fact, that felled Haskell. He was precipitated like quicksilver at the jar of a beaker. He was sifted, not by any man's anger or enmity, but by the wire-woven grill of his own deeds.

"Abuse does not destroy political leaders. Abuse does not forge indictments in a jury-room."

M. L. Mott, attorney for the Creek Nation, has specifically denied that Mr. Hearst has anything to do with the proceedings. Mr. Mott is quoted by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* as saying:

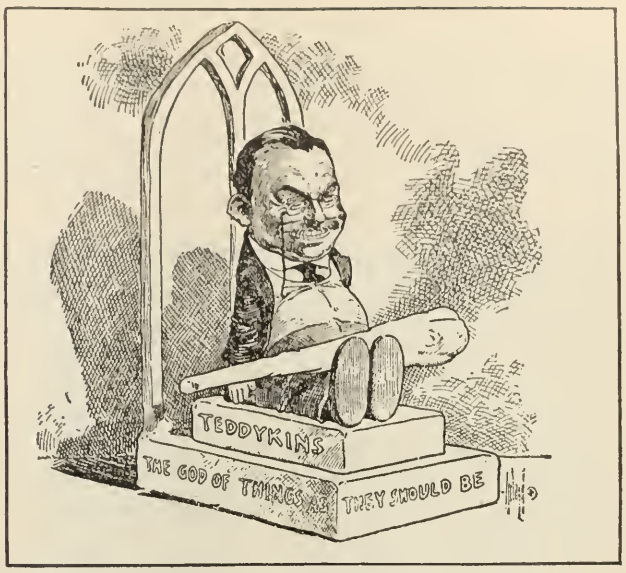
"In the controversy last fall between Haskell and me I wrote two open letters charging him with the very frauds for which the Grand Jury has now indicted him. He denied the charges then.

"I stated in my letter then to President Roosevelt that I had the sworn statements of the 200 dummies that Haskell had used in carrying out his land frauds. These statements were gathered in 32 civil suits which I instituted on behalf of the Creek Indians against Haskell and others to recover the lands of which the Indians had been defrauded. Associated with me in those 32 suits was W. L. Sturdevant, of St. Louis.

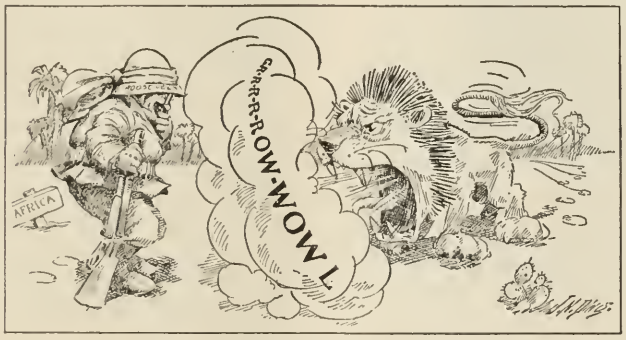
"Twenty-six of the 32 suits were begun before Statehood and before Haskell was a candidate for Governor, and before his oil dealings had been exposed by Hearst."

Commenting upon Governor Haskell's home support, the New York *Evening Post* says:

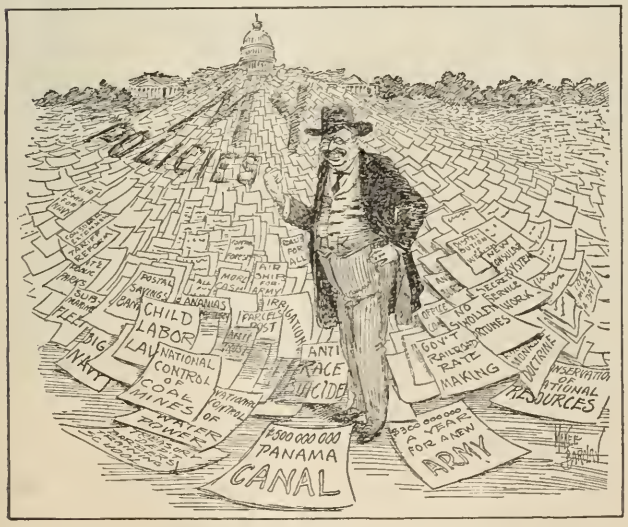
"With fine Western loyalty, the Oklahoma legislature has rallied to the defense of Governor Haskell, and in one devastating blast of righteous indignation swept away the 'Roosevelt-Hearst combination,' the 'blackmailing' Federal grand jury which has indicted the Governor, and all other enemies—whoever they may be—of a 'long-suffering people.' We sincerely hope that Mr. Haskell, for his own sake and the sake of Oklahoma's good name and the country's, will succeed in proving his innocence. But in the mean time the procedure of his friends reads uncommonly like the recent uprising of Bath, Me., in defense of its injured son, Charles W. Morse, or the fervor with which Beaver, Pa., used to rush to the defense of Matthew Quay."



'WHY NOT?
—Ireland in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.



ROOSEVELT.—"Pooh, pooh! Why I could get a bigger roar out of Congress any day by just sending in a special message."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



JUST A LITTLE "UNFINISHED BUSINESS" FOR CONGRESS.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST.

THE CENSUS BILL VETO

WHETHER or not Congress succeeds in repassing the Census Bill vetoed by the President as a "fraud upon the public," it is evident that the Executive will have the support of a conservative element in the press that is not always ranged on his side. More than one usually adverse publication commends the spirit of the President's statement in which he says:

"I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils, but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law."

This disapproval is aimed at a clause in the measure that provides for the choice of census appointees by "non-competitive examinations," a method that would put the whole census, many think, into the spoilsmen's hands. The New York *Evening Post* strongly denounces the bill as a spoilsman's measure, pure and simple, and declares:

"The provisions of the bill are so indefensible, so vicious, that we do not see how Congress can fail to retrace its steps. There certainly would be no possibility of passing the original bill over the President's veto, were it not for the bad blood now existing between him and Congress. But it would be a fine way of taking revenge on the President, to injure the public service, and perhaps ruin the Census!"

Of the financial aspects of the Census Bill the New York *Tribune* says:

"What the nation has at stake apart from the important principle may be judged from the official statement concerning the last census, to the effect that the refusal or failure to put the employees under the Civil-Service system entailed an additional and wholly needless expense of fully $2,000,000. The coming census will be a much larger and more costly undertaking than the last, and the loss caused by non-compliance with Civil-Service rules will be correspondingly heavier. It is not merely a question of method of appointment. It is a question of saving or squandering millions of dollars of public money. That is why every thoughtful citizen should hope that the President's veto prevail."

There is some difference of opinion of the probability of Congress passing the bill over the President's veto. The New York *Times* says on this point:

"It is not probable that the bill will be passed in the House, where it had its origin, over the veto of the President. That would require a two-thirds vote, which would necessarily include nearly all the Democrats. We can not imagine these being so foolish and petty as to vote against the President simply to aggravate the differences between him and his party. Even if the greater number of them did so, it is inconceivable that the Republicans would desire to make an open issue with the leader of their party on a question as to which they are so clearly wrong and their motives so obviously interested. But if they were rash and stubborn and stupid enough to do this, they would probably have nothing to show for it. It has been suggested that in case of the veto being overridden, the President would proceed promptly to issue an order under the statutes regulating the Civil Service requiring competitive examinations for the census employees."

FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

EVEN in the multiplicity of more sensational matters the proposed establishment of a National Children's Bureau has not entirely escaped the notice of the press. At a White House Conference on Dependent Children, composed of 200 of the foremost workers of all faiths, it was unanimously resolved to urge upon Congress the desirability of establishing a Children's Bureau in one of the executive departments. The President is strongly in favor of the proposal and has promised to send a special message urging the passage of bills embodying its features that have already been introduced in both houses of Congress.

The Chicago *Record-Herald* sketches as follows the need for such an institution as demonstrated by local conditions:

"The duty of the children's bureau, of course, would be to gather, digest, and furnish accurate information concerning the dependent, defective, and delinquent children of the country. Such information might lead to intelligent State legislation as well as to enlightened action by Congress within its jurisdiction—the District of Columbia, the Territories, interstate commerce. It would also be extremely valuable to the private humanitarian associations interested in the welfare of homeless or neglected children.

"At the recent Chicago conference it was demonstrated to the surprize of many delegates that not even the juvenile courts of the country take pains to ascertain the antecedents and circumstances of the youthful defendants who come before them. Yet it is of the greatest importance to know whether a child charged with delinquency has been in the street, at work in a factory—perhaps contrary to law—or in a home characterized by inefficiency, laxity, or immorality."

Among the conclusions of the conference were, that, wherever possible, children should be placed in homes rather than in asylums, and that far greater care should be taken to protect children against illness or accident, that the reform of child labor should be promoted, that a method of obtaining compensation for injuries should be worked out, that dependent children should be assured an education equal to that afforded to others, and that private homes and institutions in which dependent children are placed should be subject to much stricter supervision.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Japs will bear watching, and some Americans will bear the same.—*Baltimore American.*

CHICAGO is happy at last. Professor Ferrero says Rome could boast of no stock yards.—*Washington Post.*

THERE are several aspirants for the part of Brutus when Senator Julius Cæsar Burrows comes up for reelection in Michigan.—*Washington Post.*

AN advocate of the parcels post succeeds in the Senate from New York the president of an express company. The world do move!—*New York World.*

HAVING won a victory at Tabriz, the Shah will now withdraw the Constitution he withdrew in August, in September, and in December.—*New York Post.*

SAYS an exchange: "The Standard Oil Company expects to increase its capital stock to $500,000,000." Isn't this pouring water on the troubled oil?—*Atlanta Georgian.*

CHARGES of treachery made in connection with the election of a senator in Indiana indicate that political conditions in that State are rapidly becoming normal.—*Washington Post.*

WE wish they would postpone those funny little wars they are trying to get up in the Balkans and South America till our big show in the main tent concludes its performance.—*Washington Post.*

KANSAS democrats want Bryan to be a candidate again. Probably Kansas republicans do also, if the truth were known.—*Chicago News.*

GEOLOGISTS say that Italy is one of the newest portions of the earth's surface. That may be, but it's certainly no improvement.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THANKS to American generosity, a season of unprecedented building activity is about to be reported from Southern Italy.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THE President-elect, we believe, thoroughly understands that the Solid South frequently possums one way and votes another.—*Richmond Times-Despatch.*

IF the report be true that they have discovered the love germ in Bellevue Hospital, New York, will they be so good as to bring it to Washington and let it run loose till March 4?—*Washington Post.*

"RULES of the air" are to be formulated by the International Association of Aeronauts now in session. Doubtless the first will be that persons falling out of a balloon have the right of way.—*New York American.*

THE list of principal stockholders of American railroads, published in New York a few days ago, was chiefly interesting for the absence of the names of the widows and orphans who, as we have so often been assured, own those properties.—*Houston Chronicle.*

SEAMY SIDE OF EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

THE earthquake in Italy has been a curious touchstone of human passions—the worst as well as the best. It has even stirred up deep political animosities. Many papers tell us that some of the rescuers showed more anxiety to disentangle the buried money than the buried men from the appalling ruins, and the London *Standard* reports that many grumbled over the relief they received. We are assured by a well-known English novelist, traveler, and journalist, Mr. William Le Queux, in a recent letter to the London *Times*, that the officials appointed to distribute international contributions to Italian earthquake victims invariably pocket the largest part of them, "and that less than one-fifth ever reaches the victims. Deputies, employed by the Government, syndics, magistrates, and even the military officers have each to receive their share before the sufferers are reached."

This statement may have been partly true of previous earthquakes, as that in Calabria a few years ago, comments the *Tribuna* (Rome), but even so it is exaggerated, and "the conclusion arrived at with regard to the earthquake at Messina is false, utterly false." This opinion is confirmed by the *Minerva* (Rome) which gives the highest praise to the way in which the Government officials have done their work. Thus we are told:

"Whatever may be said in other like cases, we have the pleasure on this occasion of recording that the Government, and the Prime Minister especially, have done all that could be done under like conditions. They have sent war-ships, soldiers of every branch in the army, guards and carbineers, doctors, nurses, provisions, tents, and medicines to the seat of the disaster. Could they do more?"

The well-known English writer, Mr. William Patterson, who witnessed all the horrors of the scene and the distribution of relief, writes in *The Evening Standard* (London) that throughout the whole of his journey to Reggio he could "record no action of an official" which he "could not have thoroughly indorsed."

Perhaps the most curious incident in the catastrophe is the political effect which it has produced in Austria, to judge from the press of Vienna. The correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that the Austrian and Italian Relief Committees were so constantly at loggerheads that, as he sarcastically adds, the "Triple Alliance seemed to be endangered." This spirit of rivalry seems to be reflected even in the Vienna press, and the *Armee Zeitung* actually declares "the catastrophe has paralyzed an enemy; let us take advantage of it." In a tone of similar taste the *Sonn- und Montags Zeitung* of the same city exclaims:

BALLROOM OF THE FOREIGN CLUB AT NAPLES,
Transformed into an infirmary for the earthquake victims.

"We are giving them our money, we are sending them field-kitchens from our Life-Saving Corps. In this way we will show to Italy what sort of people we are. We are the true gentlemen."

A still more virulent reference to the foreign contributions appears in the *Muskete* (Vienna), an illustrated journal which favors the Army, whose officers contribute to it. An insinuation is made that the foreign contributions are used for other purposes than the relief of the earthquake sufferers, and that the earthquake is thus a blessing in disguise to the Italian exchequer. One of the most recent numbers of the *Muskete* represents the King of Italy pouring gold pieces from a cornucopia into receptacles grouped around him. Each of these is inscribed with a name—schools, armaments, victims of earthquake. The money runs in streams from the cornucopia. A small stream reaches the earthquake sufferers, the largest, the vase entitled armaments. Underneath is an address to nature, which runs as follows:

THE ITALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AT WORK AMONG THE RUINS OF MESSINA.

It is curious to note that the British field hospital at Catona with 150 beds has been handed over to the Italians as it was found that the ignorant Calabrian peasants refused to enter it, fearing that they would be taken to England. We have not heard of any who were afraid of being taken to America.

"You are beautiful, O Nature, but why, wretch, have you turned upside down one of the loveliest of your countries? My son [answers Nature], what you consider madness is the profoundest wisdom. It is, in fact, the exercise of the diplomatic art. How stupid you are! Do not grow angry at me, but look at the facts. You are not successful in your armaments, whether land or sea forces. I have come to succor the State. I have done the same thing before, but on that occasion the national exchequer was drawn upon. Now it is much better that foreigners should contribute."

This, it is retorted, comes with ill taste from a nation whose half-cooked and soggy relief rations added new miseries to the havoc wrought by nature.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE GUILLOTINE CAME BACK

THE unwillingness shown by both the President and the Prime Minister of France to enforce the death penalty, as noticed in these pages last week, has been overcome by the absolute necessity for checking homicide and crimes of violence in France. The records of criminal procedure in Paris and the provinces, published in the French press, exhibit a terrible increase in lawlessness, especially among the young. While the clerical papers have attributed this to the Separation and the secularization of the schools, such papers as the *Temps*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Figaro* find the chief cause to be the "morbid sentimentality" of the Government which has "feebly shrunk from necessary measures of social surgery."

GENTLENESS.
"Heavens! Alphonse, don't knife him too deep! Remember that Diebler is on deck again." —*Illustration* (Paris).

This view has practically won the day in France, and its acceptance by the authorities directs our attention to the last "Report of the Administration of Criminal Justice," from which we learn that the annual total of offenses of all sorts in France has increased by 55,000 units. The number of reported, but undetected, crimes have increased proportionally. It had reached 96,686 in 1901. This last report estimates the figure at 107,710. In Paris it has been necessary to double the number of judges of the assize courts, and to appoint four additional investigating magistrates. Of the character of these violations of the law we read in the report:

"It is especially violent crime that has increased. While there were 163 murders recorded in 1901, the number last reported for the year is 274. We have to record 168 cases of assassination or premeditated murder for the year last past. The number in 1901 was 150. Violent assaults resulting in death have risen within the same period from 145 to 171, and parricides from 9 to 12. If to the cases brought into court we add those abandoned for lack of sufficient evidence against the accused, we reach a total of 1,075 crimes of this sort against 775 in 1901—equivalent to an increase of more than 35 per cent."

The condition of France as judged from these figures assumes a darker tinge when we come to consider the ages of the criminals. Thus we read:

"Out of the 274 murders for the last recorded year, 65 were the work of minors between 16 and 21 years of age. The same class of offenders were guilty of 35 out of the 168 assassinations or premeditated murders committed, of 26 out of 171 fatal assaults. The total French population of both sexes over 21 is 24,406,244, and that of minors between the ages of 16 and 21 is 3,248,598, so that the percentage of juvenile criminality is higher than that of the adults. In 1830 there were 6,979 offenses against common law committed by minors. The last recorded estimate is 31,441, or an increase of 450 per cent. in 75 years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HARD SLEDDING IN GERMANY

THE German Government has reached a financial crisis which in a business house would almost call for a receivership or a petition in bankruptcy. According to an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, many industries have come to a standstill and many banks have failed during the past year, while thousands are out of work. There have been large failures in the various trades—building, textile, pottery, and the chemical industry. The great potash (kali) industry has been heavily overcapitalized. There has been a serious depression in the prices, profits, and dividends of various kali companies. Retaliatory tariffs have increased the duty on iron and hampered the exports of cutlery and steel goods. Thus, observes this paper:

"The year 1908 ends, as was to be expected, in wide-spread unemployment. While in the eastern States of America unemployment was rife during October; while in England among the trade-unions one in ten men was unemployed, in Germany the terrible condition has been reached where there are nearly two men for every vacant position. The months of November and December have made the outlook still more gloomy."

Some interesting particulars of German financial conditions are given in an article contributed to the London *Daily Mail* by Dr. Handl, editor of the most important of Germany's economic organs, the *Berliner Monatskurse*. "Rarely, if ever," declares this high authority, "has there prevailed in Germany so profound and general a state of suspense with regard to financial and economic conditions as exists to-day." The deliberations of the Reichstag "are dominated by one issue—the issue of finance." Almost everything is being taxed, and a new tax on electrical industries is now proposed. Even the Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer is said to be growing disheartened, and the Kaiser is thinking of selling several of his many castles. To quote the words of Mr. Handl:

THE REAL FOLS OF THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.
Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

"Is it not, however, significant enough that Herr von Sydow, who has only just become Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer,

is already said to be tired of his duties and to have threatened resignation? Such rumors have been promptly denied, and they may be false, but they serve to show how confused and apprehensive is the state of the public mind with regard to finance, and how uncertain is the future.

"To this state of uncertainty another factor must be added.

"Public confidence in the wisdom of official financial proposals has been severely shaken by the complete failure of the so-called smaller imperial finance-reform measures which were inaugurated only two years ago, and of which the principal clauses are now to be abolished. And yet who can doubt but that it would be of the very greatest importance to the country, and especially for industrial and commercial interests, to know exactly and at once how the new scheme of taxation will look when it passes into law?

"Let me quote only one instance—the tax on artificial light and its appliances—to show how deeply interested large branches of industry must be in the coming legislation."

Details of the existing difficulties are stated by the London *Economist*, which says that already the Imperial Budget subsists on borrowed money. The new taxation will not cover the Prussian deficit, and the writer justifies Prince von Buelow's counsel of frugality, altho the Socialists answer it by pointing to "naval extravagance." To quote this authority:

"A few illustrations may here be cited of the difficulties in Imperial and State finance. The Imperial Budget is only balanced by a loan of £10,154,000; and without the proposed new taxation the deficits for the next five years would be some £20,000,000 annually. The Prussian Budget a few years ago showed large surpluses; now there is a deficit which will not be wholly covered by the £8,250,000 of new taxes proposed by the Prussian Government; and the Finance Minister has declined to contemplate the burden which would be entailed by the refusal of the Reichstag to wipe out the outstanding matricular contributions in 1909. If this relief is not forthcoming, Bavaria will have to increase taxation by £1,000,000 a year. Würtemberg shows a heavy deficit, mainly due to education and the rise in official salaries. The smaller and poorer States, of whose domestic affairs we seldom hear anything, must be suffering even more severely; it is on some of these that the crisis in the kali industry comes heaviest, and it seems very doubtful if the strain will be relaxed. . . . . .

"Under these circumstances, it is hardly surprizing that Prince Buelow should have recommended retrenchment and a return to the old Prussian habits of economy, both in private life and in the public service. The full report of his speech shows that he advocated administrative economies in both Army and Navy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STILL "GOVERNING BY EXECUTION"

SINCE Count Tolstoy issued his vehement protest against "government by execution" in "reformed Russia," declaring that he could not, be the cost what it might, remain a silent observer of the horrible scenes of torture and hangings by the dozen and score which the "constitutional" cabinet permitted and even demanded of the local governors and military tribunals—since that terrific indictment was penned, many months have passed, yet no improvement has been witnessed in Russia. Tho the Revolution is but a memory and the third Douma is tractable and pliant, the Government is still, in the words of the Premier, "liquidating" the upheaval of 1895–96. It refuses to regard the country as pacified, and to let bygones be bygones. Its attitude is arousing bitter resentment in the opposition press, which, however, is forced to be mild in its tone. The *Riech* (St. Petersburg) and the *Rousskya Viedomosti* (Moscow), leading "Leftist" organs, have been carrying on a propaganda for the abolition of capital punishment in political cases.

Their figures show that in 1908 1,957 persons were sentenced to death by courts-martial and other tribunals. Of these, 782 were actually executed. In December the executions rose to the maximum—119. In one trial 32 men—chiefly laborers—were sentenced to death for crimes committed three years ago; most of the men had been at large and had not expected even an indictment. This case excited indignation all over Russia, and was stormily discust in the Douma as a national disgrace. A resolution condemning the wholesale executions was, however, rejected by the majority of that assembly.

In commenting on the Douma's action the *Golos Prandi*, a liberal paper (St. Petersburg), says:

"As long as we were without a dominant political party the responsibility for the executions lay with the Government. But now it has been shifted to the allies of the Govermennt, the Octoberists. The vague but unquestioned sentiment of the country in opposition to these horrors can not fail to affect the standing of this party."

The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) declares:

"Having condemned the terror of the revolutionary Left, the Douma was morally bound to protest just as strongly against the legal terror of the special tribunals. The Octoberists should have

MR. ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA.

THE GIRAFFE.—"Say, who's that zebra-busting?"
THE ELEPHANT.—"Guess it's Teddy. Why don't he stick to bears, anyway." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

KEIR HARDIE (in the box).—"Close the lid, Teddy, I may as well retire." (In a recent speech, President Roosevelt declared that "the successful administration of the Indian Empire by the English has been one of the most notable and most admirable achievements of the white race during the past two centuries.")—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

LIVES OF THE HUNTED.

served notice on the Government that the time has come to abolish the drum-head courts and the martial laws. The chasm between the nation and the third Douma has grown wider and deeper, and is no longer to be bridged over."

The *Riech* says that the death sentences have caused many suicides and that the limits of human endurance have been passed in Russia. Is the Government so weak, it asks, that even now it fears to rely on the ordinary law and to put an end to savage reprisals? Where is the promised reform era that was to follow the suppression of the revolutionary warfare?

More conservative writers, while arguing that even France has had to restore capital punishment, advise the Government to exercise moderation and clemency, to curb the zeal and violence of the military governors and the prosecutors. The radicals, they say, are again seeking to inflame the people and to provoke riots and disorders, and it is good policy to show that the Government can maintain order and do its work in conjunction with a reasonable Douma without the aid of executioners. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that the radicals in the Douma are more interested in discrediting the majority and the cabinet than in saving life, but agrees that the rate of weekly and monthly executions is appalling and that the abolition of capital punishment in Russia is a "sacred cause" in which all parties ought to work together for the sake of Russia's reputation and place among civilized nations.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING OF THE SLAV

THE tremendous potency and still more tremendous possibilities of the Slavonian element in European nationalities have been recently brought sharply to the world's notice by the revolt of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and the mutterings of Servia and of Montenegro, behind all three of which stands the vast Empire of Russia. The Slavs are beginning to feel their strength and to assert themselves, declares Mr. W. T. Stead in *The Contemporary Review* (London). Recent incidents in the Balkan Peninsula, the action of Francis Joseph, and the support which he has received from William II. of Germany, have profoundly stirred the racial sentiments of the Slavs from the banks of the Volga to the huts of Cettinge. The points made by Mr. Stead are, that the Slav is prolific and rapidly increasing in population, and is united rather by a racial than a territorial tie. Hence the Slavic race is really one of the most formidable factors in European politics. The Germans, or Teutons, as represented by such sovereigns as Francis Joseph and William of Germany, do not seem to understand this. The Slavs have been a subjugated race. They are now asserting themselves, avers Mr. Stead. To quote his words:

"Of all the great races of Europe the Slavs have received the fewest favors from the fates. Providence has been to them a cruel stepmother. They have been cradled in adversity and reared in the midst of misfortunes which might well have broken their spirit. From century to century they have been the prey of conquerors, European and Asiatic. When, as in Russia, they were able to assert their independence of Tatar and Turk, they could only do so by submitting to an autocrat whose yoke was seldom easy and whose burden was never light. But for this Cinderella of Europe the light is rising in the darkness, and there are not lacking signs that in the future the despised kitchen-maid may yet be the belle of the ball."

The principal advantage which the Slavs have over the nations of Western Europe is their numerical superiority, with its ever increasing volume. Mr. Stead tells us:

"The factor that governs the ultimate issue of the clash of national forces is not the statecraft of sovereigns, but the birth-rate of their peoples. If, dismissing all prejudices, political or religious, we concentrate our attention on the birth-rate, we see at a glance that the future belongs to the Slavs. In the West, population tends to a standstill. In France it is even beginning to decrease. But the Slavonic peoples continue to increase and multiply and replenish the earth. Consequently, Slavonia grows ever more and more, and its growth renders the existing system as useless as pack-thread round the limbs of a giant."

Mr. Stead is evidently inspired by his knowledge of political conditions in this country in predicting the formation of a Slavic Confederacy which is to extend from Montenegro to the Ural Mountains. The idea of one race being dominated by another race is a monstrosity, as J. S. Mill long since pointed out. To quote further from the article in *The Contemporary*:

"The day of cast-iron empires is fast drawing to a close. The new century begins the era of decentralization and federation. In one form or another the whole vast stretch of country from Petersburg to Prague and from Prague to Adrianople will be covered by a federation or federations of free self-governing States as peaceful as the Swiss cantons, in which the Slavs, by the sheer force of numbers, will of necessity be in the ascendant. Nor will it be surprizing if the despairing effort of the German to stem the tide of destiny in Posen should lead to the addition of the German Polish lands to the federation of the future."

The Slavs, however, like the Irish, are too much inclined to internal dissension and domestic treason to rise to a concerted struggle for independence and supremacy, until they have passed through a stern ordeal of political education. But the future is theirs, announces this writer:

"The chief danger, almost the only serious danger, that threatens to retard the inevitable triumph, is the fatal tendency to anarchy that has ever been the bane of the Slavonian peoples. It was this that ruined Poland. It may postpone indefinitely the coming of the Slav into his kingdom. If we had the tongues of men and of angels we would cry aloud in the ears of all the Slavonian peoples: 'In unity is your strength. United you can conquer all your foes. Disunited you will remain the despised and impotent thralls of your neighbors. Peace! Peace among yourselves! Patience and Unity, by those watchwords you will conquer.'"

TURKISH POLITICAL PARTIES

THE assembling of a Turkish House of Commons or Deputies has aroused the attention of European publicists to the parties into which its members will naturally crystallize. As was to be expected, the Turkish legislators divide into two main parties, which are classed according to the degree of radicalism which characterizes their revolt from a Mohammedan absolutism. We learn from a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) that while party legislation is still in a merely inchoate condition, it is plainly discernible that of the two principal groups at Constantinople, the party of Union and Progress is the only one as yet completely and practically organized. Granting that Turkey is now a constitutional monarchy, this party would represent the Tories of the Hanoverian period and the Conservatives of Lord Salisbury's days. The writer observes of this party:

"It now has gained a pretty large parliamentary majority, having in its ranks 150 out of the 220 Deputies of the Assembly. Nor is its ascendency impaired by the fact that alongside of it stands another group of reformists, under the moral direction of Prince Sabah ed-dine, who style themselves Union Liberals. This group is less advanced and less clear in its ideas of reform than the party of Union and Progress. Among the Union Liberals are found the Grand-Vizier Kiamil Pacha, and the ex-Minister of the Interior, Hakki Bey, now Minister of Justice. In opposition to these two parties, which eventually may coalesce, stands the Young Turk party, which is radical and more clearly Ottoman in sentiment, and constitutes the extreme Left, tho party spirit has not yet developed to the stage of violent rivalry with the party of the Union and Progress. In fact, the divisions of these parties have not yet become so decisive as to admit of describing the situation clearly in regard to coming political problems."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TWO "BAD ANGELS"

ONE view of the Poe centenary, probably unique, is that which treats it as an occasion for exorcising "the bad angels who, in the guise of good men, make havoc of highest powers." This is to be found in an editorial in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), and the men referred to are Mr. Allan, of Richmond, who adopted Poe; and Griswold, his "friend" and biographer. "Enough has not been said of the selfishness of the man who used the brilliancy of an inspired boy to gratify himself and give vogue and value to his entertainments, recklessly evoking in the lad all habits and tastes requiring money, and then hastily, harshly, cutting the collegian adrift to find harborage among waifs and strays of literature." That, asserts this journal, "was one bad angel who bore, and rightly, a fine name in the world into which Edgar was truly born, out of which young Poe was cruelly cast." Of the other we read:

"But if the uncle who marooned the young voyager was one bad angel, there was yet another corsair that captured the castaway and strove to coin his rare gifts into publishers' fame and printers' profits. There is no shadow of doubt that Griswold had the merit of goodness and good principles. We have long since ceased to call him a liar and a thief. Poe had reason, as well as occasion often, for giving him both titles. Yet Poe also could say that Griswold was his friend. And he was, selfishly so, just as Allan had been, a friend that traded on the brilliancy and yet evoked the dangerous elements in the spirit he cherished for personal advantage and gratification. Yes, the connection of two such men was impossible, and we could forgive Griswold if he had not, from vanity and a desire to excuse his disastrous association and gain credit for ideal but not real philanthropy, crowned his selfish impatience, injustice, jealousy, and spite, by publishing a book that has immortalized himself just as Satan lives in all memorials of Paradise.

"What nearly all his eulogists call Poe's infirmity, eccentricity, double-nature, can be seen and dismissed with a swift sentence of condemnation on the two men who stand preeminently as his sponsors, to whom so much of the 'disaster' of Poe's life is directly traced, through whom the disastrous spiritual evolution came naturally about. We are sorry to see this reign of the bad angels overlooked in such an elaborate criticism as that of Hamilton Mabie. It savors too much of patronizing pharisaism to talk easily of Poe's sins as the cause, and his sorrows as the penalty of his sins. Oh, this is cheap morality and a false philosophy of life! A man of pure genius, an all-soul flame has a hard time in this world at its very best. When you think what New York was when Poe glided through it; it was Israfel in Vanity Fair. Think of Poe dashing out of Griswold's office and butting up against such editors as Greeley and Bennett or Coleman! Think of him trying to be his own publisher, with the venomous rivalry of Griswold and the strenuous rivalry of the robust men that fought their way through the muck and the murk of the rising but terribly ridden and misguided community! If you say it was Poe's sin that made it necessary to toil in Fordham and then plod, often afoot, to Printing House Square to get the poor pay that fed his suffering wife, you are false to him and to his environment. For Poe, after Allan had spoiled his habits and Griswold had roused his intemperate pride, there was no resource but this solitary starvation."

YOUTHFUL RELIGIOUS DECISIONS.—Because a boy or girl during the period of adolescence knows nothing of "the great historic, critical, and philosophic controversies," it is a folly, says the Chicago *Interior*, to say he or she is "incompetent to make a choice between religion and irreligion." "One does not need to be a Burbank to know a Delaware grape from a frost-grape, or a wild 'crab' from a Northern Spy." Reasoning by analogy for the case it has to prove, this journal points out, that when a bank with a hundred millions of capital and deposits loaned out looks for a president, they find a man who as a boy had a "natural bent for finance" and who "was a messenger at twelve and a bookkeeper at fifteen." The case of adolescent decisions is further dealt with as follows:

"Young men who are to make anything of their life-work ordinarily have chosen their vocations long before they have bought a razor. Now and then, at rare intervals, a Putnam leaves his plow to become a successful commander in the field, but the men who led the Federal Army of two million to its final conquests in the great Civil War were men who chose to be soldiers before they had discarded their roundabouts. The average age at which a lad joins the church is perhaps sixteen, but before he has decided to take that step he has in all probability decided every other question of vital bearing upon his future career unless we except marriage, and often he has settled that also.

"If it is true that 'very few men over forty are converted,' it is equally true that very few men over forty change their business calling or revolutionize their social relations. The man can not flit from tree to tree. He is, once planted, bedded in the soil not only by one central taproot but by a thousand rootlets, each in itself insignificant perhaps, but all together able to resist a cyclone. The Bible tells us, and we can well believe it, that Esau lived to realize what a fool he had made of himself when he 'sold his birthright for a mess of pottage,' but he never found a time when he could break away from the life into which he had thrown himself in his wayward youth."

FOR AN UNMARRIED CLERGY

LAST week we published the protest of a clergyman against the pressure brought to bear upon young ministers to induce them to marry. This writer, tho anonymous, seemed to represent the more evangelical denominations. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), speaking for the Episcopal denomination, declares that there is in the ministry "a larger proportion of married clergy than the needs of the Church require." From this there seems to follow the conclusion that "what the Church needs is a greater number of clergy who are willing to remain unmarried, probably for their lifetimes." The writer comes down to even more definite statement than this and affirms that "when American churchmen become broad enough to study Church history in its true significance, they can not fail to discover that the real need of the Church to-day is for three thousand monks and six thousand sisters to supplement the work of the married clergy." On the question of married or unmarried clergy we read:

"The question of the marriage of the clergy has been treated too largely from wrong standpoints. It is, with us, largely an economic problem; but some help may, notwithstanding, be derived from the experience of the Church in other lands. Because Rome desires only a celibate priesthood it does not follow that we should desire only a married priesthood. It is because we have an overpreponderance of the latter that most of our present troubles with the supply and the support of the ministry have come about. We believe the married clergy will be among the first to recognize this. The Greek Church treats the matter better than do either Romans or Anglicans. A married (secular) clergy and an unmarried (monastic) clergy divide the work between them; and marriage is not permitted after ordination to the priesthood. That is to say, a candidate must settle his domestic affairs before he is ordained, and determine in advance which branch of the ministry he is to enter. It may be the enunciation of a 'counsel of perfection' to suggest that this latter limitation be introduced among us, altho modern Anglicans appear to present the only instance in the history of the Catholic Church in which priests are permitted to marry after ordination, and we suspect that ultimately the Anglican churches will come to this position. An unmarried priest, not a member of a religious order, works, among us, with a severe handicap. Where he would be the spiritual guide and father to his flock, he is, to the unmarried women, only a possible suitor. The contingency of his possible marriage must limit his spiritual influence in many ways. His handicap does not end until he is married, or profest in a religious order. But apart from that—and we do not question the right of national churches to modify disciplinary

canons—the Greek example of perhaps half the clergy remaining unmarried illustrates to us what would probably be the true solution of our own present difficulties. *This Church normally requires at least as many unmarried as married priests.*"

WORLD-WIDE REVIVAL

AFTER finishing the Boston campaign that is now in progress the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman is to start on a journey of world-wide evangelism. The method by which they will work is called the "simultaneous revival" which was first put into operation in Pittsburg six years ago and continued in many large cities of the United States and Canada. The campaign now on in Boston is said to employ one hundred evangelists and pastors in assisting Dr. Chapman. Each district has a special soloist and choir, and Mr. Alexander is said to have an unusual number of voices in his central choir. Nearly all the churches of Boston are actively helping. *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) has this statement:

THE TWO DISCIPLES AT EMMAUS.

This painting by Henry O. Tanner, son of a bishop of the African Methodist Church, is owned by the French Government and belongs in the Luxembourg collection. Mr. Tanner, who is of the African race, is thus honored with Sargent and Whistler.

"The fight is on. After weeks of agitation and provision, the Church forces of Boston have united with the Chapman-Alexander corps in an attack upon the city's indifferent and unchurched. Two dozen outposts and a central base of operations describe the scope of the battle area; and among the twenty-five division leaders are eleven Congregationalists. The first meetings were held on the evening of January 26 in these outlying groups, and the following noon, Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander began the central meetings with a monster mass-meeting in Tremont Temple. Up to the time of going to press, the interest aroused by the simultaneous method has shown no signs of flagging. The attendance appears to be gradually increasing, showing in the districts from 600 to 1,200 at the evening services, and at the Tremont Temple meetings overflowing congregations."

The New York *Evening Post* gives the following statement of the contemplated revival journey to begin March 24:

"The itinerary includes Australia, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Europe. In the party will be Charles M. Alexander, the singing evangelist, who toured the world with the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey; Mrs. Alexander, Robert Harkness, composer of Gospel hymns, and Mr. and Mrs. William Asher, the 'saloon evangelists.' The latter will take with them the little organ which was presented to them by the saloon men of Minneapolis. It is a small hand affair, which they can carry through the streets. The Rev. Dr. Ford C. Ottman, an evangelist, will also be a member of the party.

"Various missionary boards will be represented in this movement, but particularly those of the Presbyterian Church, as Dr. Chapman is national corresponding secretary of the evangelistic committee of the Presbyterian Church. The work, however, is non-sectarian in character.

"In the old-fashioned revival in the days of Moody and Sankey, people gathered in one big central hall to hear the gospel, and from 8,000 to 10,000 people were attracted to the services. This simultaneous campaign, however, is on a much vaster scale. Each city visited will be divided into sections, with an evangelist or helper for each section. All the churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, and other Christian organizations will prepare months ahead for the evangelists and work with them when they arrive. Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander will, of course, conduct the great central meeting in the city hall or auditorium in each place, but other evangelists and pastors will hold similar services at the same hour. In the saloons, or in jails or penitentiaries, Mr. and Mrs. Asher will hold services.

"The campaign will not only be an impetus to Christian churches in the Orient, but will extend the gospel to hundreds of thousands who have never heard the Word. In Hongkong alone more young men pass in and out than in any port on the globe, and to most of them the Christian religion probably will be a new topic."

BIBLICAL ART OF AN AFRO-AMERICAN

THERE is a kind of realism in Mr. Henry O. Tanner's religious pictures that is thought to place him in a class almost by himself among the moderns. His work differs from the archeological reconstructions of Tissot, as Mr. Cortissoz points out in the New York *Tribune*, and also from those moderns who have "sought to interpret the Scriptures in paintings based largely on the aspect of life at the present time." Such painters as von Uhde, who have "placed the Savior among modern peasants," or Beraud, who has "introduced him into a company of fashionable Parisians," leave the "impression of somehow forcing the note, of building up their scenes in a fictitious manner." Mr. Tanner, on the other hand, exhibits "an artless simplicity." He seems able, we are told, "to project himself back into the past and to paint religious subjects realistically," making his "appeal on broad human grounds, painting his sacred figures simply as men and women moving against their natural background." The writer adds:

"He does this, too, without offering any violence to the high associations of his material. There is no want of dignity in his work. He states the truth in a large if not precisely noble manner. Looking at his pictures, you feel that thus indeed may this or that Biblical episode have occurred, made impressive by the nature of the action involved and illuminated by no supernatural rays, but just the familiar light of Palestine. Rarely, in anything that he has done, is there a hint of shrewd stage management."

Much attention has been attracted to Mr. Tanner's work by a recent exhibition held in New York at the beginning of a visit to his native country. In *The Westminster* (Philadelphia) the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell writes an appreciation of this exhibition, which contained not only pictures of Biblical subjects, but records of the artist's sojourn in the Holy Land. "The scenes of sacred

history seem to have made such a deep impression," this writer observes, "that for a time the events themselves occupied a secondary place in Mr. Tanner's interest." "It was as if Mr. Tanner had walked abroad at night, over the hills around Jerusalem, and dreamed of the events of long ago, and put his dreams on canvas." The picture called "Christ and Nicodemus" is instanced as showing the beginning of Mr. Tanner's "escape from the fascination of the land." Mr. Mitchell goes on to describe it:

"The scene is on a housetop; Jerusalem, painted on the spot, is the immediate background; but the environment no longer dominates. The human, the religious interest, has achieved independence at last. There are only two figures in the picture. Nicodemus is the aged scholar, bent, gray, timid, inquiring, open to new light and yet so deeply convinced of human fallibility that he fears to follow what seems to be the light. The combination of the earnestness of a profoundly religious temperament and the sensitiveness and hesitancy of the man of culture were perhaps never more perfectly exprest than in the very pose of Nicodemus. Jesus sits on the battlement, facing Nicodemus and the spectator, talking earnestly. He is the mystic, the enthusiast, the dreamer, speaking to the deep central heart of the man. His brow is high, nose long, beard so heavy and dark that it hides entirely the mouth and chin—a unique type of Christ—but his eyes are the most noticeable element in his face. They are deep, and yet they fairly burn. The effect is that of a pair of search-lights. You feel, as you study them, that he is looking Nicodemus through and through, and yet he sees beyond Nicodemus into the infinite. In those eyes Mr. Tanner has painted the Christ 'who needed not that any testify of man, for he himself knew what was in man.' I almost feared, as I stood before the picture, that he might look my way.

"Mr. Tanner remarked to me that his conception of Christ had changed somewhat in the five years between the 'Christ and Nicodemus' and the 'Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet,' owned and loaned by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker. 'It has become,' he said, 'much less materialistic.'

"But whatever one may think or feel about Mr. Tanner's conception of Christ, no one can dispute the intense dramatic power of the picture. It seems to me to be superior, in this respect, to anything else Mr. Tanner has ever painted. Six of the disciples sit in a row, back to the wall, facing the on-looker. Christ kneels before them, with the foot of the second in the basin, and the towel in one hand, as he glances up from his work to say something to the fourth. A lamp, held just back of Christ, throws a bright light on the faces of the disciples, and shows the Master in silhouette. One can only wonder how the disciple Christ is addressing ever got in among the apostles. He sits there impassive as a graven image, his coarse hands clasped over his stomach, almost leering at Jesus out of the corner of his eye. He is the 'practical man'; that stands out all over him, in every line of form and figure; and, sitting face to face with Christ, he sees no beauty in him that he should desire or admire him. You feel that when his turn comes he will let Christ wash his feet and laugh at him for doing so.

"This disciple in Mr. Tanner's picture is almost a caricature, but the caricature would represent a distinctive modern type. There is a man in our modern civilization—he may be a church-member—who bows to the name but has no sympathy with the moral ideals of Christ. He regards the Sermon on the Mount as thoroughly 'unpractical.' He says that 'business is business, and business and religion have nothing in common,' and, after going to church on Sunday, robs the widow and orphan on Monday, bribes legislators on Tuesday, and so on through the week, without the slightest compunction of conscience. I strongly suspect that somehow Mr. Tanner got hold of this man and persuaded him to sit as the model for that fourth disciple."

Mr. Tanner's largest canvas, "Behold the Bridegroom Cometh," is thus described by Mr. Oscar L. Joseph in *The Christian Herald* (New York):

"It is ten feet high by fifteen feet long, and the masses of light and shade are admirably arranged. The background is spacious, picturesque, and suggestive of the festal occasion. The crier is vociferously heralding the approach of the nuptial procession, whose presence is made known by the light in the distance. The virgins are in the foreground. Their faces are a study in expression and character. Gaiety and sadness, delight and despair, expectation and disappointment are shown in contrast in the countenances, and demeanor of the wise and the foolish. A spirit of sympathy is shown by two of the fortunate ones for the fate of their sisters in dismay. One in the group on the right is holding out her lamp, so that it may help the flickering light of her companion in distress. On the left is another on her knees; her well-trimmed lamp is beside her, while she is trying to help her distracted sister who is seated, even at the risk of missing the festivity herself. The artist has caught the spirit of the parable, and his painting is a strong sermon."

BEHOLD, THE BRIDEGROOM COMETH.

From a painting by Henry O. Tanner.

The faces of the virgins are "a study in expression and character." "The artist has caught the spirit of the parable and his painting is a strong sermon."

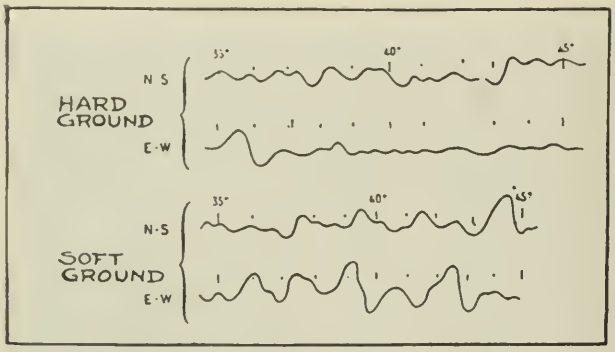
The same writer gives the following sketch of the painter's career:

"Henry Ossawa Tanner is a native American, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in 1859. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins. For three years he taught art at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga. He showed such great talent that a few friends encouraged him to go abroad. With their financial assistance he went to Paris, and soon distinguished himself as a pupil of Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant. From 1896, when his paintings received honorable mention in the French Salons, up to the time that the French Government purchased two of his paintings for the Luxembourg, his career has been a series of successes. He has won medals at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the Pan-American Exposition of 1901; also the Walter Lippincott Prize, Philadelphia, in 1900, and the Harris Prize of Chicago. His paintings enrich the Wilstach Collection, Philadelphia; the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg; the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Chicago Art Institute. He has settled in Paris for professional purposes, and is there held in the highest honor by his fellow craftsmen and the art-loving public. His two paintings which have been purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg collection are entitled 'The Resurrection of Lazarus' and 'The Two Disciples.' Here he is found in the company of distinguished American artists, among them Whistler and Sargent."

HOW TO BUILD IN EARTHQUAKE ZONES

THE proper method of construction and the best materials to resist earthquake shocks have been subjects of discussion for many years, and the recent great earthquake season through which we have been passing, and which counts among its victims San Francisco, Valparaiso, Jamaica, and the Italian cities, emphasizes the value of a correct solution of the problem. An article contributed to *L'Illustration* (Paris, January 9) sets forth the present state of knowledge on the subject. Its author, Mr. F. Honoré, says:

"To determine the best conditions of resistance to earth movements, it is indispensable to know well the forms and phases of these movements. The greater degree of perfection of seismographs has enabled us to register mathematically the slightest



PORTIONS OF EARTHQUAKE CURVES OBTAINED IN HARD AND SOFT GROUND AT TOKYO, MAY 3, 1884.

shocks; the various effects of the cataclysms have been demonstrated and analyzed with rigorous methods; finally, the Japanese have invented a 'shock-table,' that is, an apparatus supporting a masonry model of great size, which they cause to sustain shocks of variable intensity and speed. Thanks to thousands of observations, and also to the experimental verification of data furnished by calculation, we are at last beginning to obtain a few principles of security which we shall now examine briefly. . . . . .

"The question first presents itself, how, in a region exposed by its geographical situation, to shocks of earthquake, shall we choose the least dangerous sites? Observation teaches that, other things being equal, soft and non-coherent soils are more dangerous than compact and strong ground, altho certain particular cases have given reason to affirm the contrary.

"The curves shown herewith, obtained in Tokyo on May 3, 1884, show the unequal violence of oscillations imprest on different kinds of ground. Along this line the official investigation of the San-Francisco disaster has brought out the considerable influence of the site on the damage done, and the commission has given the following scale, in the order of increasing danger:

"1. Bedrock, on the slope of a hill.

"2. Valleys between the spurs of hills, filled little by little with the natural débris of the slopes.

"3. Dunes.

"4. Artificial ground made by filling in.

"In short, buildings should be erected only on solid ground. The direction of the streets in relation to the most frequent course of earthquake waves is also of great importance, as has been shown in California.

"But it can not be said that in general cities should be built on hills rather than on plains; everything depends on circumstances of direction, etc., and on topographic or geologic peculiarities, forming a complex whole. Altho plains are generally more shaken than mountains, it is because they are oftener of soft ground."

Taking up the question of the structure of buildings, the writer notes that two systems prevail: supple and light constructions, more or less elastic, which have been recommended from the most ancient times; and solid and compact edifices whose methods of construction earthquake experts have not yet finished studying. Of these he says:

"The traditional house of the Japanese artizan resists earthquake shocks less than is generally believed. It is often displaced, overturned, more or less deformed or dislocated. Its great lightness and simplicity make its loss, of course, as small and as tolerable as possible for its owner, but this kind of architecture serves only for the dwellings of the very poor.

"After a long study, the Japanese committee has worked out types of wooden construction, of which we show a model herewith. . . . It has been attempted to secure great cohesion and mutual strengthening of elements, so as to obtain the greatest resistance to deformation, with the aid of the natural elasticity of wood. . . . . .

"Let us now examine buildings made of heavy materials. A wall is destroyed in two distinct ways: by cracking or by overturning, according as the shock reaches it at its side or at its foot. . . . We may guard against both by giving walls the greatest possible cohesive strength. Here we must consider two elements —profile and materials.

"According to the calculations of Omori . . . we should give to walls a parabolic outline, which gives them equal resistance to overturning at all heights. A small observatory at Tokyo, built on this principle, has resisted well, and many Japanese bridges are built on parabolic piles; but this style is not generally adaptable. . . . . .

"Pounal asserts that the Roman monuments owe, in great part, their preservation, after centuries of earthquake, to the fact that their foundations are on solid rock. Japanese experiments confirm this, for it has been noted that the seismic movement is notably greater at the surface of the ground than at the bottom of wells 10 to 25 feet deep. It is therefore proposed to make deep and solid foundations and to remove the adjacent earth so that it can not transmit vibration to the wall.

"As for materials, cut stone is dangerous; . . . the Japanese experts recommend channeled brick fitting into each other; but the difference in density and weight between the bricks and the mortar tends to break them up under shock. Metallic bands are objectionable for the same reason."

What then shall be used? The answer, according to Mr. Honoré, is—reenforced concrete. He notes that as long ago as 1877 a French engineer, Lecasse, announced that the ideal building in an earthquake country should be monolithic—rigid and heavier at base than at top altho not devoid of elasticity. Reenforced concrete fulfils these conditions exactly and recent earthquakes, especially in San Francisco, have confirmed Lecasse's opinion."

JAPANESE OBSERVATORY WITH PARABOLIC WALLS AND FREE ROOF.

MODEL OF COTTAGE RECOMMENDED BY JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE COMMITTEE.

WATER-PURIFICATION BY OZONE

ALTHO widely known in Europe, the purification of water by ozone has made little headway in this country, on account of the cost of operation. This obstacle has now been largely removed by improvements in the machinery. Mr. S. H. Hart tells in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, January 9) of a small plant installed in the town of Lindsay, Ontario, where 1,500,000 gallons a day are purified at an initial cost of $7,000, with the expenditure of not more than ten horse-power. The ozone, as is customary in all processes of this kind, is produced by the action of a high-tension electric discharge on the oxygen of the air, but the air is handled and comprest to deprive it partially of its moisture entirely by the action of the flowing water itself. The compression takes place in an underground chamber into which the air is forced by the aspirating action of the rushing current, and it is then sent through the ozonizers under pressure and forced into the water to do its work of oxidizing impurities and killing harmful germs. Says Mr. Hart:

THE PURIFYING-PLANT AT LINDSAY, ONT.
The first municipal ozone-purification plant on this continent. It purifies 1,500,000 gallons of water daily at a cost of 51 cents a million.

"This development is of especial interest to small electric-power plants, since it offers a new field for development and consumption of power in small units in many of the large cities in conjunction with the water-works system. Practically no water-works is too small to install such a plant, and, while the current consumption is small, it is, as a general thing, absolutely continuous and would naturally be obtained from the lighting service of the town in preference to the installation of an individual plant for this purpose. Its development in this country, however, is only in its inception, but the general use of ozone for a number of purifying purposes has received a tremendous impetus by virtue of this development and practical application."

The process is described in more detail in another article as follows:

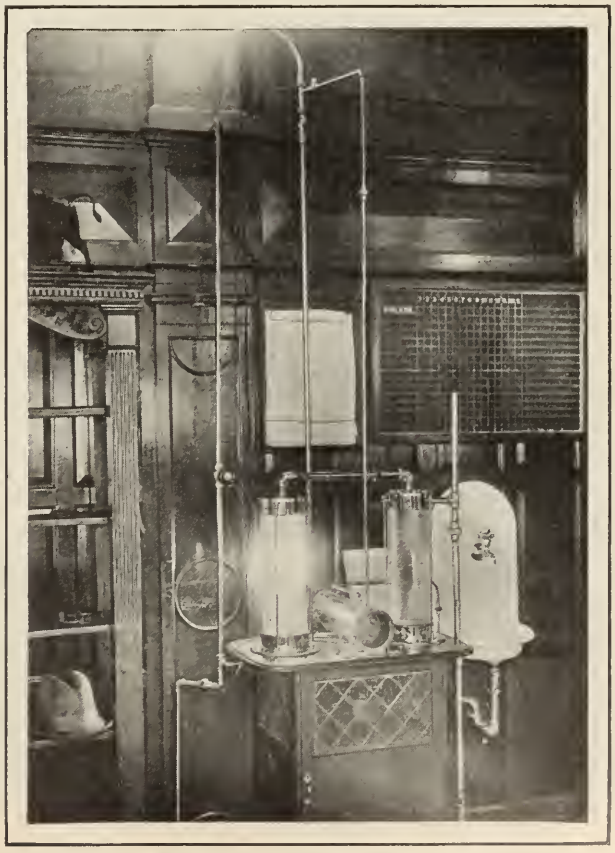
"In the apparatus shown in the illustration, direct or alternating current (usually of 110 volts) is taken from the ordinary electric-light circuit and by a transformer is stept up to about 8,000 volts. This high voltage produces in the ozonizer, a box containing alternate plates of aluminum and micanite, a silent electric discharge, converting the ordinary atmospheric air drawn through the ozonizer into ozone.

"The water to be treated flows, under its own pressure, from the city mains through the pipe to its highest point, and in descending the water draws the ozone, by means of an aspirator, from the ozonizer, the water and ozone thoroughly commingling. This action is constant during the progress of the water in its downward descent into the glass sterilizer where the ozone ascends in millions of minute bubbles, coming into intimate contact with every particle of the water and completely destroys all the disease-producing bacteria contained in the water. The ozonized water then finds an outlet at the top of the sterilizer and may be conducted into any suitable storage-receptacle for future use.

"The reason for this destruction of the bacteria by the ozone is very simple. Chemical analysis of the bodies of bacteria show that they are made up of about 84 per cent. of water and 16 per cent. of solids. Of these solids more than half is made up of carbon. The strong affinity of oxygen for carbon is well known. Ozone, being a concentrated form of oxygen, has an even greater affinity for carbon; and the moment a bacillus comes in contact with a bubble of ozonized air the carbon of its body combines with oxygen, and the bacillus is consumed as completely as if it had touched a flame. Indeed, the process is analogous to that of combustion. Just as tho burnt up nothing remains of the bodies of the bacteria but carbonic-acid gas which partially rises to the surface of the water and passes off into the air, and is partially taken up by the water. This gives to it its brightness and pleasant taste."

HOW CONCRETE BRIDGES MAY FAIL—Apparently concrete, popular as it is, does not always meet with success as a constructive material. Highway bridges with steel trusses and reenforced-concrete floor-slabs have been built in considerable numbers in the last few years. The solid floor has notable advantages in permanence, rigidity, and reduction of vibration, but the dead load is greater, so that overloading must be avoided. Says *Engineering News* (New York, December 31) in an editorial on this subject:

"Several recent accidents . . . point out a danger, peculiar to this type of bridge, which must be guarded against if the type is



SMALL WATER-PURIFYING PLANT.
This little plant will purify 4,000 gallons of water a day.

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LOOKING OUT TO SEA OVER

Part of the Ancon hospital buildings are seen on the left, and beyond them, the Tivoli hotel. To the right of the center, i

to prove satisfactory. We refer to the possibility that the structure may be overloaded by excessive thickness of concrete or macadam or both. Within less than three months, two new bridges collapsed from this cause. One was not yet completed, the concrete work being still in progress; the other had been completed only a short time. The second of the two cases, the more interesting of the two, may be summarized briefly as follows: the plans specified a concrete floor six inches thick, but the company's erecting foreman, in the laudable desire to do a specially good job, put on more concrete than called for, making the floor at least eight inches thick on the average. Thus, when the bridge company turned over the bridge to the authorities, it already had an excess of weight amounting to 20 or 25 pounds per square foot of floor. Then came the town authorities with their road gang, to put on gravel surfacing. The design provided for three inches of gravel; the road men were lavish with their material, however, and put on an extra thickness, crowning up to about 12 inches at the middle, and thus adding 40 pounds unnecessary load. The total excess of dead weight then was 60 pounds per square foot, over half the entire provision for live-load (100 pounds per square foot). It will not be surprizing that when a heavy load came on, the bridge fell down.

"To prevent the recurrence of just this state of affairs in another case is difficult if not impossible. Still more difficult is it to make sure that the annually repeated road-repair work will not result in adding quite materially to the load. We must remember that the customary 100-pound live-load provision affords only a small margin for overweight; an extra layer of stone or gravel cuts down the live-load capacity very quickly."

CRITICISMS OF THE PANAMA CANAL

TWO books in definite criticism of plans and methods at Panama have recently appeared—one by an American engineer, Lindon W. Bates, and one by a Frenchman, Philip Bunau-Varilla. From a review of these in *Engineering* (London, January 22) we get a British view of the enterprise. This paper thinks we are fortunate in the fact that criticism of the project has fallen to men superior to the usual class engaged in journalistic disclosures. Our critics are men having an intimate knowledge of the conditions involved, and regarded as responsible authorities on such subjects, and more than one such man, our English reviewer asserts, has not feared to draw attention publicly to what he considers radical mistakes at Panama. The writer in *Engineering* does not hesitate to join in the fray, for he does a little criticizing on his own account, charging that the later efforts of the French company were purposely belittled by Americans at the outset of our régime, in order to make our own work appear more difficult and more praiseworthy. To quote:

"The chief interest in both Mr. Bates's, and in M. Bunau-Varilla's, book is now to be found in the discussion of the plans of construction. Both have much to criticize. Both are strongly opposed to the 85-foot-level project with locks in flight. Both are against the huge Gatun dam. Mr. Bates holds that the under-

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THE PANAMA C

This photograph gives a better idea of the enormous scope of the undertaking than any that has yet appeare

PANAMA FROM ANCON HILL.

ervoir, completed in two months. At the extreme right are the islands that mark the Pacific end of the canal.

ground flow of water is so great at the place selected for this dam that under the great working-head percolation will ultimately result in its destruction. Altho this view has been officially controverted in the latest annual report, it is mentioned that piling is to be driven to curtain off the ground flow. But Mr. Bates draws attention to the fact that borings have proved the main underground channel to extend to a depth of 268 feet, and the report does not contemplate anything more than piling in shallow depths.

"The latest report also states that during the year with which it is concerned it was decided to increase the usable length of the locks to 1,000 feet, and their width to 110 feet. When the total length of each lock was given as 900 feet, Mr. Bates voiced an appeal for a usable length, and margin, of 1,000 feet. When the Government project provided a width of 90 feet, Mr. Bates was advocating 115 feet width. Similarly, depth has been increased to 40 feet, a figure advocated by Mr. Bates for a long time. These and other changes may be mere coincidences, but they at least serve to show that many of Mr. Bates's arguments are reasonable.

"Alterations have now been made in the lock arrangement at the Pacific end of the canal; and, in fact, as the work proceeds, so are changes introduced, until many of the chief features of the 'Minority's' original scheme are now wanting. Whether or not the new commission will suggest a modification of the whole of the 85-foot project remains to be seen. A public protest has already been lodged by M. Bunau-Varilla against the selection of the new commissioners as already proved to be prejudiced, for they have, apparently, all exprest views in favor of the present plans. In view of the changes already introduced in the plans, and of probable difficulties of the future unless the plans are still further modified, Mr. Bates's book is well worth reading, as is also that compiled by M. Bunau-Varilla."

THE FASTING FAD

WHENEVER a drug or a method is found beneficial in any case, experience seems to show that there will always arise, sooner or later, a prophet to proclaim that this drug or this method is a cure-all. Those who eat too much (and their name is legion) are benefited by fasting, and so we might have expected voices to be raised in advocacy of a "fasting cure" for all ills. In *Good Health* (January) Dr. J. H. Kellogg gives some reasons to show why fasting can not be thus universally beneficial, and why it may even be injurious and dangerous. He says:

"The fasting fad is growing. Perhaps it is not doing much harm, as on the whole we eat far too much, and the total abstinence of a few will bring the average amount of food consumed per capita a little nearer the rational standard. But many spend money and time, to say nothing of the inconvenience experienced, only to meet disappointment in the end. I am constantly meeting patients who have fasted one to four weeks without experiencing relief of any sort.

"There is benefit to be gained by fasting. There is no doubt of that. But there are some dangers and inconveniences which may well be avoided if possible. Hence it is well to avoid the fast as

DING GOLD HILL.

itch may be appreciated by comparing it with the steam shovels and railroad trains that seem almost lost in it.

a routine measure and to seek to accomplish the same ends by better and more rational means. . . . . .

"It is held [by advocates of the fasting-cure] that the blood becomes impure through overfeeding, and that hence fasting is the rational remedy. This theory has the virtue of simplicity, at least; but unfortunately it is not backed up by either authoritative laboratory research or reliable clinical observations. Such sweeping generalizations are always hazardous, and are never justifiable unless warranted by wide investigations and most profound research.

"It is, of course, true that the blood is the heating agent of the body, feeding and cleansing the tissues. It is also true that the blood is replenished by the ingestion of food. But the supposition that fasting is the only means of purifying the blood is a serious error. Indeed, there is evidence from the experience of fasters that fasting actually increases the pollution of the blood."

In fact, the fasting cure consists, Dr. Kellogg assures us, in producing acute intestinal poisoning by crippling the action of the intestines, then sitting down to wait until the body in some way or other manages to overcome the obstacle. He goes on:

"Think of waiting for forty days for the tongue to clear off and a malodorous condition of the body to disappear. By proper management of the antitoxic method of diet and treatment this should be accomplished in a week or two and without the risks and hardships of the fasting method. The number of cases of 'biliousness' and allied maladies cured by this method without fasting is many thousand, which is a sufficient demonstration of the value of the method.

"The object claimed for the fasting method is that it cleanses the body and the alimentary canal in particular, by withholding food and so starving out the germs.

"Unfortunately for this theory, it is not fully supported by the facts. The truth, as we have pointed out, is that the conditions are made more favorable for intestinal putrefaction by the retention of the intestinal secretions, by the exclusion of air, and by the exclusion of fruits, the starch and sugar food elements which hinder putrefaction and are of the greatest service in cleansing the intestine. When the antiseptic and germicidal properties of fruits were unknown and the antitoxic properties of rice and other cereals not dreamed of, fasting was naturally resorted to for the cure of 'biliousness' and allied conditions. But now that the light has come and a better method has been worked out, why should we revive this ancient and clumsy method?"

FLYING FOR FUN—The hope of "conquering the air" lies in making the aeroplane popular for sport, says a contributor to *Country Life in America* (New York, January). He goes on:

"I believe that the coming year will see the beginning of its use in sport. Popular as the automobile is, there are always young men who are willing to try something else. I know some of them personally. They are already talking of going into aeroplaning, and it will not be at all surprizing to see fifty or a hundred machines in use over the country next fall.

"Aeroplaning is particularly and exclusively a country sport. It is impossible to fly in city or town, leaving danger out of consideration. For a young man of good physique and nerve, with fair athletic judgment and presence of mind, the aeroplane offers an opportunity for recreation that has just enough of the spice of danger and the very maximum of the 'rapture of pursuing' in it. The man who has at his disposal a country place with a considerable stretch of meadow, or of meadow with flat fields near by in which he can make a safe landing, can learn to fly in a short time with no great danger. A smooth driveway about two hundred feet long gives an ample runway for the start, using an aeroplane with bicycle wheels. Then he can fly over meadows and fields, keeping near the ground, and not going too high until keeping his machine under control has become a second nature to him.

"He will find flying the king of sports. Even at the very beginning the sense of resting on the air while you glide over it is one without a parallel. Then, when little puffs of air tip your machine and you must balance on your wings, there is another opportunity for exercising the faculties of tense muscle-control that the athlete who has trained his nerves and muscles together can appreciate to the full. Every nerve and every muscle in the body is on duty.

"Perhaps the aeroplane may be improved until it will balance automatically. Some inventors are claiming that this can be done. The men who take to the flying-machine now will get the satisfaction of overcoming these difficulties themselves."

DOES IT PAY TO GIVE UP STEAM?

THERE is a general impression that the abandonment of steam in favor of electric traction, in New York and elsewhere, is an unqualified success. So it is, doubtless, from the engineering standpoint, and from that of public comfort. But it appears to be otherwise from a financial standpoint—at least, so we are assured by *Engineering News* (New York, January 14). Discussing a statement by President Mellen to the effect that electric traction is more expensive than steam, that paper concludes that he is substantially correct, and goes on to say:

"However notable from an engineering point of view the achievements in electrification of the terminal lines entering the Grand Central Station have been, it must be admitted that the results are not highly gratifying from an investment standpoint. A comparison of the present prices of New York Central and New Haven stock with those that prevailed before the transformation to electric operation was undertaken, is not a strong argument for the relegation of the steam-locomotive to the scrap-heap. It may be said that the introduction of electric traction had become a necessity under the conditions of the lines terminating in the Grand Central Station; but even if this be admitted, it follows that some similar necessity should be well established before railways terminating in other cities are compelled to undertake similar enormous outlays.

"The idea is far too prevalent with the public, and even with some of the bodies which have been given legal power of supervision over railway companies, that any expenditure which can be forced upon the railway companies is so much gain for the public. Never was there a more absolute fallacy. In the long run, the cost of every bit of railway improvement must be paid for by those who buy tickets and ship freight. Economy in the administration of our railways is just as important in the interest of the general public as if the railways were actually under government ownership.

"Admittedly, there is a certain nuisance inseparable from the operation of steam-locomotives through a city, particularly when, as too frequently is still the case, the line runs through streets at grades; but in dealing with such cases of nuisance, we must always keep in mind the greatest good to the greatest number. If a change involves a capital expenditure of one or two or five million dollars, it ought to be well established that proportionate benefits are to result, justifying an expenditure of such a large amount."

The writer will not even admit that the interest of the traveling public lies entirely with electric traction. He supposes, for example, that the desires of Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington were all gratified, and trains were operated within their limits solely by electric locomotives. To quote:

"A through train from New York to Washington then would start out with an electric locomotive from the New-York terminal, would change to a steam-locomotive in the outskirts of Newark, would change to an electric locomotive as it neared Philadelphia, would again change to a steam-locomotive as it passed beyond that city, would have two more changes on either side of Baltimore, and a final one as it approached Washington. In other words, for the run from New York City to Washington, six changes of locomotives would be required. Even with the best management these half-dozen changes would consume a very considerable amount of time. As regards the operating-expense, too, it must be borne in mind that the introduction of electric traction on a short section in the neighborhood of a city will entail increased cost, with hardly any offsetting economies.

"It will be said, of course, by electric enthusiasts, that the solution will be found in the complete equipment of the line for electric operation throughout. While this may perhaps come in time, there is no immediate prospect that such a change would be financially practicable or desirable."

HOW THE BRITISH REGARD POE—AND AMERICA

GOOD may have come out of Nazareth, but the British can not understand how a genius like Poe could have come out of the United States. America, having long accepted rebuke from foreign sources for her neglect and inappreciation of Poe, has waited to learn something from her critics. The centenary is rightly the occasion for the concurrent voice to make itself heard, and the foreign press have naturally accepted the opportunity. There is a bewildering display in the English journals of insolence, acrimony, and contradiction. The occasion is seized not so much to praise poor Poe as to make pitying remarks about the American people. In this Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, in an article in the London *Nation*, seems to be the most outspoken. His motives, however, are questioned by *The Academy*, with whose editor Mr. Shaw lately had a heated personal controversy. The editor of *The Academy* thinks it plain that Mr. Shaw can have had neither a "literary motive," nor a "philosophical motive," nor a "sociological motive" in writing his article. He wrote it, this editor implies, to advertise himself in America, where he is "dear to the cultivated, enlightened, democratic ring-tailed American" as the "guy who hoodooed Shakespeare." Mr. Shaw's chief bid for notoriety as a critic of Poe is this passage in his article in *The Nation*:

"There was a time when America, the land of the free and the birthplace of George Washington, seemed the natural fatherland for Poe. Nowadays the thing has become inconceivable. No young man can read Poe's works without asking incredulously, 'What the devil is he doing in that galley?'

"America has been found out, and Poe has not. That's the situation. How did he live there—this finest of fine artists; this born aristocrat of letters? Alas! He did not live there; he died there and was duly explained away as a drunkard and a failure, tho it remains open to question whether he really drank as much in his whole lifetime as the modern successful American drinks without comment in six months.

"If the Judgment Day were fixt for the centenary of Poe's birth there are among the dead only two men born since the Declaration of Independence whose plea for mercy could avert a prompt sentence of damnation on the entire nation and it is extremely doubtful whether these two could be persuaded to pervert eternal justice by uttering it. The two are, of course, Poe and Whitman."

The Academy goes on to say that if Mr. Shaw really "believes that his article on Edgar Allan Poe is a serious contribution to criticism, we can only say that he has succeeded in proving at the end of his own pen that he is the very worst critic in the world."

Even the London *Spectator* takes Shaw instead of Poe as its point of departure, and arrives at this general estimate of the "greatest American literary genius":

"In *The Nation* last week there was a paper by Mr. Bernard Shaw, who appears to be much surprized that Poe should have come out of America, as tho the very recognition of the existence of genius did not at once deprive us of all ground for surprize at its conditions. Why should not Poe come from Boston as well as Shakespeare from Stratford-on-Avon, or Tennyson from Lincolnshire, or De Quincey from Manchester? But America, we are told, is not worthy of Poe, and only two men born since the Declaration of Independence could avert the everlasting condemnation of that erring country if they could and would speak for her. One of them is Poe himself, and the other is Whitman. Mr. Shaw does not even say two men of letters. So, because Poe is insufficiently appreciated in America, as we admit he is, that country—the country of Lincoln, and J. R. Lowell, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Emerson, and Thoreau, and Hawthorne, and Lee (greater even in defeat than in victory), and Jackson, and Grant, not to mention Longfellow and Whittier (who provoke too much controversy with Americans for our liking, and whom we shall therefore place *hors concours*)—is to be eternally damned. Yet several of the names we have mentioned are linked to great human causes, and were borne by men of world-shaking character and purpose. Poe was a man without character, tho his guilt was probably slight, for he was a weak vessel; and he can not seriously be made a pretext for the condemnation of his country. He left his countrymen what was in its way a splendid legacy, tho really irrevelant from Mr. Shaw's point of view—brilliant exercises in material ratiocination (his stories are often nothing less) and verses of which the technical finish haunts every ear that has heard the sound of them. That is much; but it is an inhuman and perverse judgment which discovers in Poe the springs of truly great writing; for he was without the finest human motives on the moral side, and, for all his art, without the greatest and noblest of those resounding harmonies of which Milton and Shakespeare hold the secret."

The Saturday Review thinks "the United States was the worst possible place for Poe," but also admits, "even tho we exclude from consideration the apocryphal conduct which has been attributed to him, that he could scarcely have been comfortable or happy or successful, in the lower sense of the term, in any country." This journal goes on to cast doubt on the statement that his "most beautiful trait was his devotion to his cousin-wife, Virginia, née Clemm," and retails a list of entanglements that began, it says, when "she was scarcely in her grave." It asserts that "his works perhaps have a more universal appeal than those of any other American writer," but "his strong individuality inevitably led him into mannerisms, which he had not sufficient self-criticism to check." These are pointed out in both Poe's verse and prose. His critical essays have not, thinks *The Saturday Review*, received all the attention they deserve, tho "no doubt they concern, for the most part, American productions which have mercifully passed from memory." But Mr. V. St. Clair Mackenzie, writing in *The Outlook* (London), finds it "strange," even "confounding in a way, to listen to Poe discussing the principle of poetry." He argues from this that Poe "never dreamed of claiming a place among the poets." The same facts that form the basis for all these foregoing judgments lead the London *Standard* to observe that "there may have been greater literary geniuses in the nineteenth century; it is doubtful whether there was a greater artist," and the London *Times* asserts editorially:

"It is certain that he was an industrious, methodical, and conscientious artist; indeed, too conscientious to make a living; for he would write nothing without making it as good as he could, and for his best he was often paid no more than if he had been the most slovenly hack. In fact it was his virtues rather than his vices that destroyed him. He might have endured life hardily enough, if he had not been determined to do no bad work, and if he had not loved his wife so passionately through eight years of illness that, when it ended with her death, he was a broken man."

Both *The Times* and *The Standard* lament the poor wages Poe was able to earn, the latter saying: "For his poems he got next to nothing; he thought himself lucky to obtain £20 for 'The Gold Bug,' perhaps the finest story of its kind ever written." In another column we give some account of the literary wages of Englishmen of to-day. *The Times* points out this similarity between Poe and Rossetti:

"They were romantic writers because they were ill at ease in their own times, and reacted against all their circumstances. This reaction was what they exprest in their art, and it was worth expressing, for they were right to be discontented with a world in which there was but little beauty or disinterested love of it. Since they were starved of the experience of beautiful things, they imagined a beauty that often seems unreal and feverish from the intensity of their baffled desire for it. But that was rather the fault of their age than their own fault. Their morbidity was not peculiar to themselves, but a symptom of a general disease, of which only they and others like them were conscious. Because they lived in a world unhealthily indifferent to art, they thought too much perhaps about artistic processes. They were esthetic fanatics, just as moral fanatics appear in times of general profligacy."

ROBBERS OF MEN'S BRAINS

"THE Vampire," a drama which has been running in New York and Chicago, is very generally hailed as containing an interesting idea. As described by *The Globe* (New York) the play is "constructed to prove that individuals whom men call geniuses are in many cases in possession of a power of absorption which enriches their own brilliancy at the expense of others, and leaves those whose thoughts they assimilate depleted victims of their weird hypnosis—like the vampires of old, who drank the blood of living creatures in their sleep." This play, it is pointed out, forms one in a series of plays dealing with metaphysical subjects, such as "The Road to Yesterday" and "The Witching Hour," that have been successful in recent seasons; and, like its predecessors, "it arouses a peculiar interest in the occult power of the human mind, and, like them, exercises over the audience a singular fascination." The play is the work of Edgar Allan Woolf and George Sylvester Viereck, based upon a novel of the same name written by the latter. This is an outline of the story:

"*Paul Hartleigh* lures bright young men to his house, keeps and feasts them, and malignantly strips them of the vitality of their thoughts and inspirations by the weird magic of his mesmeric touch.

"There is hardly anything more of the story than this, save a rather cleverly interwoven love-story between *Hartleigh's* ward, *Allene Arden*, and *Caryl Fielding*, *Hartleigh's* latest victim. This is a young author who becomes the helpless creature of the intellectual vampire preying upon his mental vitality during his stay under *Hartleigh's* roof. Poets, painters, and sculptors alike have thus been drawn into the destructive vortex of the vampire's power, and become squeezed lemons of no further productive use in their field of endeavor.

"Those who have no profound faith in the power of mind to perform miracles will be disinclined to believe in the possibility of such phenomena, and to these the play may not appeal. With the widely aroused public interest in this question, 'The Vampire' seems opportune, for it puts the whole problem of mesmerism upon the stage in a compact theatrical form. The dramatic tension is skilfully created in the vague suspicions of *Caryl Fielding*, after having passed three months under *Hartleigh's* roof in a vain endeavor to write a novel, that some mysterious power is tapping his imagination and creative energy.

"*Hartleigh* has made the mistake of allowing his passion for *Allene* to betray him. The sensitive young girl, who is in love with *Caryl*, has experienced a strange revulsion of feeling against her guardian in consequence, and when *Caryl*, not daring to mistrust his benefactor, makes a confidante of *Allene*, and tells her of the sinister ban resting upon his inventive powers ever since he entered the house, she surmises the truth, and arranges to spend the night in her guardian's house to watch. With *Caryl* falling into a torpid sleep on the lounge, the vampire is heard behind a wall. *Allene* conceals herself. A secret door opens, *Hartleigh* enters, and, lightly placing his hand on the sleeping youth's forehead, the watching girl beholds him in the act of interpreting the glowing thoughts which irradiate from the mind of his comatose victim.

"The end of the play is perhaps not just what we expected, and yet it is not disappointing in a restricted theatrical sense. Perhaps we are led to expect a more dynamic solution than the quiet, almost dispassionate disquisition of his motives and account of the development of his power of absorption, which *Hartleigh* condescends to give to *Allene*. But the novelty of the theme is so striking, the literary style on the whole so commendable, and the dramatic treatment so craftsmanlike, that 'The Vampire,' tho it presents the anatomy of genius in the repellant aspect that Lombroso himself could not have surpassed, will rank as one of the remarkable plays of the year."

Not all commentators agree upon the literary merits of the piece. Mr. Clayton Hamilton in *The Forum* (February) makes this amusing comment:

"The piece is written with that elaborateness of language which is customary with young authors before they calm down into style. Much of the talk is oppressively esthetic. Great names are juggled with and rehearsed in catalog. 'Homer, Shakespeare, Balzac,' some character begins; and the auditor is fain to add, 'Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse.' A sense of humor on the part of either of the authors would have improved the play in more ways than one."

LINCOLN'S "PURPLE PATCHES"

THE conviction that the man who made the Gettysburg speech must have done other things almost equally worthy of memory and celebration has moved Mr. Montgomery Schuyler to make a search through all the published writings and speeches of Lincoln in the hope of finding other things of the same rhetorical quality. The search reveals other eloquent passages, recorded in the "Messages of the Presidents," but these passages the writer finds to be "purple patches"—not merely "more elaborately embroidered pieces of the surrounding tissue," but bits truly "sewed on." Mr. Schuyler omits, however, to mention the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby which President Roosevelt quotes in the February *Review of Reviews*. Reference is made to the "first inaugural" as containing a supposed specimen of Lincoln's eloquence that, he declares belongs, at least in its inspiration, to Secretary Seward. It happens to have come from the Secretary because the speech was submitted to his judgment before its delivery. Mr. Schuyler, writing in *The Forum* (February), gives this account of the peroration of that speech:

"Those who recall it at all will be apt to cite it to you as an example of Lincoln's eloquence. Seward himself was perhaps the foremost dialectician and even more clearly the foremost rhetorician of his party, a far better exemplar of the use of the English language than, for example, Charles Sumner, with his tropical and Corinthian rhetorical exuberance. Here is Seward's draft for that peroration:

> I close. We are not we must not be, aliens or enemies, but fellow countrymen and brethren. Altho passion has strained our bonds of affection too hardly, they must not, I am sure they will not, be broken. The mystic chords which, proceeding from so many battle-fields and so many patriot graves, pass through all the hearts and all the hearths in this broad continent of ours will yet again harmonize in their ancient music when breathed upon by the guardian angel of the nation.

"And here is Seward's contribution, as retouched and adopted by Lincoln, as it stands in the text of the First Inaugural:

> I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. Tho passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

"Lincoln's version will be admitted to be an improvement. That 'I am loath to close,' as who might say 'let me plead with you yet awhile longer,' is a masterly rhetorical touch. At the same time his docility as to the volunteered contribution to a performance with which he had taken so much trouble, and about which he might have been expected to cherish a paternal pride and sensitiveness, shows him to have been without literary vanity. . . . . .

"Possibly it was Lincoln's docility in this question of mere form which encouraged Seward's appointment of himself to the position of mentor to the uncouth Western Telemachus, and helped to bring about in him the delusion that the pupil who had been so amenable in a matter of style would be equally amenable in things of substance. His undeception was rapid and complete."

The Emancipation Proclamation, we read, preserved a "pedestrian gait" and is "as dry a recital as the most technical of courts could have required or the most technical of conveyancers have produced." There is, however, one "purple patch," and this seems to have been furnished by Salmon P. Chase. Says Mr. Schuyler:

"Here is the passage. To save space, the three words added by Lincoln to Chase's draft are enclosed in the first parenthesis, and the ten words deleted from it by Lincoln in the second:

> And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution (upon military necessity), (and of duty demanded by the

circumstances of the country) I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"Without doubt the deletion is an improvement in all senses. Without doubt the interjected reservation was politically and legally demanded. But, rhetorically, how awkward it is, how careless of form, how careless of the popular impression the proclamation was meant to produce. Indeed, how destructive the awkward interjection might have been, had public opinion been more evenly balanced and not, by that time, been exerting an irresistible pressure upon the President. As to Lincoln's magnanimity, this acceptance of Chase's emendation to the Emancipation Proclamation speaks even more emphatically than his acceptance of Seward's emendation to the First Inaugural. For from the day when Chase entered the Cabinet to the day when he left it to take the Chief Justiceship, he was a thorn in the side of his chief. Nor was his chief's magnanimity repaid in his case, as it was in the case of Seward, by a corresponding magnanimity on his side. At any rate, the absence of 'literary vanity' on the part of Lincoln had here its most crucial exhibition."

The peroration of the second annual message is cited as perhaps "very nearly its author's best," notwithstanding the fact that "instead of being the culmination and summary of the reasoning of the argument, heightened into rhetorical loftiness by the reasoner's own emotion," the peroration "is extraneous, almost irrelevant, to the preceding argumentation." He quotes and comments:

"I omit the frequent italicization of the original, which really adds nothing:

Fellow citizens, we can not escape history. We of this Congress and the Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows that we do know how to save it. We—even we here—hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed, this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

"The fairly well-read English reader will, of course, be reminded by those first three sentences of the expression of the like thought in the conclusion of Burke's summing-up against Warren Hastings, a composition which it is highly unlikely that Lincoln had ever seen:

A business which has so long occupied the councils and the tribunals of Great Britain can not possibly be huddled over in the course of vulgar, trite, and transitory events. . . . My Lords, we are all elevated to a degree of importance by it; the meanest of us will, by means of it, more or less become the concern of posterity.

"How satisfactory to one's patriotic pride to find that the utterance of the unschooled American comes out so well in comparison with what one may plausibly call the masterpiece of the most consummate rhetorician who has ever as an orator handled the English language. While in the fourth sentence the American forges in his heat the brand-new metaphor of the illuminating torch lighted by the 'fiery trial.' It is worthy of Burke, worthy of anybody, and quite at the highest level of Lincoln."

President Roosevelt prefers to quote, as at once a specimen of style and an example of Lincoln's greatness of heart, the letter to Mrs. Bixby. He says, after referring to the numberless necessary occupations of a President in war times, that—

"It is a touching thing that the great leader, while thus driven and absorbed, could yet so often turn aside for the moment to do some deed of personal kindness; and it is a fortunate thing for the nation that in addition to doing so well each deed, great or small, he possest that marvelous gift of expression which enabled him quite unconsciously to choose the very words best fit to commemorate each deed."

The letter follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 21, 1864.

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

DEAR MADAM: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I can not refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

LINCOLN IN A PLAY.

This scene represents Mr. Benjamin Chapin in his play, "Lincoln at the White House." This play is running at the Garden Theater, New York, in a series of matinees. Besides Lincoln, the characters represented in the cut are Mrs. Lincoln, Kate Morris, Lincoln's niece, General Hood, Lincoln's military adviser, and Kate Morris' soldier sweetheart.

PROFITS IN FICTION—The "superstition" is common in the trade that the publishing and retailing of fiction is the most profitable part of the business; but, asserts *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York), "nothing could be further from the truth." Still, under this apprehension the industry has immensely increased. For 1908 the records show more than three hundred volumes in excess of the production of fiction in any previous year. Much of this is American fiction, we are told, and the remark is made that "no country in the world is turning out such an avalanche of fiction as America." This journal goes on to comment:

"A novel that sells by the hundred thousand is of course profitable; but to promote such a sale there is enormous expenditure, and the 'big seller,' especially of the second rank of success, is often a snare to the unwary publisher. He does not make out of it as much money as the big figures indicate, and it is apt to draw him into ventures which more than wipe off the profit on the great successes. The house which was notable for its success in handling the 'big sellers' did not find this class of publication so profitable as it seemed, and has put itself on a sounder basis by refraining from pushing sales to the extreme. Thousands of volumes of novels have gone to the clearance sale or scrap-heap because of the overproduction of fiction which the 'big seller' induced. . . . . .

"It is greatly to be lamented that so large a number of the works of fiction of the past year obtained their sale because of other than their literary qualities—the salacious novel, whether under guise of a problem novel or straightforwardly objectionable, formed too large a proportion of American fiction publication last year. Doubtless money was made from some of it—but this is money

that ought not to be made. It may be that these things, as is suggested, go in waves; and it is devoutly to be wished that the way of salacious fiction may be over.

"The publishing and bookselling trades are on their solidest basis when they deal with solid books, books that are books, books that are good for sale next year if they are not sold this year. We trust this will be kept before the mind of publishers and booksellers in the year of grace 1909."

HARDSHIPS OF ENGLISH GRUB STREET

MR. HALL CAINE tells us that he earned only $1,500 during the first year of his novel-writing. As he looks back upon it now it seems to have been a "stiff struggle," and he tells the story of his "modest earnings" in his memoirs, "thinking it may cheer the beginner who is trudging through the dark ways of the literary life, knee-deep in disappointments." The story is reproduced by *The Bookman* (London, January) together with comments from a number of contemporary writers, none of whom can see just where the stiffness of the struggle lay. The editor himself reminds us "of Hood; of Stevenson's modest beginnings; of poor Gissing's difficult career," and of the recently asserted fact that "the largest sum George Meredith has ever received for a novel is £400." Mr. Caine, who at the time referred to lived in Liverpool, tells this hard-luck story:

"I had been working on *The Mercury* for some time at about £200 a year, eked out by perhaps £100 more from *The Athenæum* and *The Academy*, when I began to write my first novel. Soon I found myself crippled by want of leisure, and was compelled to realize that I must either abandon my hope of becoming a novelist or curtail my energies—and therefore my earnings—as a journalist. It was a serious crisis, for, taking my heart in both hands, I had married in the mean time, and had other responsibilities. But after serious deliberation with my wife, hardly knowing where we were or what leap in the dark we were making, with infinite misgiving and most natural if ludicrous nervousness, I wrote to my editor in Liverpool asking him to reduce my salary!

" . . . My salary was reduced by half, and I wrote and published my first novel. Then my modest success as an author emboldened me to think that I could live without journalism at all; and having ceased to write on *The Athenæum* and *The Academy* from a conviction that the man who wrote books had no right to review books, I resigned the remaining half of my position on *The Mercury*. . . . Meanwhile, however, I was casting my bread on the waters with rather reckless prodigality, for it was not immediately that my fiction made up to me for the loss of journalism. I had been paid £100 for my first story as a serial, but when I came to publish the book all I could get was £75 for the copyright out-and-out. For my second book I fared only a little better; and for my third, my first Manx story, 'The Deemster,' which contained the work of a laborious year, plus the Manx lore acquired during eighteen years of my youth, I received £150 in all."

Sir Gilbert Parker observes apropos of this heartrending story that "there are a great many people who would not think £300 a year represented much anxiety or an unusual combat with circumstances." Mr. F. Frankfort Moore admits that "compared with the sums earned by Mr. Hall Caine by the publication of a novel nowadays, £175 is, of course, paltry; but compared with what the majority of authors have made out of a first novel it is not, I venture to think, absolutely contemptible." Mr. Edgar Jepson "would not undertake to find, in a six months' hunt, three young novelists who began by making £300 a year." It is his experience that "not one beginner in twenty makes £60 out of his first novel." He thinks that £20 is the average sum. Mr. Charles Marriott, author of "The Column," writes:

"When I wrote my first novel, my wife and I with two children were living not uncomfortably on £150 a year. This took me from nine till six every day to earn by a fairly exhausting occupation, so that I had only the evening for writing. I sold my first novel outright for £25. As it promised to be something of a success my publisher very good-naturedly offered to break the agreement and give me a retaining fee of £60 a year for two years on condition that I gave him the first refusal of the novels I wrote in that period. So that for my first novel I may be said to have received £145—conditionally. I believed, and still believe, that I was exceptionally lucky.

"A small legacy enabled me to accept my publisher's offer and give up my employment. For the next two years my actual earnings by writing amounted to £366 13s. 1d. This sum represents two novels, twelve short stories, the same number of miscellaneous articles, and a little reviewing."

Another confession is given by "a very well-known and now popular novelist" whose name is withheld. His story is "much less rosy than Mr. Hall Caine's." We read:

"I had fifteen years' experience of provincial journalism, and I know that it is quite common for junior reporters to be paid from 25s. to 35s. a week. Multitudes of really clever men are receiving not more than £2 a week, and thinking themselves lucky if they get £2 5s. or £2 10s. For five or six years I did all sorts of work on a provincial daily for 35s. a week. When I got £2, and had to do reviews of books and occasional leading articles, I thought myself in clover. I always felt that my ledger was in the future. For a number of years I was the correspondent of *The Times* and of another London daily in a great provincial town; at the same time I was on the regular staff of a provincial daily, and I was becoming known as a writer of stories in the magazines, yet I never earned from all these sources more than £150 a year. For my first book I got £10. The book that made my name as a novelist brought me in about £200, and I never got a penny of this sum till ten months after publication. A great deal of extravagant nonsense is talked about the earnings of newspaper men, and it is time somebody told the truth. It is a glorious profession, and I look back upon my journalistic days with real affection, for they formed the most interesting period of my life—far more interesting than being slated by critics!—but it is the hardest of all trades and for the labor exacted the least well paid. This does not mean that newspaper proprietors are mercenary slave-drivers. The competition is tremendous and becomes more pressing every year. Many young fellows go into journalism as tho they imagined it was an earthly paradise. It is an everlasting grind, and must be. You are met on all hands by strong, persistent competition, and must keep yourself up to the mark. For twelve years I suppose my average day's work would be from twelve to sixteen hours, and it is the most nerve-exhausting work in the world. You need a constitution of iron, the patience of a saint, and the courage of a martyr. There is no room for young Faint-heart in journalism. . . . It does not follow, as is too often imagined by indolent fellows who nurture very delusive dreams of a 'soft time' (which authorship never is), that every journalist is a potential novelist. This is the curse of many. They read about the vast earnings of Mr. Hall Caine and others, and thinking that story-writing is very easy they allow visions of fame and fortune to enervate them into feeble and uninteresting journalists whom no editor wants. If they will do their work earnestly and well as newspaper men, they will make more assured any higher literary destiny that may be coming to them."

The hard conditions that obtain in the English Grub Street are happily not duplicated in America. It would be interesting if some magazine would follow *The Bookman's* method and let us know as honestly what they are. It might either help to square the literary field with other fields of profitable enterprise, or discourage aspiring talent from entering it at all. The latter course is taken by Mr. John Oxenham in this symposium. He says:

"The struggle has undoubtedly got stiffer since Mr. Hall Caine's early days. If any one who is contemplating attempting a living out of writing wishes to read what I believe to be a true account of the weariness of the strife that may be involved thereby, let him turn to George Gissing's 'Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft,' which he can procure anywhere for sixpence. He sums up his own feelings in these grim words: 'With a lifetime of dread experience behind me I say that he who encourages any young man or woman to look for his living to "literature," commits no less than a crime. If my voice had any authority, I would cry this truth aloud wherever men could hear.'

"Mr. Gissing was possibly somewhat pessimistic at times, but there is, without doubt, truth in his pronouncement."

You Who Know All About Automobiles

You who know all about carburetors—magnetos—transmissions—lubricating systems—Do you know *all* about *tires?* Do you know why one tire blows out at 2,100 miles, while its running mate stands up for 12,000 or 15,000?

If you lack proper tire knowledge, your tires are apt to cost you more than your engine—more than your gasoline—more than all the other outlays your motor car demands.

Please understand, first, the difference between a **moulded** tire and a **wrapped tread** tire.

The moulded tire is built up, layer by layer, on an iron core. Over it is clamped an iron mould. And, when the heat of the curing process is applied, that rubber expands—and, in expanding, forces a perfect union between the various layers of rubber and of fabric.

In building up that tire on the iron core, a skilled workman lays fabric on fabric, rubber on rubber. It is a feat of dexterity.

Yet, skilled as he may be, he cannot wholly avoid wrinkles, irregularities, uneveness, which, under the pressure of curing, multiply themselves into **hidden** weakness and defects.

Some tires, instead of being cured on an iron core, are cured on an **air bag.**

The term "air bag" is really only another name for an inner tube—an extra strong inner tube. When the air bag has been inserted in the built-up tire, strong tape is wound around it, and then it is cured in live steam.

The advantage of the wrapped tread process is that the air bag, full of compressed air, smoothes out those wrinkles and irregularities and prevents those hidden weaknesses and defects.

The advantage of the wrapped tread process is, for this reason, immeasurable. But there is one disadvantage:

The tire made by this process does not get the **terrific squeeze** that the moulded tire gets when the heat expands it between core and mould—the squeeze that forces the rubber into the fabric, making a perfect union between fabric and rubber. In losing that squeeze, it loses durability, strength, unity—which more than offset the fact that the wrapped tread tire can have no hidden wrinkles or unevenness.

Obviously, the tire you ought to have is one that is built up on an iron core—**squeezed** the same as a moulded tire—and **finished** on an air bag to smooth out the irregularities. Such a tire would be costly to its makers. It would combine the expenses of making a moulded tire and a wrapped tread tire.

Yet in spite of the added cost, there is one tire made in just this way—**only one.** It is the Goodyear.

The Goodyear Quick Detachable costs **you** only a trifle more than the common moulded tire with its inevitable hidden defects—only a trifle more than the wrapped tread tire with its inevitable weakness.

The Goodyear Quick Detachable, because it combines the best of the two processes, and does away with the shortcomings of both, will cost you less per mile to run than any other tire which can be made.

This one point of superiority is reason enough why the Goodyear Quick Detachable can be expected to outwear tires of any other make. But there are other reasons—other superiorities.

The Goodyear Quick Detachable is, for example an **oversize** tire.

That is, the 4-in. size is nearly a 4½-in. tire—and other sizes are oversized in proportion.

The Goodyear tire is made larger than the specifications call for. It is simply 15% larger, and 15% better than any other tire marked the same size.

There are countless other Goodyear superiorities.

There is, for instance, the Goodyear rubber-rivet breaker-strip, which makes it impossible for the tread to split or peel from the carcass of the tire. This exclusive Goodyear device, protected by patent, deserves a full page of description here.

But it is cited merely as one of the Goodyear superiorities—superiorities which extend from the raw materials to the workmanship—from scores of exclusive Goodyear processes to the Goodyear piano-wire tape described elsewhere on this page.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO.

You want proof: There are in New York City 1,000 taxicabs.

More than on any other one thing, the profit of the taxicab business depends on keeping down tire expense.

The owners of the 1,000 taxicabs in New York City tried all the experiments possible to try. They measured the values of the tires they tested purely by the cost per mile by the service they gave.

The taximeter, you will understand, checked up by the cash receipts, told the mileage of the tires unerringly, indisputably. And the result of the cold-blooded test is that:

Today, 800 out of the 1,000 taxicabs in New York, operated by several competing companies, have contracted for Goodyear tires to be used exclusively.

These 800 taxicabs are doing 60,000,000 tire miles a year. More than 1,000,000 tire miles a week!

How Tire Nuisance and Expense May be Avoided

To take off the Goodyear Quick Detachable Tire on Universal Rim in 60 seconds, use any small wrench to loosen nut "A." Do the rest like this: Push valve stem "B" up into the tire, press outer flange ring "C" inward—lift out locking ring "D," slide ring "C" off and then the tire. Put it back same way. Sixty seconds either way.

Notice the ends of the piano-wire tape surrounded by heavy black rubber in each foot of the tire. This piano-wire tape is an exclusive Goodyear feature. Its value is that the tighter you pump your tire the tighter this tape holds the tire on the rim.

No more tire pumping! With a Goodyear small steel air bottle, you can automatically inflate your tires in a few seconds to the exact pressure that is best for them. The bottle is carried in a box under the seat. Simply attach the tube from the bottle to the tire, open valve, and the tire will speedily inflate with pure air to the pressure required.

Any woman or child can inflate a tire in this way.

The Goodyear Air Bottle costs only $15 for the small size and $20 for the large size, filled with compressed air. It will be refilled without cost for two years. When the bottle is empty, simply turn it in at any of our stores and receive free a new bottle, ready charged. You exchange the empty bottle for a new charged one instantly—no waiting necessary. Each bottle will fully inflate four to thirty-five tires, according to their size. It will partially inflate many more.

And what is true of the taxicabs of New York is equally true of the taxicabs of Boston, of Washington—of practically every large Eastern city where taxicabs are used. Eight out of every ten of them are using Goodyear tires exclusively. Think of that, you who have blindly groped at the tire problem—you who have bought tires wholly by hearsay!

A hundred times more than can be explained in a page like this, you will find in our book, "How to Select an Auto Tire." Send for it now. It is free.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Liberty St., Akron, O.

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"The Truth is Mighty and Will Prevail"

MICHELIN "as usual" LEADS

At the Grand Central Palace MICHELIN tires were shown on over 30% of *all* cars exhibited—the remainder being divided among fourteen makes of tires. MICHELIN had *more* than the two nearest competitors combined.

At the Paris Salon there were 1126 MICHELIN tires on show cars while the nearest competitor had but 656.

Such predominance on ***two*** Continents is rather significant of the esteem in which MICHELIN tires are held by ***all,*** and quite an ***emphatic*** endorsement of MICHELIN quality and worth.

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BLACK MFG. CO., 124 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 260*)

tho they are numerically in the minority, the makers of side-chain cars, by the general excellence of their product, show conclusively that the whole story can not be told in tabular form."

The writer presents some interesting comparisons drawn from the year's two notable exhibitions in New York:

"We see that there are to be 108 chassis-models of American gasoline cars at the Grand Central Palace show, and sixty-two at the Madison Square Garden. There are, of course, a greater number of exhibitors at the former show, the latter being limited to members of the A. L. A. M. It may be noted here that at each show there is to be a single make of steam-car, each with two chassis-models. At Madison Square Garden there will be nine exhibitors of electric pleasure-vehicles, while at the Palace show there will be none.

"At Madison Square Garden there will be but four models of gasoline cars selling for less than $1,000, while at the Grand Central Palace there will be twenty-one. The greatest number of models at the Grand Central Palace show will be in the class selling for from $1,000 to $1,999, altho there will be but six more in this than in that of cars selling for from $3,000 to $3,999. At Madison Square Garden, on the other hand, the greatest number of models will be in the class selling for $4,000 or over, while but nine models will be offered for less than $2,000. A comparison of the number of models offered at the various prices at the two shows is interesting:

A CAR ON TOWER HILL, NEWFOUNDLAND.
From this tower Marconi sent his first wireless message to England.

	Less than $1,000	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 and over
Madison Sq. Garden	4	5	12	16	25
Grand Cent. Palace	21	30	21	22	14
Total for both	25	35	33	38	39

"Looking analytically, now, at the cars, we see that there are but five models in both shows equipped with motors of less than 10 horse-power. At the Grand Central Palace the greatest number have from 10 to 25 horse-power, while at the Garden there are more with 35 to 50 horse-power than with either more or less. Less than 10 per cent. of the models at both shows have more than 50 horse-power; 35 per cent. have from 25 to 35 horse-power.

"In the number of cylinders, four predominates over six in the ratio of 109 to 31 for both shows. There is but a single example of three-cylinder construction at each show and these are both two-cycle

A Wonderful Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during Spring and Summer.

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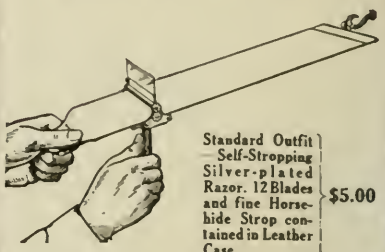

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SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

could ever attempt to describe its delights."

The Tobaccos are all aged. Age improves flavor; adds mildness; prevents biting. In the blending, seven different tobaccos are used. Surbrug's "Arcadia" is in a class by itself—nothing so rich in flavor—so exhilarating in quality. A mild stimulant.

At Your Dealer's.

SEND 10 CENTS for sample which will convince.

THE SURBRUG COMPANY
132 Reade Street New York.

car; a Lozier Briarcliff $5,000 car, with four-cylinder, 45-horse-power shaft drive, and having an extra chauffeur's seat on the running-board; a Studebaker seven-passenger limousine for $5,000, and a new Pierce model at $5,000, a big seven-passenger touring-car fitted with a six-cylinder 48-horse-power motor; a single model of the Walter touring-car, seven-passenger model, also costs $5,000. A Knox limousine sells for $6,000, another $6,000 car being the new seven-passenger Lozier touring-car, which has a six-cylinder 50-horse-power motor and shaft drive. Besides these there is the Peerless seven-passenger touring-car for $6,000, fitted with a new six-cylinder 50-horse-power motor. The Pierce is also shown in this same class, their seven-passenger six-cylinder 60-horse-power car costing $6,000.

"The highest powered car in the show is the 72-horse-power Thomas Flyer, while the two highest-priced cars shown are the Pierce and the Peerless at $7,200. The Peerless at this price is furnished in either landaulet or limousine, and carries seven passengers, and has a six-cylinder 50-horse-power motor. The Pierce at $7,200 is a seven-passenger landaulet mounted on a six-cylinder 60-horse-power chassis."

WHAT IS THE SELDEN PATENT?

Inasmuch as the recent exhibition at the Madison Square Garden was restricted to cars manufactured under the Selden patent, whereas the Grand Central Palace exhibition was not affected by that restriction, it is interesting to know what this patent signifies. As defined by the United States Commissioner of Patents in 1896, this patent, which was granted in November, 1895, "may be considered the pioneer invention in the application of the compression gas-engine to road and horseless-carriage use." In this a distinction is made from previous attempts to secure motor-cars by the use of steam, electricity, or other motive power. An authority on this subject is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* as saying:

"The principal claims of the Selden patent are summarized as covering the combination of principal elements constituting the automobile of to-day; comprising driving-wheels and steering-wheels adapted for common road use; a liquid hydrocarbon engine of the compression type, with internal combustion; with intermediate connections with the driving-wheels whereby their speed is reduced as compared with the speed of the engine; with any means of disconnection between engine and driving wheels; compactness involved in the engine applied to the structure, so as to leave the body substantially unencumbered, and suitable for carrying-purposes, and with this combination a suitable receptacle or tank for containing fuel to feed the engine. Hydrocarbon is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and the number and names of these compounds are infinite. Broadly speaking, it covers about every known fluid, gas, or other compound that can be employed in an engine of the internal-combustion type."

Mr. Selden is himself quoted as having said recently:

"There are five essential requisites for the gasoline automobiles of to-day: (1) Combustion in the cylinder as distinguished from combustion outside the cylinder. (2) Such combustion must be conducted under pressure. (3) There must be liquid fuel as distinguished from coal, coke, wood, or any other fuel. (4) The engine must be so built as to be capable of high speed in

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

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Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—Made entirely of Sea Island cotton. 6 pairs, $2.00.

Holeproof Lustre Sox—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, and pearl gray. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Stockings for Women—6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan, and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre Stockings for Women—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Boy's Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made today.

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order to produce the requisite amount of power with small bulk and weight. (5) There must be a clutch between the engine and the road wheels so that the engine can be started independently of the vehicle, and the vehicle itself allowed to rest while the engine is running."

These features are combined in Mr. Selden's patent, granted in 1895, but for which he made application in 1879. It therefore antedates for years the performances of European inventors. The authority already quoted says that "the only feature of the modern automobile which Mr. Selden did not have at that time was the pneumatic tire, but he had devised a solid-rubber tire, which twenty years later became standard. The public were educated to the use of pneumatic tires by the bicycle, and that caused their development for the modern automobile."

THE TESTING OF THE NEW-JERSEY LAW

Before the spring touring season begins it is believed that an opinion will have been handed down by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in regard to the validity of the automobile law that bears the name of Mr. Frelinghuysen. The lower courts have already considered the law as to questions of fact and wording, but the Supreme Court will pass on the constitutional questions involved.

This case was begun last summer by R. M. Johnston, who desired to test the law. He was arrested in Trenton because he displayed no New-Jersey license in his machine. As outlined in the New York *Sun*, it appears that the chief contention now before the court is "that the State has no power to tax a non-resident citizen"; freedom of ingress into and egress from the several States being guaranteed to the citizens of the United States and sustained by many decisions of the United States Supreme Court. A case which is largely relied upon is one that occurred in Nevada, and in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that Nevada had no power to levy a tax on stage-coaches operating between points in that State and points in adjacent States.

Mr. Johnson's attorneys contend that the section in the Frelinghuysen Law which provides that a non-resident automobilist can not obtain the required automobile license without constituting the Secretary of State of New Jersey his attorney for the purpose of serving process alone vitiated the New-Jersey statute. *The Sun* explains the attitude of Mr. Johnston on other points:

"It is not denied that the State may in the exercise of its police powers exact a reasonable license fee to cover the expense of issuing a license and maintaining a department for that purpose, but it has been laid down by the highest court of New Jersey that 'wherever it is manifest that the amount of such tax imposed in the exercise of the police power is substantially in excess of the reasonable expense of issuing a license and of regulating the occupation to which it pertains, the act or ordinance imposing the tax is invalid.' Inasmuch as the license fees collected in the State of New Jersey within the last year exceed by more than $100,000 the amount necessary to maintain the department, it would seem that the Frelinghuysen Law is invalid under the judicial ruling just quoted.

't is further contended that the New-
ey tax constitutes an unconstitutional
on interstate commerce in violation of
Federal Constitution, which places in-
ate commerce within the exclusive
diction of the United States Govern-
. In this connection it has been
ially held that commerce among the
es includes 'transportation and tran-
of persons and property.' Another
ention is that the New-Jersey license
is unconstitutional because automo-
are taxed according to their horse-
r and not according to their value,
h is the basis on which all taxes should
ssessed."

e of Mr. Johnston's attorneys, in dis-
ng the present status of the case, said
tly that whatever the result of the
might be, "our litigation has been of
value in calling public attention to
injust provisions of the present New-
y statute, and lawmakers in other
s are going slow in enacting laws in-
ng heavy taxation upon automo-
s until the important points which
ave raised have been passed upon by
ourts of last resort."

THE ART OF MAKING CARS

ker F. Clarkson, in an article con-
ted to the New York *Evening Post*,
res that the modern automobile
resents one of the highest achieve-
s of mechanical engineering," and
nothing except possibly electrical
inery "has contributed so much to
levelopment and refinement of ma-
-tools, new, quick, and accurate man-
uring methods, and of materials pos-
g enormous strength and properties
eamed of heretofore." He has an
ly emphatic encomium for "the legiti-
automobile manufacturer," whom
escribes as "an essentially modern
progressive, or he would not be in
business; alert and full of nervous
y, if he shall succeed and survive."
e man and his work he says further:

he physical and mental strain upon
managers of an automobile factory is
t all understood generally. In their
vely new art they must acquire and
t the latest information of the whole
as to material, design, production,
bution, and care of customers. In
face of this, traditions as to office
, work at night, Sundays, and holi-
fade away. No business exists in
competition is sharper, or financing,
ing material, and production more
lt.
or perfection of design appropriate
e load and conditions of employment,
xcellence of material and sound, ac-
e workmanship, American-built au-
biles can not be beaten anywhere in
orld. For efficiency and aggressive-
American mechanics are the best.
ican machine-tools, it is generally ac-
ledged, lead the world. One of the
h pioneer automobile-makers said
years ago that if it had not been for
act that American houses were in a
on to supply certain types of lathes,
g-machines, milling-machines, gear-
g appliances, and other intricate
s of mechanism, when the automobile
ment began to expand, a popular
le could never have been considered
e makers, and all classes of automo-
would necessarily have remained at
vagant prices.
he recently developed automobile is,

Flexible Wafer-Like Blade

MAN'S first cutting implement was a piece of flint chipped to a sharp edge.

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as a mechanical production, far superior to anything that is a means of locomotion. Compare it with the railway locomotive, upon which the best engineering skill has been lavished for seventy-five years; compare the relative conditions under which the two run, and remember the respective care and adjustment given them."

ROAD TAXES FOR CARS

There is much discussion in England of proposals that have been made to increase the taxes imposed for the use of motor-cars and horse-drawn vehicles. As carriages, and especially motors with certain tires, break the roads, it is contended that "those who use the roads should pay for them." As matters now stand, the carriage and motor licenses in operation are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Carriages with less than four wheels		15	0
Carriages with four wheels but drawn by one animal	1	1	0
Carriages with four wheels but drawn by two or more animals	2	2	0
Hackney carriages		15	0
Motors or vehicles drawn by motors, an additional duty of—			
For a vehicle exceeding one but not two tons unladen	2	2	0
For a vehicle exceeding two but not five tons	3	3	0

A writer in *The Autocar* adds that by the Motor Act, 1903, the definition of "male servant" was extended so as to include a person employed to drive a motor-car, and that such a servant requires a 15s. license. There is also the license for armorial bearings, which, affixt on a carriage, involve a license for £2 2s., or when worn otherwise 21s. Statistics thus far obtained make it clear "that the revenue from carriages of all kinds, including motors, has been increasing steadily, tho there is a tendency among non-motor vehicles to drop behind." The writer adds:

"In 1907 as many as 478,456 carriages and 133,328 hackney carriages were licensed, and of these some 55,568 were motor-carriages and hackneys, and 35,247 motor-cycles, the latter paying 15s. each only. If we turn to the revenue for 1908 we find £857,220 attributed to 'establishment licenses.' That includes £171,052 for 'male servants' and £72,984 for 'armorial bearings.' It may be concluded that about £650,000 was paid, therefore, on carriages and armorial bearings on carriages, while a further sum should be attributed to male servants' licenses for motor-vehicles. That is a considerable sum when placed in relation to the limited industry which it affects.

"For 1907 motor-carriages contributed £148,965 14s. to the revenue. The various charges varied—in the case of motor-cycles 15s., private carriages £2 2s., £4 4s., and £5 5s., and hackney motor-vehicles at £2 17s., £3 18s., and others at 15s. each. These details of the taxation

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Matchless for the complexion.

Established in 1789.

should suffice to remind the reader how the motor and carriage are already taxed."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S MOTOR RECORD

Leycester Barwell, an Englishman, says he has not been in a railway train for four years, but in that time has done a deal of traveling in a better way; he has made a record of 54,275 miles in motor-cars. Mr. Barwell relates his experience in detail in a recent number of *The Autocar*.

He began motoring in May, 1903, with a three-cylinder 10-horse-power car, which he drove 1,275 miles and then "got rid of in ten weeks." On August 1st of the same year he bought a 12-horse-power four-cylinder car with a 75 by 120 mm. engine. He has driven this car 46,298 miles, "and it certainly is going as well now as ever." At present, he says, it is largely used for going from Ascot to London and back on an average three days a week.

For the last two years and eight months he has had detachable rims on the car, so that during this time he has been able to leave his man at home to look after his other car (a 24-horse-power), which he has driven 22,469 miles. Six annual tours to the north of Scotland of about 2,000 miles each have been accomplished, two in one of the cars and four in the other.

He has driven to London and back just over 600 times, which alone represents a mileage of 32,500. He says further of his experiences:

"I took up motoring in rather a curious way. All my life I had been a 'horsey' man, driving tandem at eleven years of age and four horses at thirteen. I hunted two days a week with the Surrey Staghounds and the Warnham Staghounds for twelve years, did some pony and galloway racing in 1889 and 1900, and rode four winners out of six mounts at Strathpeffer Meeting in August, 1889, and another winner at Inverness a month later. I had many seasons' grouse-shooting, and killed 243 stags to my own rifle on Keldermorie, Ross-shire, from 1891 to 1900. I could still run one hundred yards in eleven seconds at thirty years of age, which, altho nothing wonderful, showed I was fairly active.

"But I broke down in 1901, and suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and as a result spent two winters at Davos. It was during the last seven weeks that I was at Davos in the winter of 1903, when I was laid up in bed and had six hemorrhages, that I developed the motor fever, altho I had never been on a car in my life. I sent home for all the motor-car catalogs, and worried my nurse for her opinions on the different makes. I finally chose one that is the most like a horse-carriage and least like a fire-engine. As I continued to have hemorrhages, the doctor at Davos sent me home, and I was such a wreck that I feel sure my nurse never thought I should get home alive. After two months at Bournemouth I came to live at Ascot, and had my car in May, 1903, and I feel it is entirely due to motoring that I am enabled to struggle along as well as I do.

Puzzled.—A dear old country gentleman and his wife paid a visit to the seaside. While the simple pair were walking on the beach one evening they suddenly noticed the revolving light of a light-ship. The old lady gazed at it with open eyes for some minutes, then she turned to her husband with a puzzled look.

"Well," she exclaimed, "if the man in that ship hasn't lit that light this forty times, and it has gone out every time!"—*Argonaut.*

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is especially beneficial in old, chronic cases of Rheumatism where the joints are swollen and stiff, and where there are chalky deposits.

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CURRENT POETRY

Lincoln

By John Vance Cheney

Yon red orb, in fame's azure hung,
Is Alexander's; flushed and young,
The Sword of Macedon
In world-wars long agone.

Beyond it, poised where no clouds are,
Flashes, alone, the cold keen star
Of Cæsar, where it clomb
High over seven hilled Rome;

Shine next, as naked greatness can,
The rival lights of Charlemagne
And that fair Saxon king
Who knew no wicked thing.

Brave stars, against the darkness bold
Shine for the mighty men of old,
Who, as the strength was given,
Leapt into memory's heaven.

But he that thought never to climb,
Our crownless king, of later time,
Who walked the humble way,
Coming as comes the day;

He that, for kings and princes all,
Would once more read the mystic wall,—
Spell out, there, what was meant
Whereso the Finger went;

He that, over the anvil lowered,
Would beat the plowshare from the sword,
Lest peace from man depart,
Yea, hope out of his heart,—

Earth held to him. The rough-hewn form,
Looming through that unnatural storm,
Hinted the rude, mixt mold
Ere chaos loosed her hold;

A lone, wind-beaten hill-top tree,
His that pathetic majesty;
Forlorn even in his mirth,
His roots deep in the earth.

Earth's is he yet. When from the hill
The warm gold flows, and hollows fill,
The sunlight shines his fame,
The winds blaze Lincoln's name.

Aye, Earth's he is; not hers alone.
Blood of our blood, bone of our bone,
Love folded him to rest
Upon a people's breast.

—*The Atlantic Monthly* (February).

The Foreloper

By Rudyard Kipling

This poem has hitherto been looked upon as "lost," only the first six lines remaining within the general memory of men, including the author. The entire poem, fourteen lines in all, was recently discovered in the columns of a Pacific-coast publication

The gull shall whistle in his wake, the blind wave break in fire,
He shall fulfil God's utmost will unknowing His desire;
And he shall see old planets pass and alien stars arise,
And give the gale his reckless sail in shadow of new skies.
Strong lust of gear shall drive him out and hunger arm his hand
To wring his food from a desert nude, his foothold from the sand.
His neighbors' smoke shall vex his eyes, their voices break his rest,
He shall go forth till South is North, sullen and dispossest;
And he shall desire loneliness, and his desire shall bring
Hard on his heels a thousand wheels, a people, and a king;
And he shall come back in his own track, and by his scarce, cool camp;

There he shall meet the roaring street, the derrick,
and the stamp.
For he must blaze a nation's ways with hatchet and
with brand
Till on his last won wilderness an Empire's bulwarks
stand.

The Bookman (February).

At Poe's House, Fordham

By Epiphanius Wilson

Here, by thy cottage home, which thou didst share
With the fell furies and the host of care,
I reverently hail thee from afar'
Thou wast the solitary morning star
Of letters to our land, and vain the ban
Of Poetaster and of Puritan
That closed on thee their little House of Fame.
The world is thy Fame's Temple, and the flame
Of thy bright intellect has cast a ray
That lightens both horizons of the day;
And, if thou dost not scorn a humble shrine,
Thou hast it in a myriad hearts like mine.

—*The Bang* (New York).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LINCOLN AS COLONEL WATTERSON SAW HIM

Henry Watterson, the veteran editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was one of the young reporters hired by the Associated Press to cover President Lincoln's first inauguration. His account of his successful efforts to obtain a copy of the inaugural address leads one to suspect that the "get-results-at-any-cost" spirit of the present-day newspaper man is not altogether a new phase in the newspaper business. Colonel Watterson tells the story thus in the March *Cosmopolitan:*

The newly elected President had arrived in Washington ten days before—to be exact, the morning of the 23d of February. It was a Saturday. That same afternoon he came to the Capitol escorted by Mr. Seward, and being on the floor of the House at the time—the rules were not so strict then as now, and having the freedom of the reporters' gallery, and being personally acquainted with most of the representatives, I often went or was called there—I saw him for the first time and was, indeed, presented to him

"You are not a member?" said he kindly, observing my extreme youth.

"No, sir," I answered, "I only hope to be."

He said, "I hope you will not be disappointed," and passed on.

Early in the morning of the 4th of March I found thrust into the keyhole of my bedroom door a slip of paper which read, "For inaugural address see Col. Ward H. Lamon." Who was "Col. Ward H. Lamon"? I had never heard of him. The city was crowded with strangers. To find one of them was to look for a needle in a haystack. I went straight to Willard's Hotel. As I passed through the big corridor on the second floor I saw, through a half-opened door, Mr. Lincoln himself, pacing to and fro, apparently reading a manuscript. I went straight in. He was alone, and as he turned and saw me he extended his hand, called my name, and said, "What can I do for you?" I told him my errand and dilemma, showing him the brief memorandum. "Why," said he, "you have came to the right shop; Lamon is in the next room. I will introduce you to him, and he will fix you all right." No sooner said than done, and, supplied with the press copy of the inaugural address, I gratefully and gleefully took my leave.

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MACHINE USED ____

DATE	FORM	DATE	FORM	REPLIES

Form numbers to be set opposite dates you desire advertising matter mailed. This card will be returned to you, after advertising has been sent, for further requests

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Send us samples of a few of the printed forms that you are now using, and tell us the quantity of each that you use annually. We will give you free of charge or obligation, accurate estimates on the cost of producing these same forms, in your own office, on the Multigraph. Then you can compare our figures with the prices you are paying for outside printing, and see for yourself how much the Multigraph can save you

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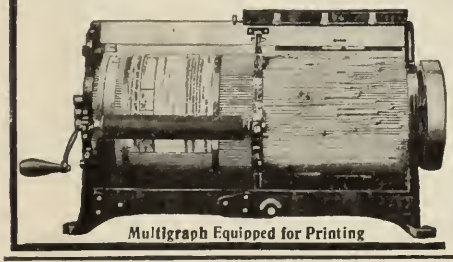
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A NEW WRINKLE: NO MORE WRINKLES! Taking your clothes continually to the tailors for "pressing" is needless expense and everlasting bother. AVOID

THE KEEPSHAPE ADJUSTABLE GARMENT HANGER

cuts pressing bills in half. Garments hung in your wardrobe will have their contour preserved. No more coat or bulging shoulders. No more sagging and stretching collars. No more wrinkles in back of neck. The rigid, old-time hanger runs pressing bills every moment you use the. The KEEPSHAPE is a full shoulder form, ADJUSTABLE to square or sloping shoulders. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hangs full suit for either man or woman.

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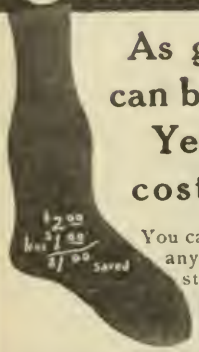
6 pairs $1 Guaranteed for 6 months



As good as can be made— Yet they cost least

You can't buy 6 pairs of any other guaranteed stockings for $1. You can't get longer-wearing stockings at any price. Why, they'll last almost as long as your shoes.

But if any pair of your Manheim Mendless Hose **should** wear through in six months, **we'll give you a new pair free.**

Manheim Mendless Hose for men and women

Perfect-fitting, soft and comfortable. Knit from extra-quality yarn, with double re-inforced heels and toes.

Men's socks. Sizes 9½ to 11½, in black, light and dark tan, navy blue and gray. **Women's stockings**—light and medium weights. Sizes 8 to 10½, in black, and light and dark tan. All fast colors. Sold only 6 pairs (one size) in a box, with guarantee. **Men's,** 6 pairs **$1. Women's,** 6 pairs **$1.50.**

If your dealer hasn't Manheim Mendless Hose don't accept a substitute. Send us the price, state size (or size of shoe) and color—assorted colors if desired—and we will send the stockings to you prepaid.

MANHEIM HOSIERY MILLS
56 E. Granby St., Manheim, Pa.

References: Keystone National Bank, Manheim, Pa.

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Please write for our booklet "F" which explains fully how you can deposit your money safely at six per cent.

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Colonel Watterson goes on to describe the inauguration ceremonies and incidentally gives his readers an interesting glimpse of Stephen Douglas and his part in Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. We read:

Two hours later I found myself in the Senate Chamber, witnessing the oath of office administered to Vice-President-elect Hannibal Hamlin, and listening to his brief speech. Then I followed the cortège through the long passageway and across the rotunda to the east portico, where a special wooden platform had been erected, keeping close to Mr. Lincoln. He was tall and ungainly, wearing a black suit, a black tie beneath a turn-down collar, and a black silk hat. He carried a gold- or silver-headed walking-cane. As we came out into the open and upon the temporary stand, where there was a table upon which were a Bible, a pitcher, and a glass of water, he drew from his breast pocket the manuscript I had seen him reading at the hotel, laid it before him, placing the cane upon it as a paper-weight, removed from their leathern case his steel-rimmed spectacles, and raised his hand—he was exceedingly deliberate and composed—to remove his hat. As he did so I lifted my hand to receive it, but Judge Douglas, who stood at my side, reached over my arm, took the hat, and held it during the delivery of the inaugural address, which followed.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TURKEY BUSINESS

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER's first business partner was his mother. According to his "Reminiscences," now running serially in *The World's Work*, the great oil king's first commercial venture was with a flock of turkeys. His mother furnished the feed and he took care of the birds and sold them. "My receipts were all profit," Mr. Rockefeller contentedly remarks. His first experience away from the home farm had to do with a business and commercial college in Cleveland. Here he gained some knowledge of bookkeeping, and then started out to get a "job." As he tells it:

I tramped the streets for days and weeks, asking merchants and storekeepers if they didn't want a boy; but the offer of my services met with little appreciation. No one wanted a boy, and very few showed any overwhelming anxiety to talk with me on the subject. At last one man on the Cleveland docks told me that I might come back after the noonday meal. I was elated; it now seemed that I might get a start.

I was in a fever of anxiety lest I should lose this one opportunity that I had unearthed. When finally, at what seemed to me the proper time, I presented myself to my would-be employer:

"We will give you a chance," he said, but not a word passed between us about pay. This was September 26, 1855. I joyfully went to work. The name of the firm was Hewitt & Tuttle.

In beginning the work I had some advantages. My father's training, as I have said, was practical, the course at the commercial college had taught me the rudiments of business, and I thus had a groundwork to build upon. I was fortunate, also, in working under the supervision of the bookkeeper, who was a fine disciplinarian, and well disposed toward me.

When January, 1856, arrived, Mr. Tuttle presented me with $50 for my three months' work, which was no doubt all that I was worth, and it was entirely satisfactory.

For the next year, with $25 a month, I kept my position, learning the details and clerical work connected with such a business.

Mr. Rockefeller's first business partnership is thus described:

In those days, in Cleveland, every one knew almost every one else in town. Among the merchants was a young Englishman named M. B. Clark, perhaps ten years older than I, who wanted to establish a business and was in search of a partner. He had $2,000 to contribute to the firm, and wanted a partner who could furnish an equal amount. This seemed a good opportunity for me. I had saved up $700 or $800, but where to get the rest was a problem.

I talked the matter over with my father, who told

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Send for descriptive booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

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me that he had always intended to give $1,000 to each of his children when they reached twenty-one. He said that if I wished to receive my share at once, instead of waiting, he would advance it to me and I could pay interest upon the sum until I was twenty-one.

"But, John," he added, "the rate is ten."

At that time, 10 per cent. a year interest was a very common rate for such loans. At the banks the rate might not have been quite so high; but of course the financial institutions could not supply all the demands, so there was much private borrowing at high figures. As I needed this money for the partnership, I gladly accepted my father's offer, and so began business as the junior partner of the new firm, which was called Clark & Rockefeller.

It was a great thing to be my own employer. Mentally I swelled with pride—a partner in a firm with $4,000 capital! Mr. Clark attended to the buying and selling, and I took charge of the finance and the books. We at once began to do a large business, dealing in carload lots and cargoes of produce.

Naturally more money was soon needed to provide for the increasing trade. There was nothing to do but for Mr. Rockefeller to attempt to borrow from a bank. He says:

I went to a bank president whom I knew, and who knew me. I remember perfectly how anxious I was to get that loan and to establish myself favorably with the banker. This gentleman was T. P. Handy, a sweet and gentle old man, well known as a high-grade, beautiful character. For fifty years he was interested in young men. He knew me as a boy in the Cleveland schools. I gave him all the particulars of our business, telling him frankly about our affairs—what we wanted to use the money for, etc., etc. I waited for the verdict with almost trembling eagerness.

"How much do you want?" he said.

"Two thousand dollars."

"All right, Mr. Rockefeller, you can have it," he replied. "Just give me your own warehouse receipts; they're good enough for me."

As I left that bank, my elation can hardly be imagined. I held up my head—think of it, a bank had trusted me for $2,000! I felt that I was now a man of importance in the community.

SHEAR WIT

Varsity Wit.—HOTEL CLERK—"I found that 'Not to be used except in case of fire' placard those college boys stole out of the corridor."

MANAGER—"Where?"

CLERK—"They'd nailed it up over the coal-bin."—*Boston Transcript.*

On the Trail.—"I'm gunning for railroads," announced the trust-buster.

"Then come with me," whispered the near-humorist. "I can show you some of the tracks."—*Southwestern's Book.*

Marvelous.—Mrs. Blunder had just received a telegram from India.

"What an admirable invention the telegram is!" she exclaimed, "when you come to consider that this message has come a distance of thousands of miles, and the gum on the envelope isn't dry yet."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A "Floorist."—"How did you contrive to cultivate such a beautiful black eye?" asked Brown.

"Oh!" replied Fogg, who had been practising upon roller-skates, "I raised it from a slip."—*United Presbyterian.*

Strange!—CITY BOARDER (to farmer)—"This milk seems pretty poor."

FARMER—"The pastur' here ain't what it ought to be."

CITY BOARDER—"And yet I saw lots of milkweed in the fields this morning."—*United Presbyterian.*

The Ideal—"Is your daughter learning to play the piano by note?"

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Cumrox, severely. "We always pay cash."—*Universalist Leader.*

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Nulife Compels Deep Breathing

Fill your lungs with a volume of fresh air, and you will instantly feel every internal organ become active and alive. Deep breathing is Nature's own method to vibrate life throughout the system. Every full breath of fresh air entering the lungs invigorates the heart's action and stimulates the blood circulation in every part of the body.

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Prof. Charles Munter's

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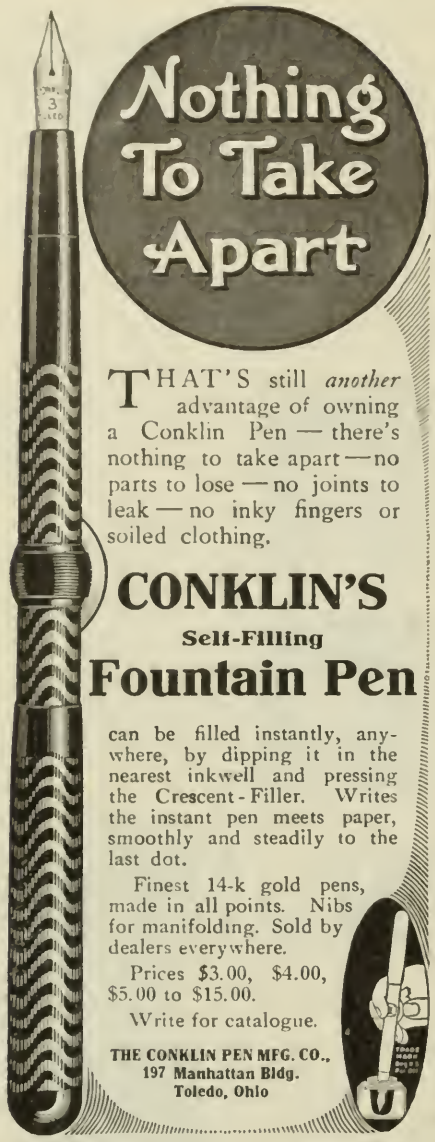

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The Ninety and Nine.—A certain minister was deeply imprest by an address on the evils of smoking given at a recent synod He rose from his seat, went over to a fellow minister, and said

"Brother, this morning I received a present of 100 good cigars. I have smoked one of them, but now I'm going home and burn the remainder in the fire."

The other minister arose, and said it was his intention to accompany his reverend brother.

"I mean to rescue the ninety and nine," he added. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Gold-Mine.—"This is a foine country, Bridget!" exclaimed Norah, who had but recently arrived in the United States. "Sure it's generous everybody is. I asked at the post-office about sindin' money to me mither, and the young man tells me I can get a money-order for $10 for 10 cents. Think of that now!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A Good Reckoner.—MASTER—"John!"

SERVANT—"Yes, sir."

MASTER—"Be sure you tell me when it is four o'clock."

SERVANT—"Yes, sir."

MASTER—"Don't forget it. I promised to meet my wife at 2:30, and she'll be provoked if I'm not there when she arrives."—*Answers.*

The Reason.—MRS. CRIMSONBEAK—"See how nicely that team of horses go along. Why can't man and wife trot along pleasantly together like that?"

MR. CRIMSONBEAK—"Well, you see, there is only one tongue between those two horses."—*Christian Advocate.*

Extremely So.—"But why did you eat the cake she baked?"

"I wanted to make myself solid."

"Did you succeed?"

"I should say so. I felt like a ton of lead."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Taxicab Vagary.—"You are charging me for two miles."

"Yes, sir."

"But the distance is only a mile and a half."

"Usually, sir, but we skidded."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Guess We All Do.—"I don't know that Napoleon was so much."

"How now?"

"I believe I use as much strategy to get a night out as he expended in the Austerlitz campaign."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Encouragement.—"Doncher know," began Sapleigh, "that I'm—er—sometimes inclined to think—"

"You really ought to try it," interrupted Miss Cayenne. "It's not such a difficult thing after one gets used to it."—*Chicago News.*

The Danger.—"A little nonsense now an' then," said Uncle Eben, "is all right. But dar's allus a heap o' danger dat it's g'ineter git to be a habit."—*Washington Star.*

A Case of Friendship.—"You have no ground for seeking a divorce from your wife."

"Well, but you see, I have a great friend who is a lawyer and I was really so anxious to give him something to do."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Literal.—GUEST—"Hey, waiter, how long will my steak be?"

WAITER—"The average length is about four inches, sir."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Perfect Brute.—"John, your smoke will spoil the curtains."

"That's better than having the curtains spoil my smoke."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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A Cordial Invitation.—Mrs. Simmons, who had been spending the day with Mrs. Mayes, was preparing to go home. Susie, who had been very troublesome all day, begged her earnestly to stay to supper.

"Why, dearie," said Mrs. Simmons, "I did not know you were so fond of me."

"It ithn't that, Mitheth Thimmonth," said Susie, honestly. "Mother thath the'th going to give me a good, thound thwitchin' ath thoon ath you go home."—*Delineator.*

At the Market.—Mrs. C.—"Good-morning, Bridget. I hope your master and mistress have not forgotten that they're coming to dine with me to-night."

Cook—"Indade and they've not—they've ordered a good hearty meal at home at six o'clock."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Up to Date.—Rag Doll—"Why, what on earth are you doing lying in the corner of the sofa there as tho you were asleep?"

Teddy Bear—"Sh! Since Mr. Taft went South with the Bumble Puppy I have been playing possum."—*Baltimore American.*

Over Their Heads.—Musician—"At your afternoon concert would you like me to play some of Wagner's works?"

Parvenu—"Yes—but on the hurdy-gurdy, or my guests will not understand it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Sham.—"He puts his watch under his pillow every night."

"I notice he likes to sleep overtime."—*Christian Advocate.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 29.—Mr. Taft arrives at Culebra and is cordially greeted by the Panama officials.

January 31.—The American battleships *Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas, Minnesota, Georgia,* and *Nebraska* reach Gibraltar.

February 1.—The British steamer *Clan Ranald* is wrecked near Edithburg, Australia; the captain and 46 of the crew are drowned.

February 3.—Mr. Taft completes his trip of inspection along the line of the Panama Canal and expresses his gratification with the result of the work of the engineers.

Domestic.

Washington.

January 31.—Invitations are issued to more than a score of labor leaders to take part in a council of labor, to be held in Washington, February 10.

February 1.—A bill making February 12 a special holiday is passed by the Senate.

A bill to prohibit the importation of opium for smoking is passed by the House.

The United States Supreme Court, divided 5 to 4, rules in the case of the Continental Wall Paper Company that a trust operating in violation of the Sherman Law can not use the Federal courts for the purpose of collecting debts.

February 3.—Secretary Cortelyou announces at Washington that he has issued a call for about $30,000,000 of federal funds from national bank temporary repositories.

General.

February 4.—The California Assembly passes the bill barring Japanese children from American schools: Governor Gillett receives a strong letter of protest from President Roosevelt.

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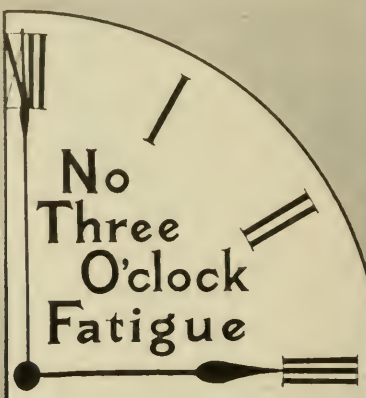

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 983

TOPICS OF THE DAY

COLLAPSE OF ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION

LAST week witnessed the defeat of anti-Japanese measures in the legislatures of three far Western States—Oregon, Nevada, and California. So bristling with ferocity were the expressions of "orientophobia" indulged in by some of Nevada's Solons that they had the unforeseen result, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, of "causing the whole anti-Japanese crusade to dissolve in a general burst of laughter." This loosening of a strained situation was welcomed with acclaim by the press at large, especially when the California assembly, the real storm-center, recalled and killed its offending School Segregation Bill—a measure which sought to deprive Japanese children in California of privileges guaranteed them by treaty. Satisfaction with the outcome is not confined either to those papers which minimize the race problem of our Western coast or to those which pictured California dragging the country into a gratuitous war. We find it in the comment of editors who insist on the reality of the "yellow peril," as well as of those who point out that Japan could not possibly go to war if she wanted to, owing to the present state of her finances. The general satisfaction of our press, in short, seems to be based on a sense of fair play toward both Japan and our own national Government.

"I feel that the way in which California has done what is right for the nation makes it more than ever obligatory on the nation in every way to safeguard the interests of California," says President Roosevelt in a telegram of congratulation to Governor Gillett. In an earlier message to Speaker Stanton, while the objectionable bills were still pending, the President defined the situation in the following sentences:

"The Japanese Government is loyally and in good faith doing its part to carry out this policy, precisely as the American Government is doing. This policy aims at mutuality of obligation and behavior. In accordance with it the purpose is that the Japanese shall come here exactly as Americans go to Japan, which is in effect that travelers, students, persons engaged in international business, men who sojourn for pleasure or study and the like shall have the freest access from one country to the other, and shall be sure of the best treatment, but that there shall be no settlement in mass by the people of either country in the other.

"In the last six months under this policy more Japanese have left the country than have come in, and the total number in the United States has diminished by over two thousand. These figures are absolutely accurate and can not be impeached. In other words, if the present policy is consistently followed and works as well in the future as it is now working, all difficulties and causes of friction will disappear, while at the same time each nation will retain its self-respect and the good-will of the other. . . . . .

"Let me repeat that at present we are actually doing the very thing which the people of California wish to be done, and to upset the arrangement under which this is being done can not do good and may do great harm. If in the next year or two the figures of immigration prove that the arrangement which has worked so successfully during the last six months is no longer working successfully, then there would be ground for grievance, and for the reversal by the national Government of its present policy. But at present the policy is working well and until it works badly it would be a grave misfortune to change it, and when changed it can only be changed effectively by the national Government."

FATHER OF THE DEFEATED SCHOOL SEGREGATION BILL.

This bill, introduced by Grove L. Johnson, gave trustees the power "to establish separate schools for Indian children, and for children of Mongolian or Japanese or Chinese descent." It further provided that where such schools were established the alien children specified "must not be admitted into any other school."

In spite of the omniscience of Eastern critics the San Francisco *Argonaut* is convinced that Californians best understand their own grievances, and that their real attitude toward the Japanese question is unaltered by recent occurrences. They are, however, unwilling to embarrass the nation by an impetuous settlement of those grievances. "The race question upon the Pacific coast," says the Oakland *Inquirer*, "is a real and vital issue, which must be settled not by sentiment or prejudice, but by intelligence and statesmanship." Just now, however, admits the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is peculiarly "the time for keeping still about Japanese immigration"—for the following reasons:

"There is no law to prevent their coming here by the million if they can get passports from their own Government, nor is there the slightest chance, at present, of our getting such a law. They are kept out or nearly kept out, by the courtesy of the Japanese Government in refusing to issue passports. The Japanese Government is not under the slightest obligation to continue to refuse passports to its people to go wherever they please, and should it be irritated into returning to that

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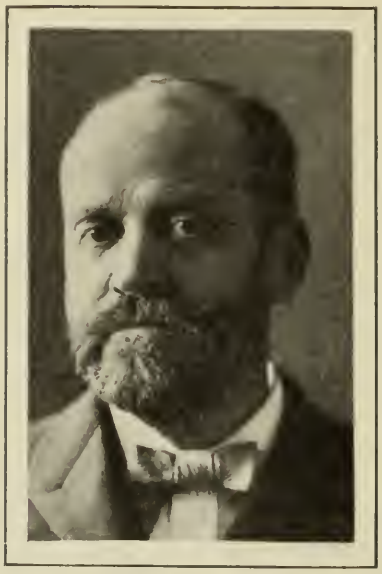
policy Japanese will come to the United States by the shipload without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people of California or the whole Pacific coast. This being an exact statement of the situation, ordinary plain common sense will indicate to all endowed with that useful attribute the propriety of keeping perfectly silent on the Japanese question for a year or two, until we see what the news is going to be, as *Uncle Remus* would say. . . . . .

"If our agitators will once get it into their heads that there is nothing on earth which any State legislature can do either to prevent the Japanese from coming here, or from congregating where they please, living as they please, and engaging in any occupation by which they can live, it is just possible that they will cease from their pernicious activity, whose only result will be to prevent what they say they desire. Steamship companies could well afford to pay $100,000 for legislation which would irritate the Japanese Government into giving their people passports to go where they please. It is already alleged that there is steamship money behind this whole movement."



SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS,

Of California. His earlier attitude toward the proposed anti-Japanese measures "astonished" the President, who accused him of advocating "a policy of wanton insult." At the last Senator Perkins advised against the School Segregation Bill on the ground that "treaties with foreign nations become the supreme law of the land."

The Oakland *Tribune* deplores the hysteria manifested by some of the California legislators, and thinks that "a long campaign of anti-Japanese education" may be necessary before the race problem can be solved on its merits. Futile, it admits, must be all efforts at Sacramento to override Federal treaty obligations. The seriousness of this race problem is explained to the East by Mr. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno *Republican*, who speaks for a large section of Western opinion in an article published in *Collier's Weekly*. He asks us to believe that the American people are now facing on our Western frontier "a question not of policy or prosperity or progress, but of existence." To quote in part:

"It is a question on which a blunder, once made, can never be rectified. The frontier of the white man's world must be established some day, somewhere. Unless this generation establishes it at the Pacific coast no future generation will ever have the chance to establish it so far West, or to maintain it anywhere, except by war and permanent lines of garrisoned fortresses. The problem is ours in the next few years, in California, Washington, and Oregon, and in the Capitol and White House. The consequences are the whole world's, everywhere, forever.

"For all national sins save one there is forgiveness. That one we committed long ago, when our fathers brought in black men to live among white men. The curse of caste is on the South. There is a foreign body in the very vitals of the nation, which can be neither absorbed nor excised. At best, we may hope to encyst it. The condition is incurable; our only hope is in the inherent vitality of the nation to prevent it from being fatal. . . . . .

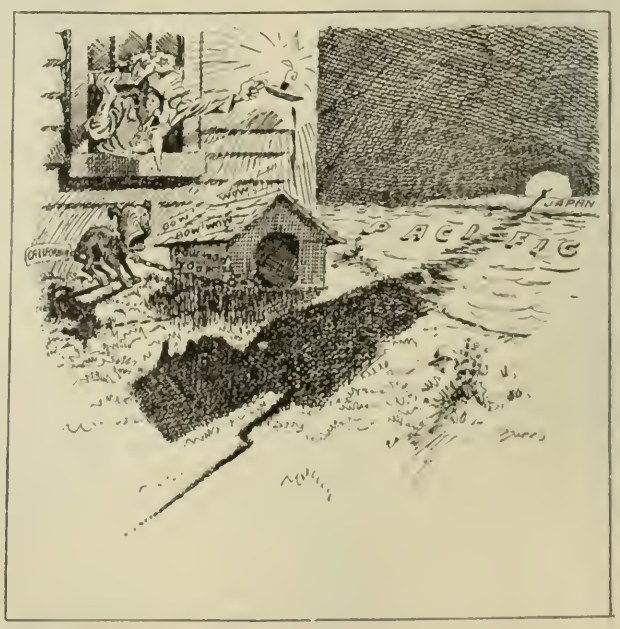
"Asia has found us out too, and the flood from the Orient has started. Nothing can stop it unless we do. We did stop it from China, because China was helpless, but that helplessness will not last long. It has been checked from Japan by the grace of Japan, but that grace may not last long. And we may stop it from India because we do not have to deal with India about it. But the reservoir that is tapped is limitless. Literally hundreds of millions of brown men, yellow men, and bronze men would now like to come to America, for the same reasons that the Europeans wanted to come; and they will come, just as the Europeans have come, if they are equally free to do so. And then—the deluge!

"The worst of it is that, temporarily and economically, we need them, and therefore some of our short-sighted capitalists desire them. . . . The Japanese does not remain a coolie. When he can, he buys or rents land. Wherever many Japanese settle, as owners or renters, white men move out, surrendering to the Japanese a voluntary monopoly.

"The present state of the Vaca Valley is a startling illustration of this movement. Even in towns a similar thing happens. Shrewd Japanese speculators pay extravagant prices for one or two lots in a block; then they buy all the rest very cheaply. It is evident that the white man will not consent to live with the brown man except on the basis of the brown man's inferiority. Whenever the brown man asserts his equality (which is inevitable, since in truth he is equal), the white man either fights or surrenders. In the country he surrenders; in the city the property-owner sells out;

THE YELLOW PERIL

—Macauley in the New York *Herald*



UNCLE SAM: "Drat the pup! Can't he see it's only a shadow?"

—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*

DEMENTIA CALIFORNIANA.

the workingman fights. The situation is significant already; it only needs numbers to make it serious. . . . . .

"This is not a plea for an immediate exclusion law, or an exclusion treaty, or any other specific measure. But it is the cry of the unborn generations of the West for the right to be born of Occidental blood and under American institutions. It is the call to the warders of the Western mark to be true to the trust which a hundred generations of Westward-faring men have bequeathed to them. And it is a reminder of the high duty not to surrender at the Western border and at the culmination of our civilization the victory which the heroes of Thermopylæ won for us at the Eastern border in the beginning. It is the one message, the only essential message, which the Pacific coast has to utter to the American people."

Senator Newlands, writing to the Governor of Nevada, outlines the following plan for dealing nationally with the Oriental problem after our present treaty with Japan expires in 1912:

"Our country should by law, to take effect after the expiration of existing treaties, prevent the immigration to this country of all peoples other than those of the white race, except under restricted conditions relating to international commerce, travel, and education, and it should start immediately on the serious consideration of a national policy regarding the people of the brown race now within our boundaries, which, with a proper regard for humanity, will minimize the dangers to our institutions and our civilization. Japan can not justly take offense at such action. She would be the first to take such action against the white race were it necessary to maintain the integrity of her race and her institutions. She is at liberty to pursue such a course. Such action constitutes no charge of inferiority against the race excluded."

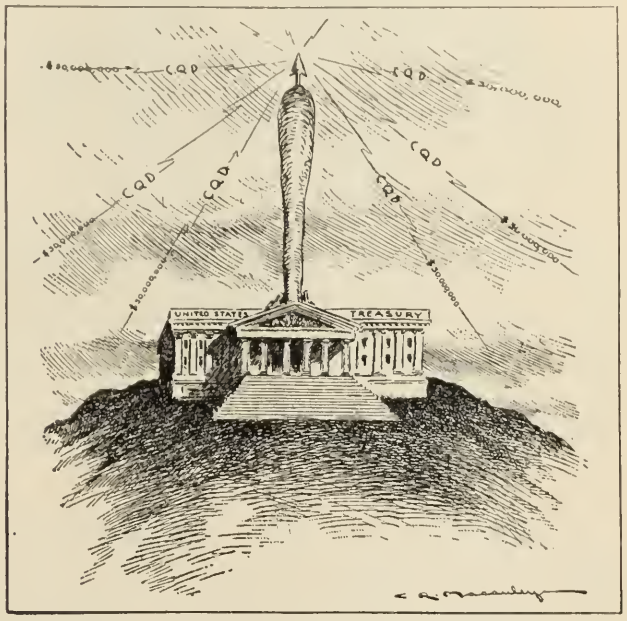
The California Christian Advocate (San Francisco) and the Los Angeles *Express* are conspicuous among Pacific-coast papers by their denial that there is any Japanese question at present confronting the people of California. They both fail to see any menace in the present situation, or any need of hostile legislation. Annoyed that the whole country should have allowed itself to become excited over a tempest in a teapot, the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"One large reason for comfort there rests in the present situation. Never again will California, on this question of the Japanese, easily rattle the nerves of the nation. The game has been worked once too often, and with the feeling of general relief that accompanies the cessation of the dreadful din, there is mingled a goodly measure of disgust. The amazing disproportion between California's grievance and the noise she made; the stupid clamor against conditions which, entirely apart from the question whether they are evil or not, are being done away with as rapidly as difficult conditions can be dealt with; above all, the impression that such sincere anti-Japanese sentiment as prevails in California is being worked by the politician and the newspaper demagog for their own ends; all this has sorely tried the nation's patience, the nation's sense of humor, and the nation's sense of international right and wrong."

WHO WOULD PAY THE TARIFF ON TEA AND COFFEE?

A TREASURY deficit growing at the rate of half a million a day has brought to the fore the suggestion of a tariff on tea and coffee. These duties, it is estimated, would add $55,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year to the national revenue, but the plan finds small favor with the trade. Already the National Coffee and Tea Association, composed of wholesalers, jobbers, and roasters, has begun a campaign to stimulate and organize popular opposition, on the theory that it is toward the pocket of the consumer that the Government is stretching its hand. People are, therefore, urged to petition their Congressmen against the proposed "tax upon the poor man's breakfast-table." According to the Washington *Post*, however, there is no reason why the consumer should pay any more for his tea and coffee under the proposed tariff than he does now, since the trade profits on these items are amply able to bear the whole burden of the tax. The price of green coffee during the past ten years, we are told, has been but one-half to one-third of what it was in the previous ten years, yet for the past quarter century the average price to the consumer has remained at 25 cents a pound. In Germany, where coffee is taxed 4½ cents a pound, the average price to the consumer is 21½ cents. To quote further:

"In making laws the Government should know neither wholesaler nor retailer, but consult its own records, as shown by the



THE CALL FOR HELP.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

entries in the custom-houses. In this way it can ascertain what the coffee that has arrived in this country in the past ten years has cost the importer, and how much per pound the consumer has been compelled to pay for it.

"It is claimed by experts that all the coffees imported into this country in the past ten years, whether Mocha, Java, Central American, West Indian, Venezuelan, or Brazilian—in fact, from whatever section the berry comes—has not averaged in cost over 8 cents a pound. Do the Government figures confirm this?

"It is also claimed that the average price which consumers all over the United States have paid during the same period was at least 25 cents a pound. Does the experience of the 450 representatives and senators confirm it?

"It is claimed by trade circles that tea which sold within the last few months below 10 cents is being resold by jobbers at 40 cents and by retailers at 60 cents a pound and more, with premiums of a trifling nature thrown in. The difference, therefore, in the price at which tea is retailed and that at which it is imported offers even a much larger basis of profit than is the case with coffee.

"In framing new laws it may be proper to take into consideration the fact that, so far as coffee is concerned, an article costing originally 8 cents in the green and 10 cents in the roast can be sold to consumers at 15 cents a pound with a moderate profit to dealers, and that when it is sold at 25 cents a pound an excessive profit is being made by some one. Therefore, if the Government were to cut down this excessive profit, or, rather, put part of this excessive profit in the Treasury for the general good, in the shape of a tax, the trade would have to be satisfied with more moderate profits, the consumer would probably not have to pay any part of such a duty, and the Treasury would certainly secure the requisite benefit.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that in all large European countries heavy duties on coffee prevail. In Germany, the second largest consumer of coffee in the world, the duty is 5 cents a German pound, equal to 4½ cents an American pound. The popular price for coffee paid over the whole empire of Germany is 1 mark, equal to 24 cents, American money, and considering the difference in weight, this is equal to 21½ cents a pound, American, a price which includes the duty. Is not this an object-les-

son! Does it not show conclusively that the proposed tax will not come out of the pocket of the consumer?"

The Springfield *Republican* quotes the following statement made by a prominent Chicago house:

"Our objection to a duty on these articles is that it would increase the burden of taxation upon the consumer; whereas the present movement for a revision of the tariff is distinctly a movement in favor of reducing taxation upon the consumer. To place a duty on these articles of important and universal consumption would be a poor answer to the demand of the people for relief. We haven't the slightest apprehension that a duty will be or can be placed on tea and coffee. The people at large would not permit it. It would be too much out of line with tariff revision as it is popularly conceived."

Commenting upon this view, *The Republican* says:

"The people can better afford to pay a customs tax of 10 cents a pound on tea, which ends there and goes into the public treasury, than they can afford to support the taxation of such raw materials as wool, which not only operates to increase the cost of clothing, but to hamper and restrict the woolen-manufacturing industry. They can better afford to pay a tax of 5 cents a pound on coffee, than to maintain protective taxes on iron and steel which yield little public revenue, but enable the home industry to combine for the private-profit taxation of the people at almost every turn they may take in their business or other activities."

A POLITICAL HOAX IN INDIANA

WHAT is styled "a great political hoax" has been played on the brewers of Indiana, according to an Indianapolis correspondent. These brewers, it seems, put up fabulous sums of money to elect a Democratic State legislature and Governor last fall under the impression that the Democrats would stem the threatened sweep of Prohibition over the State. They won the election, saw the Democratic Governor inaugurated, and the Democratic legislature assemble, only to discover to their horror that enough Democrats were infected with temperance sentiment to disarrange all their plans. An idea of the tremendous effort they made last fall may be gained from the following passage in the correspondent's letter in the New York *Evening Post*:

"Not only did the brewers and other liquor interests give the funds for the Democratic organization, but in all of the larger cities they made an organization of their own, taking in all of the saloon-keepers, their retinue, and those who were dependent upon the trades manufacturing and handling brewery supplies. Thousands of German Republicans were lined up by the combination on the representation that the election of Watson and a majority of the Republican candidates for the legislature would be followed by immediate State-wide Prohibition.

"They even succeeded in convincing the ignorant foreign class that all the saloons would be closed the day following Watson's election. A large part of organized labor was brought into their camp on the ground that Republican success would throw thousands of bottle-workers, union bartenders, and others out of employment."

Now they find that "they spent their funds for nothing," the House Democrats are in rebellion against the brewers' program, and the result of party conferences "forecasts a hopeless defeat for the brewery combination and the liberals." Furthermore—

"After occupying a strong position, from which they have dictated to one or the other of the old parties for twenty years the brewers are forced to beg the legislature for existence. Instead of offering terms, they are now pleading for the enactment of a compromise that will give the State high license, the ward and township unit, limit the saloons to one for each five hundred people, and restrict them to the business district. The brewers are willing to stand for a radical provision that saloon licenses shall be revoked on the first violation of the law. They are willing to take anything so long as county local option is taken off the statutes. Their plan would wipe out 65 per cent. of the State's saloons within the next ninety days.

"The humiliating feature to the brewers and their allies, and especially to the army of liberal Republicans who helped to defeat their own party, is that the Democrats refuse to carry out the plan. . . . . .

"The indications are that the county local-option law will remain on the books. The Democratic Representatives from the larger cities are against it, but those from the country districts, where the temperance sentiment is strong, will stand by the law. It was said to-day that seventeen of the sixty Democrats in the House are opposed to repealing or modifying the law. By holding out they can block every move the brewers and Democratic leaders make, as the latter, it is believed, will not be able to get the help of enough Republicans to win."

What are the temperance forces doing? Says the correspondent:

"In the mean time the Antisaloon League is making hay. County after county is being voted 'dry,' and before the legislature is adjourned elections will have been held in half of the counties. The brewers and their allies seem unable to cope with the temperance wave. They are making their last stand here in hopes of modifying the law, but it seems that their fences are broken down as rapidly as they can be put up.

"No county has voted 'wet' under the new law. Prior to its enactment the league had conducted a remonstrance campaign that had made 816 of the 1,020 townships of the State 'dry.' There are now 37 counties out of 92 entirely 'dry.' Forty-four county seats are without saloons. Over 1,700,000 of the 2,600,000 people of the State live in 'dry' territory.

"The league's program is to bring about State-wide Prohibition by 1912. It figures that by voting many counties 'dry' now, the power of the brewers and saloon-keepers will be broken before the campaign of 1910, when a new legislature will be elected. Then an amendment to the Constitution will be proposed to prohibit the sale and making of liquor within the State. A statutory State-wide Prohibition Law may be enacted then, and it is rumored that the league may try to get by with a law of that kind at this session.

"The fate of the liquor business will be sealed in Indiana unless the county local-option law is repealed or modified during the next six weeks. The antisaloon forces have a compact organization afire with enthusiasm. The lust of victory is spurring the Antisaloon Leaguers to more vigorous efforts, and they are threatening now to hold an election in Indianapolis, where there is a saloon for every two hundred people.

"The plan of the league and its followers now is to make Indiana the first Prohibition State in the Ohio River valley, and it is predicted that they will be able to do so unless the Democrats deliver the goods the brewers say they paid for in the recent campaign."

PROHIBITION PAVING THE WAY FOR SOCIALISM—All unsuspectingly, according to the New York *Daily People* (Socialist Labor), the Prohibition movement is doing missionary work for Socialism. It is in the considerations which recently moved the Tennessee legislature to pass a drastic Prohibition Bill over the Governor's veto that *The People* recognizes the thin edge of the wedge of Socialist doctrine. We read:

"The Tennessee incident has caused the 'Liquor Interests' to assume the language of Capital. 'Property is destroyed'; 'disaster is inflicted upon business'; 'millions of property are rendered valueless'; 'old-established houses are ruined,' etc., etc. —of course, to their owners. These are the complaints now made by the 'Liquor Interests.' These are the identical charges that Capital prefers against Socialism. In sight of the language of the 'Liquor Interests' Prohibition answers calmly, coolly, deliberately, unconcernedly, even in inspired strains: 'We care not! Your property, your houses, your millions are used against the public interest. As such you are a nuisance and must go!' Well answered.

"Prohibitionism thereby is mightily pushing forward a Socialist principle that Socialism has nailed to its masthead—'Life is more precious than property.'

"Let the public ear only get accustomed to the theory now advanced by Prohibitionism, to wit, that all argument regarding the injury to 'private property' that would result from a certain Move-

ment is irrelevant, and that the real question is. 'Does the said property work good or evil?'—let that principle be well advertised, and it will strike root, and with its root it will remove nine-tenths of the objection that Socialism will disable the present holders of capital from utilizing their property.

"It matters not how large 'investments' may be. If they work injury to the commonwealth—away with them.

"Prohibitionism is familiarizing the public ear with a sound revolutionary principle. Who would have thought it!"

KANSAS AS A TRUST PARTNER

THE new idea of having State governments go into partnership with the large trusts doing business within their territory seems to be spreading. Recently much publicity was given the formal proposition made by the Standard Oil Company that the people of Missouri should become partners with the trust.

A somewhat similar partnership is now reported by the press as about to be consummated between the State of Kansas and the International Harvester Company of that State. The Harvester Company recently came into conflict with the trust laws of Kansas, was fined $60,000, and prohibited from pursuing certain activities within the State. The company now proposes to pay the fine, submit to the "limited ouster," accept further public control of its business, and submit to the regulation of its prices by some properly constituted court or public-service commission. An informal partnership, the newspapers report, will be formed between the Harvester Company and Kansas, on this basis. A dispatch from Topeka to the New York *Times* reviews the situation thus:

"The company, in giving up its fight against the antitrust laws of the State, submits to even more than was originally intended in the suit. The company is prohibited from making exclusive contracts with its agents; it is prohibited from discriminating against certain agents or purchasers of machines; it must pay the fine of $60,000, and if the court or utility commission finds in the future that the company is charging too much for its machines or is arranging restrictions on the sale of different kinds of machines, then the court or the commission may make such other orders as are necessary to bring about more equitable prices or conditions for handling the company's business in Kansas."

YOU CAN'T LOSE HIM.
Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

BEFORE THE TROJAN HORSE IS ADMITTED.
The puzzled citizen will have to be shown a little more fully.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"The willingness of the Harvester Company to compromise the civil suit is a confession of its guilt of violating the laws of Kansas," says the Topeka *State Journal*. We read further:

"This compromise will accomplish practically what Fred S. Jackson, the State's Attorney-General, had in mind when he brought the ouster suit. It was the 'exclusive-contract' feature of the Harvester Trust's method of doing business that was particularly objectionable. The compromise can be entered into by Mr. Jackson and the Supreme Court of the State with all honor and with a realization that the State has won a great victory over one of the most powerful trusts of the nation. The fact that it will not be necessary now to press the ouster suit and drive the trust from doing business in the State is also a good thing. This company controls patents on many serviceable farm-implements which are not put on the market through any other source. If the corporation had been forbidden to do business in the State, the Kansas farmers might have been handicapped by not being able to secure such farm machinery as they might need. This would have been an unfortunate condition of affairs. Under the compromise, the International Harvester Company will be able to do business in the State, but it will have to do it on an equal footing with the other farm-implement manufacturers. This is all the Harvester Trust should ever have asked for, and its officers made a grievous mistake by trying to control the Kansas implement market in refusing to make anything but 'exclusive contracts' with the retail implement-dealers from handling any other class of implement products except those made or controlled by the trust."

The New York *Evening Post* sees some hazard upon the part of the State in these new partnerships. To quote in part:

"To let the trusts go on as they please is, of course, out of the question. Regulation is the way out. But obviously not regulation by which the State becomes a partner to the hazard of an enterprise without sharing its profits, the hazard consisting in the vast opportunities for political corruption that would be thrown open. The courts would be swamped with work they were never intended to deal with. Everything points to the remedy which New York has adopted and other States are beginning to study—

a Public Service Commission, with broad powers to investigate, relieve, or punish."

The Kansas City *Times*, however, believes that we have at last found the means for the strict enforcement of trust-regulation laws. Speaking of the Harvester and other trusts, it remarks:

"Who is dull-witted enough to suppose that Missouri could afford to drive all the meat-packers out of the State, or the allied capital that sells most farm-implements to the farmers? Or who supposes that the State can ever turn back the development of industrialism and commerce and reestablish little slaughter-houses for every town and hamlet, and have the local blacksmiths supply the surrounding demand for wagons and farm machinery? Who does not now know that when Missouri simply fined the packers for being in a trust they, just as simply and easily, got back their fines by making the people pay a little more for meat?

"It is idle to deny facts or shut one's eyes to them. Governor Hadley's recommendations, Attorney-General Jackson's recommendations, the Roosevelt administration's recommendations should all, in their several spheres, suit the lawmakers—for the single, adequate reason that there is not any possible way to dodge them, try as hard as the stupid, weak-kneed statesman may."

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W. CAMERON FORBES,

Vice-Governor of the Philippines. He does not feel that anybody who believes in American ideals can come away from the islands dissatisfied with the results thus far achieved.

The New York *Times* admits that there are obvious economic advantages to be found in these new partnerships, but believes "there are more controlling arguments on the moral side." Thus:

"What possible respect can be felt for a law when the State itself dispenses with it and becomes a party to its infraction in partnership with the enemies of the people's welfare? Pæans of triumph arose when the foe lay prostrate before the law. But it stooped to conquer. Without even professing reform, without altering its administration, before making its exit, it proposes partnership, and the offer is said to be under favorable consideration. If the Oil Trust is good enough to bargain with, it is too good to be ejected ignominiously. If it deserved its conviction the ejection ought not to be canceled on any consideration. The situation is humiliating. The State becomes defendant on the same indictment to which the Federal Administration has just pleaded guilty. President Roosevelt and his Commissioner of Corporations agree in officially declaring that the Congress has enacted laws which business men can not comply with. This is bad enough, but now come the proposals in State and Federal jurisdiction alike to palter with crime. The criminals are not to be reformed, but dickered with.

"It is a demonstration that this is no longer a country of law, but of prejudice. The law is not a sacred enactment of universal principles, but it is the embodiment of prejudices, formulated, it was thought, in such a manner as to include those whom the lawmakers aimed at, and exclude all others. The country has passed through fire and the end is not yet. We were told that the trusts must be slain or that they would rule the Government. What we see is that the trusts are stronger than when they were attacked, and that the law is in the mire. It will be well if at last we have learned that it is futile to degrade the law to taking sides in matters of the marketplace. Costs, prices, profits are things apart from politics. The law has been perverted from the regulation of morals and the protection of liberty to an entanglement with the intricacies of economic competitions, which it is not fitted to control. It has been a bitter and humiliating experience, and the profits of it are all to be reaped. Thus far the dividends have been solely of disaster and disgrace."

TEN YEARS' WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

CRITICS who have been ominously shaking their heads over the condition of affairs in the Philippines will receive some reassurance in the statements made by W. Cameron Forbes, in his paper on "A Decade of American Rule in the Philippines" in the February *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Forbes is the Vice-Governor of the islands and for some years back has been a member of the Philippine Commission. He has made a careful summary of the results accomplished by the American Government in the last ten years, and comes to the conclusion, with no little show of enthusiasm, "that while we may not as yet have given independence to the Philippines, we are certainly giving independence to the Filipinos."

He supports this statement by carefully enumerating the salient features of the constructive administration. Order has been more generally established than ever before. Finances and the currency are on a rock-bottom basis. The school system is satisfactorily started. A new system of roads has been outlined and is making progress. Local self-government is almost complete and there is a system of representative government for the islands at large over which the American Government still holds the veto power. "As a race the Filipinos take readily and naturally to politics," says the writer, and the "most important step in the gradual process of giving self-government to the Philippines was the establishment of the Assembly or Lower House of the Legislature." All the members of this body are elected by the Filipinos themselves. The different degrees of civilization represented in the islands, however, require different forms of government. As Mr. Forbes puts it:

"The civilized Filipinos, who are Christians, and well along in the scale of civilization, including something like nine-tenths of the total population, hold high offices and participate most intimately in their government.

"In the Moro country, where the population is Mohammedan, not so far advanced in civilization as the Christian Filipino, and exceedingly hardy and intractable, we have a government which is more paternal and military in form, the Governor being a general of the United States Army, and the troops being used more freely for the maintenance of order, whereas in the rest of the islands order is now maintained wholly without the assistance of troops.

"There is a third group of peoples who are for the most part savages, who have a purely paternal government, very much as do the Indians in the United States, administered without representation of any kind by the civil government in Manila, altho the officers appointed to the minor positions are very often natives."

Mr. Forbes goes on to point out that the islands are at the present time in "the depths of poverty." He attributes this to the destructive agencies of wars and insurrections against Spain and the United States, and to the inroads made by the common scourges to a tropical country. Barriers have now been put up against these agencies of destruction. Smallpox has been robbed of its terrors by universal vaccination, the lepers have been segregated, the bubonic plague has been kept out of the islands for years, and cholera is no longer a menace to those who observe the simple rules of health.

The Bureau of Agriculture is to establish more experimental farms and irrigation is to be used to supplement the rainy season. Mr. Forbes concludes thus:

"I do not feel that anybody who believes in American ideals can go to the Philippine Islands, study the work of the American Government there, and come away dissatisfied with the general plan which has been adopted and the results thus far achieved. I do

not think that anybody can see these people helped step by step on the road to self-government and prosperous development, and not sympathize with what we are doing. I do not believe that any person who believes in the fundamental theories of democracy can find fault with the general effort which is being made to give the individual his rights and a means of maintaining them. The criticisms of those well-wishers of the Filipino who wish to see him advance most rapidly, would probably be that we have gone a little too fast for his own good. It is a case where it is wise to make haste slowly. However that may be, there can be no doubt about the honesty of the purpose and consistency of the policies which have been outlined and followed by the administration through its various officials.

"The record of the Americans in the Philippines is one of which no American need be ashamed. It is a record upon which we need not hesitate to dwell on Independence Day. We have given to people unused and unaccustomed to such privileges, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of opportunity, and freedom of labor. We are casting off the shackles which held down the laboring classes of the Philippines, and, with the laboring classes raised, we are raising all the people to a higher and nobler plane."

ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

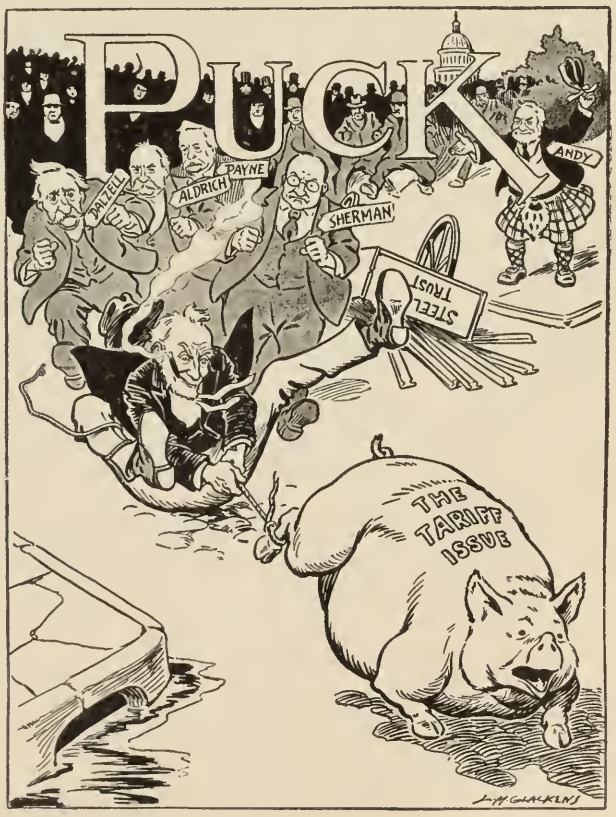
"THE best piece of composition that ever came from President Roosevelt's pen," is the New York *Evening Post's* characterization of the President's eulogy of Lincoln delivered at the birthplace farm, Hodgenville, Ky., on February 12, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Lincoln Memorial Hall. How Lincoln came by his own mastery of English style has always been something of a mystery. "But it would now appear," remarks *The Post*, "that he not only had style himself, but is sometimes able to provoke it in others." Coupling Washington and Lincoln, Mr. Roosevelt says of them: "There have been other men as great, and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great." Each possest, together with "all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character," all the strong qualities commonly exhibited, to the exclusion of those gentler virtues, by the "towering masters of mankind." Lincoln's career he summarizes in the following poignant sentences:

"This rail-splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the Republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever."

Lincoln had in him, Mr. Roosevelt goes on to say, "all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal."

KEEPING THINGS STIRRED UP.

UNCLE SAM: "I wish that pesky crank would let those bees alone. They make the team crazy. At this rate I'll never get my plowing done" —Scott in the *American Economist*.



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THE RUNAWAY.

—Glackens in *Puck*.

TWO VIEWS OF THE TARIFF DISTURBANCE.

RURAL NEEDS DISCOVERED BY THE COMMISSION

SENSIBLE and suggestive, even if not holding out the promise of any very immediate results, agree the press, is the report of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission. The three great general needs of country life, as discovered by the commission and summarized by the President in a special message to Congress, are as follows:

"First, effective cooperation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

"Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

"Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

"To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health."

On the first need, that of organization, the report lays greatest stress. While admitting that "there has never been a time when the American farmer was as well off as he is to-day," the commission finds nevertheless that "agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes," and that "the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities." The conclusions of the commission are based upon thirty public hearings, at which farmers and farmers' wives from forty States attended, and upon the answers to 130,000 sets of questions sent out through the Department of Agriculture. On the subject of organization and cooperation the President says:

"Where farmers are organized cooperatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

"The cooperative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote and only one vote; and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan."

This, comments the New York *Globe*, "is a direct and forthright instigation to collective bargaining"—a suggestion which some years ago "would have provoked bitter opposition." *The Globe* goes on to say:

"To-day no quarrel will be had with the theory of it, whatever fault may be found from the standpoint of practicality. The principle of combination and cooperation is hailed to-day as of universal applicability. . . . . .

"Yet the farmers have not been without organization. One of the most important chapters in American industrial history—the period of granger legislation—was due to the pressure brought to bear by the grangers. Farmers have both felt the incentive to combine and have known how to make their combinations effective in the pursuit of political and legislative ends. Their failure spontaneously to take similar action—or to effect similar organization—for the purpose of buying and selling does not mean necessarily that they have not felt the desirability of such organization. It may mean that thus far there have been too many difficulties in the way to make such organizations of any value."

Nowhere has cooperation been more successful than among farmers abroad, says the New York *Evening Mail*, which thinks it "peculiarly fitted for agricultural communities." The Washington *Times* foresees that cooperation and the parcels post would spell "the decadence of the country town." Thus:

"The parcels post means that orders may be sent to the city and filled, cheaply, conveniently, satisfactorily. The extension of cooperation means that the cooperative societies will everywhere be doing what they are now doing in a few places—emancipating themselves from the exactions of the limited market of the country town; from the 'grain-buyers' ring,' which every country town used to know, from the agreement among the little group of 'general stores' at the county-seat town, from the limitations of the meager market in which they were compelled to turn in their 'butter and eggs and chickens,' and take out a poor equivalent 'in trade.' It means putting the farmers' business on a new basis, and bringing him to the greater market for both his sales and his purchases.

"All this means an end to much of the importance, commercially and socially, of the country town. Add to this the improvement of the country schools, by process of consolidation, grading, and free transportation of pupils to and from them, and the village will find its excuse for existence largely gone.

"The real question, then, is whether the country town is worth saving; whether the business it does costs too much in the doing; whether it is a mere middle factor, a consumer of more than it produces. This view of the country town has long been held, and it is certain that the most enlightened thought tends toward methods that mean its destruction."

The problem of the tenant or journeyman farmer, says the New York *Evening Post*, is not sufficiently taken into account by the commission. On this point we read:

"Were the journeyman farmer rare, he might be overlooked; but for the past twenty years he has been multiplying at a rate that, if not alarming, is surely noteworthy. In 1880, 25.5 per cent. of our farms were leased to tenants: in 1900, 35.3 per cent.; and to-day, because of the recent huge increase of Italian market gardeners in suburban zones, perhaps 40 per cent. is a fair estimate. . . . . .

"In a dozen ways, the tenant farmer hinders the betterment of his community. He is a tramp—an honorable one, to be sure, but still a tramp, with all the habits of a tramp. He remains only a short time in one place, American farm-leases being, unlike those in Europe, of short duration. Why, then, should he go down into his pocket for macadam roads, a new schoolhouse, a village library, and all the rest? What does he care about sterilized wells and sanitary pig-stys? Let the landlord look after such frills, if he wants them. What chances are there of more 'voluntary organized effort' among farmers when this spirit shows itself in a third of their number? Interest in local affairs can never be stronger than the ties which bind the farmer to the community. . . . . .

"The man who rents would gladly buy his own farm if he could; and, if he bought, he would lend a willing ear to expert advisers and join his neighbors, to the limit of his purse, in bettering community life. But the best farms are either held at top figures, or else only rented; good land is rising in price; and if he would borrow to buy it, he must pay the same interest rate and accede to the same terms as the city investor of like financial standing. Europe discovered this long before the Roosevelt commission was born, and solved the problem by founding agricultural banks which get capital from the State at a nominal rate—or without interest, as in France—and lend, at 3 per cent. or thereabouts, sums up to 75 per cent. of the value of the land or equipment which the farmer would buy."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LOUD demands for a seven hour day—and they call it the labor movement?—*Boston Transcript.*

NEVADA, which wants to dictate the nation's foreign policy, cast 23,313 votes at the last election.—*Chicago News.*

THIS is the month in which to remember Abraham Lincoln. Politicians at Springfield please take notice.—*Chicago News.*

NOT that we fear the Japs, but we would surrender the legislature itself rather than start R. P. Hobson to talking again.—*Los Angeles Express.*

IF all the digs at the Panama Canal could materialize into dirt shoveling, the isthmian waterway would be finished by July 4, with several days to spare.—*New Haven Palladium.*

CONGRESS has officially decided to call the Panama canal "The Panama Canal." How it must have made Congress' head ache to think of such an appropriate name.—*Toledo Blade.*

AND now we are told that it was the mosquito that knocked the French out of business in Panama. The bills this country has to meet are different, but equally annoying.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A RUSSIAN PRODIGY OF TURPITUDE

THE wildest and most fantastic inventions of Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, or Gaboriau have been eclipsed by the disclosures recently made in the Paris papers with regard to the "hideous" and "mysterious" operations of the Russian police. We have here revealed "a mercenary monster" declared to be unparalleled in depravity by any of the dark and sinister figures which have recently passed over the stage of Russian history.

As detailed in the European press the circumstances of this strange case are as follows: A member of the Russian Socialist Union of that extreme class who look upon violence as the most powerful instrument of reform and aim at assassinating powerful members of the bureaucracy, has recently denounced another member as an *agent provocateur* of the police. The *agent provocateur* is a man who incites his comrades to deeds of violence and then delivers them into the hands of the authorities. The treacherous spy in this instance is a civil engineer, named Eugène Phillipovitch Azeff. "These fighting revolutionists, ever ready with the bomb, the pistol, and the knife," says Mr. Jaurès in the *Humanité* (Paris), "have been obliged to ask themselves the terrible question—'Had not their party for seven years been a mere puppet in the hands of the police officers of the Czar, and an involuntary instrument of the criminal coterie who create and sustain the autocracy?'"

BOURTSEFF,
Who discovered the frightful rôle played by Azeff and denounced him to his fellow Socialists.

AZEFF,
The Russian police spy who posed as a leader of the revolutionists in order to send them to the gallows.

The person who found out the machinations of Azeff is a certain Bourtseff, who at last succeeded in bringing Azeff's case before the revolutionary tribunal. Before they could come to a decision Azeff fled and is now believed to be in Russia. According to Bourtseff, speaking to a representative of the *Humanité:*

"The part played by this devil incarnate extended to every conspicuous tragedy of our revolution, and the number of his victims, young men and girls, old men and women, dispatched by him to the gallows, the knout, or to Siberia, can not be calculated."

Azeff was particular, says Bourtseff, in procuring the execution as traitors of those miserable creatures who, he thought, were beginning to suspect his real character. Azeff kept the police busy with the contemplated crimes of his party. The assassination of the dictator Plehve, the murder of the Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor-General of Moscow, the unsuccessful assaults on the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Vladimir, on General Trepoff, and on the Czar himself, were engineered by Azeff, says his accuser Bourtseff, and of course made known beforehand to the police.

The same witness affirmed that "the greatest *agent provocateur* of his age" was set to work for the death of Alexis because the court faction to which the Grand Duke belonged were plotting the dethronement of the Czar as a man "too weak" and "too liberal" in dealing with the revolutionary crisis. According to the *Intransigeant* (Paris) every Russian revolutionist in the French capital declares that Azeff can not escape the fate of Gapon, who played the same rôle with brief success. Says a Russian "student" and of course a Socialist, interviewed by a French journalist:

"The wretched spy [Azeff] received annually 100,000 francs [$20,000] from the Russian Government. He was a short, fat man, with long unkempt hair. He associated with us, and we believed in him. From the first day he came among us this wonderful plotter, this genial schemer, sold his brethren, and betrayed women into the hands of jailers and hangmen. He incited us to acts of violence, in the interest of the Government."

The Vienna press are inclined to look upon the "revelations" of the Paris papers as little more than canards, and the *Neue Freie Presse* remarks:

"The 'revelations' concerning the *agent provocateur* Azeff have produced a profound sensation even in Russia, but their indirect consequences are most to be regretted. Not less than seven Russian newspapers which printed these Paris revelations have been suspended and fined from 300 to 1,000 rubles. Yet these papers did not print the items as true or even probable. . . . Indeed, the greatest caution ought to be observed in accepting these reports of the Parisian papers. The Russian police have too many sins already upon their conscience to warrant our further loading them with imputations of this terrible character. It is to be wished in the interests of pure history that people would leave off perplexing themselves with these dark and enigmatic tales of the Russian revolution."

CANADIAN IRE AT THE NEW TREATY

BITTER resentment marks the comment of the general Canadian press on the Waterways Treaty recently signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador James Bryce, of Great Britain. We give an outline of the document at the end of this article. Canada is being robbed of her rights by this feat of American diplomacy, we are told, and her interests have been sacrificed. Loud is the indignation exprest in the Canadian Senate, and echoed by the newspapers at the act of the British Government in making and legalizing a treaty in whose provisions Canada is so vitally interested, without consulting the Canadian Parliament. The old complaint is made that the Imperial authorities are sacrificing the colonies in order to please the United States. It is also hinted that the Canadian Liberal Government has been treacherously playing into our hands. Opposition papers insist on this point. Thus we read in the Conservative Ottawa *Citizen:*

"It may be taken for granted that the real point aimed at, so far as the United States is concerned, has been the acquiring of a control of the Canadian right of development for hydroelectric purposes on our side of the cataract. If the details which have leaked out are authentic, the United States has been admirably successful in its efforts. It remains to be seen whether the Government of Canada has been a consenting party to this latest triumph of American diplomacy. . . . . .

"So far as known at the present time Canadian interests have been sacrificed. Presumably we will have to await the opening of Parliament to discover whether the sacrifice was consummated with the connivance of our own Government, or whether it did its duty by strongly tho unavailingly protesting against what every Canadian will regard as one more surrender of Canadian rights to the neighboring Republic."

The Toronto *Telegram* (Independent) also speaks of the treaty as "sacrificing the rights of Canada," and the Winnipeg *Telegram* (Conservative) observes:

"It appears to be one of those bargains in which the diplomacy of the United States takes such peculiar delight United States enterprise, having done virtually all that it can do to destroy the amenity of the Niagara Falls, of whose waters the United States controls 20 per cent., the Government pledges itself that nothing

JUST THE RIGHT WEATHER FOR GOING AWAY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

more shall be permitted. In return for this generous concession Canada, having done virtually nothing to injure the amenity of the Falls, of whose waters Canada controls 80 per cent., agrees to do no more. Thus are the Falls preserved, and United States diplomacy takes the credit while Canada foots the bill."

The idea that the United States in claiming to safeguard the scenery or "amenity" of the Falls is acting insincerely is scouted, however, by the Hamilton *Times* (Liberal), and laughed at by the Toronto *Daily Star* (Independent), which declares:

"That the notion of preserving the scenic beauty of the Falls is a Yankee device for defrauding Canada, is a curious contention in view of the fact that the prime mover in the matter of preserving the beauties of the Falls was Lord Dufferin, and that the State of New York and the Province of Ontario have been cooperating for this purpose for many years."

The same paper in another editorial makes a more important charge against the British Government for passing a treaty without consulting the Canadian Parliament, and cites the example of the United States Government, as follows:

"Why should Canada be bound to accept any such treaty without it being passed upon by the Canadian Parliament? In the United States no international agreement becomes effective until it has been approved by the national Senate This constitutional provision has at times made the work of negotiation difficult, but it is a wise one, nevertheless It is a recognition of the fact that treaty-making is the business of a whole people, as represented by their Parliament, and not the exclusive prerogative of governments."

In answering this objection the London *Times* declares that the advantage is by no means altogether on the side of America's method of treaty-making, and shows how Canada herself recently experienced the benefits of the one-man power in adjusting international difficulties. To quote this journal:

"It would need a powerful special pleader to maintain that the diplomacy of the United States is not greatly handicapped in comparison by the constitutional checks which divide the treaty-making power between the Senate and the President. Canadians have a recent instance of what a representative of the Dominion is able to effect, with the support of Imperial diplomacy, in the striking success of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Japan. The results of that mission, we venture to think, will bear comparison with efforts designed to the same end by the United States."

The provisions of the treaty may be briefly summarized as follows:

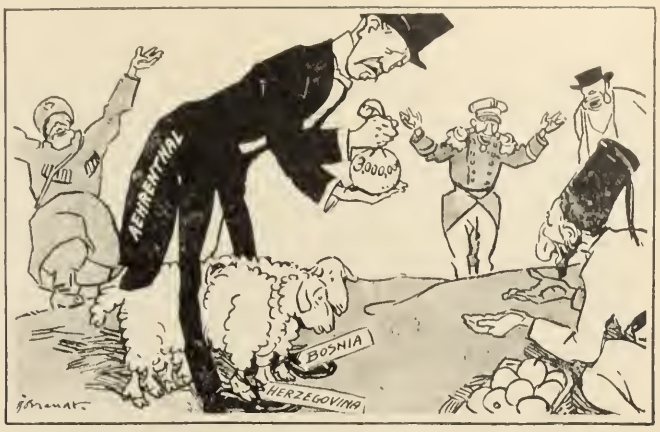
It provides for the settlement of all controversies which arise between the two countries by a joint high commission of six members, three from each country. It settles all waterways controversies, such as the question of power at Niagara Falls, the navigation of the St. John's River between Maine and New Brunswick, the use of water for reclamation purposes along the border and near the Milk and the St. Mary rivers, and decides questions of navigation on the Great Lakes. Its settlement of the Niagara Falls problem is regarded as probably the most important feature. This problem has been a cause of friction for a long time, and altho both countries have repeatedly tried by legislation to decide the matter definitely, a settlement has never been reached. The establishment of the commission will most likely preclude the possibility of further disagreements between the two countries in their relations along the border, and the treaty itself is one that has long been hoped for by those who have taken an interest in relations with Canada. To some extent the treaty will supersede the work of the International Waterways Commission, made up of representatives of the United States and Canada, whose duties include the settlement of the location of that portion of the international boundary between the United States and Canada passing through the Great Lakes system.

A DECEPTIVE MEN
The best assurance of peace in the Balkans
—*Lugend* (Munich).

PETER'S PICKLE
The King of Servia is not so eager for war as he was
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

BALKAN BLUSTER REACHING ITS USUAL FINISH.

TURKEY—"He's stolen my sheep! Stop, thief!"



AEHRENTHAL "Well, I will pay you half what they are worth"
ALL—"Long life to Aehrenthal!"

THE AUSTRIAN SHEEP-STEALER. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PEKING HELD BY FOREIGN TROOPS

IT is not generally known that the Chinese capital is at the present moment practically occupied by foreign military forces. The indifference of China has been such that these garrisons have been allowed to hold the capital and its seaport ever since the Boxer rebellion in 1900. Indeed, the great question among Chinese patriots of to-day is how China is to cast off the incubus and rid her cities of the 6,000 disciplined foreigners who hold her by the throat. It is this question which gives so much significance to the recent dismissal of Yuan Shih-Kai. That patriotic viceroy was bent on raising an army which should keep China for the Chinese. He acted in the true spirit of a reformer, until he became the victim of a reactionary plot whose real motives are not yet fully known.

In 1902 this viceroy was granted 6,000,000 taels a year to be expended on the training of his new army. This marked a new era in the military history of China, and was the beginning of her earnest efforts to rehabilitate her huge, unwieldy military forces after the modern method. The task may well be called heroic, for the old army, or, more appropriately, armies, of the Celestial Empire numbered 650,178 men, each province having a separate force at the disposal of its governor. These various forces, differing in origin, constitution, and control, had no mutual cohesion. In spite of the difficulties attending the remodeling of such an army, Yuan Shih-Kai was enabled to enroll a body of men armed and trained after a European model. The grand maneuvers held at the walled city of Hochien, not very far from Peking, in the autumn of 1905, called forth universal admiration. The fine condition of efficiency and discipline in the new army was palpable. At that time China had some six divisions, all trained after modern methods: to-day there are about eleven divisions, of which six are stationed in North China, while the remainder are distributed among several southern provinces. It is China's plan to complete the reorganization of her military power by 1922, when she will have 36 divisions, which will include some 500,000 officers and men.

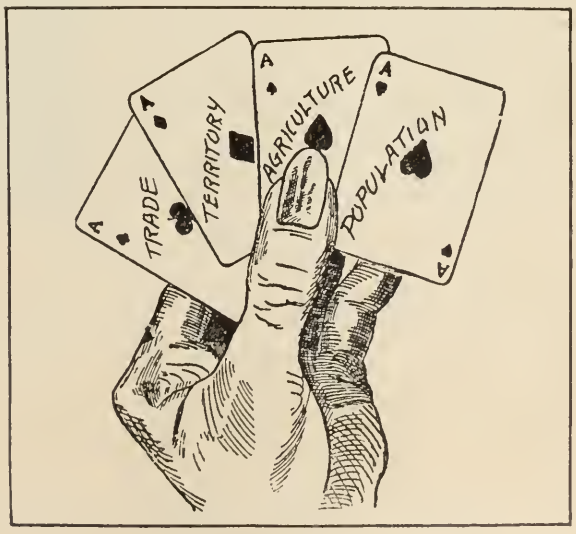
With these introductory remarks, the *Yen-jin* (literally, the "Dust of Peking"), a monthly magazine published in Peking by a coterie of Japanese scholars, editorially goes on to describe the strength of the foreign military forces at present maintained in China. While fully recognizing the remarkable success with which China's military reforms have been crowned, the editor believes nevertheless that the country's internal condition is not yet such as to justify the withdrawal of all the garrisons which the Powers have maintained in China since the never-to-be forgotten tragedy caused by the Boxers. "The winter of the reaction seems to be nearing an end, but the summer of reform is not yet at hand. To-day we are enjoying peace, and yet no one knows what may happen to-morrow—so great is the apprehension of the foreign population in China, whose memory of the terrible massacre of 1900 is still fresh in their minds." To quote the words of the *Yen-jin:*

"Early last year Japan made it known that she would reduce her force in China. She has already carried out her intentions to some extent. Following Japan's example, other Powers, and especially Russia, proposed the curtailment of their military strength in China, but the demise of the Dowager Empress and the Emperor created so much unrest throughout the Empire that they considered it advisable to postpone making any change."

It will be noted that the article we are citing was written before the removal of Yuan Shih-Kai, the organizer of the new army. The following table shows the comparative strength of foreign forces in China:

	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.
Japan	62	1,086	United States	4	123
England	119	2,006	Italy	10	219
France	63	1,164	Austria	8	213
Russia	4	113	Belgium	1	20
Germany	31	725	Holland	1	29
Total				303	5,698

Entering into details, the writer informs us that by far the greatest portion of the above forces are stationed in Peking, Tien-tsin, and Shan-hai-kwan, where the Great Wall comes down to the sea. Thus, in Peking, Japan has 12 officers and 300 men; England, 11 officers and 261 men; France, 7 officers and 151 men; Russia, 3 officers and 103 men; Germany, 13 officers and 310 men; the



CHINA HOLDS ALL THE ACES—IF SHE ONLY KNEW IT
—Shanghai *Saturday Review.*

United States, 4 officers and 123 men; Italy, 10 officers and 207 men; Austria, 6 officers and 175 men. In Tien-tsin, Japan has 42 officers and 630 men; Great Britain, 64 officers and 750 men; France, 41 officers and 716 men; Germany, 17 officers and 387 men. The foreign forces stationed in Shan-hai-kwan are as follows: Japan, 8 officers, 140 men; England, 20 officers, 439 men; France, 4 officers, 86 men. The remainder is distributed in small numbers among Chin-wang-tao, Tong-shan, Ru-tai, Tang-ku, and Kun-liang-cheng. It is further remarked that of the 119 British officers, 68 are native Indians, while the 2,006 British privates include 1,496 Indians.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF OUR NEGRO PROBLEM

THAT there will be no colored question in the United States in twenty years, and that the difficulties of the problem at present are aggravated by the ignorance and prejudices of the Southern whites is the view of Sir Harry Johnston, an experienced British colonial administrator who has studied the black race both in Africa and on this continent. He believes in their capacity as civilized, educated, and useful members of a white republic. The Southern white people have not sufficiently considered these points, he thinks, and we read in his summary of his investigations in the London *Times*:

"'The negro is destined to be nothing but a hewer of wood and a drawer of water' is the parrot-cry that each untraveled, ignorant white Southern politician utters oratorically and in the press. Fortunately, there are many thousand sane, educated, far-sighted white men and women in the South who know better. And all the time this stale nonsense is being repeated there are negro doctors, electricians, botanists, agronomists, musicians, poets, preachers, teachers, lawyers, architects, masons, cabinet-makers, mechanicians, and chemists at work giving the lie to this worn-out expression."

He points out finally what he considers to lie at the foundation of all the excited discussion of the negro question, and he tells us in plain words:

"It is the Southern white man and woman who require a better education almost more than the negro. The far-reaching, magnificently modern culture of the Northern and Northeastern States needs no praise from me; and I have no personal experience of the West. But, putting aside the *fine fleur* of intelligence which, of course, is present in individuals all over the South and Center, I must confess I was astonished at the childish ignorance, manifested both in the press and on the platform, which characterizes the Southern and Central States in all matters but those immediately concerning the borough or the plantation. And it is a self-satisfied ignorance, one that boasts that the affairs of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania are of no importance to the citizens of America. It is this narrow, eminently provincial intellect (often unhappily permeating State governments, Federal Congress, and Senate) that causes all the trouble and exacerbation over the negro question, as over any general, far-reaching proposition such as plans for the preservation of forests, the improvement of internal waterways and roads, or the intelligent conduct of State, Federal, and foreign relations.

"When the South closes down all stale discussion of that indefensible Civil War and matches the physical beauty and vigor of its white population with an equally high mental development, the negro problem in the United States will be finally solved and kept in a state of solution—assuming, of course, that the negro likewise continues to advance on the lines laid down by the white and colored teachers of Tuskegee and Hampton."

The Times editorially comments on these remarks and says that President Roosevelt has taken the right path in regarding the issue as a moral one. Thus we read:

"The optimistic view taken by Sir Harry Johnston of the progress he has noted is significant when it comes from a man of his authority. The difference between the negro in America and his brother in Africa may not be conspicuous; but it is, at any rate, a difference, the existence of which has not, we believe, been hitherto appreciated fully. This consideration, together with evidence that the gravest charges brought against the Southern negro are sometimes exaggerated and sometimes untrue, offers a basis for argument, and something more. If we are to accept the views of President Roosevelt as an expression of the best opinion in the United States, the American people are determined to treat their negro fellow citizens not only according to the guidance of history, but also according to the light of conscience. The negro problem can not be narrowed down into a purely political issue. Like every great political issue, it is also a moral issue."

This writer has confirmed not only President Roosevelt's view but that of every Englishman, declares the London *Spectator*, in which we find the following comment:

"Sir Harry Johnston, who as administrator and scientific observer has watched the negro carefully in Africa, tells us that the assumption by the Southern States of America that the negro is 'a hopeless proposition' is based on no just evidence of any kind, that it is in fact wild prejudice, and that the effect of civilized surroundings on the American negro is a recognizable improvement in the racial type. This type in America has higher moral and intellectual faculties than the original stock to be found in Africa, and these might easily be made higher still by humane and reasonable treatment. This conclusion is, of course, only in accordance with the long-established feelings and beliefs of Englishmen, but it is a satisfaction to have them encouraged and confirmed by so competent a witness as Sir Harry Johnston."

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS IN ENGLAND—America has more than once paid a bitter price for its proud boast of being the refuge for the opprest of all nations, when some unbalanced immigrant has tried to right imaginary wrongs with bomb and bullet. Now that England has had a slight taste of the same thing the British press are thrown into a panic and talk of closing their ports to the miserable refugees from Russian oppression. The London *Times* speaks of these outrages as "amazing," and as being "singularly rare, if not entirely without parallel, in a civilized country." Two Russian immigrants in Tottenham, on the northeastern outskirts of London, attempted highway robbery with loaded revolvers. One of them shot dead a policeman and a boy, while another of the desperadoes was in turned killed by a shot from a policeman's revolver. They are credited with being members of a Russian revolutionary party, and the fact of their being aliens has called from the London press a warning against harboring such men in England and a suggestion that the danger of such outrages being repeated be avoided by a rigid application of the Aliens Act. The following is the editorial comment of *The Times*:

"This type of crime is fortunately not indigenous; but evil example is potent, and the permitted presence in our midst of the worst types of foreign criminality certainly has dangers of its own, which this outrage, together with a perceptible increase in the use of the revolver by our own criminal classes, may perhaps bring home more clearly to the minds of Englishmen."

More explicit is the demand which the London *Daily Mail* makes in the following terms: "The time has come to make a clean sweep of these foreign criminals and to treat them as what they are, the enemies of the human race."

The Saturday Review (London) actually points to the Russian Government as wiser than the English authorities in their treatment of such men, and tells us:

"After Tottenham the views of good English people on making Great Britain the rendezvous of all the murderers, robbers, and blackguards of the Continent who call themselves political refugees are likely to change very suddenly and very completely."

IS SUDDEN DEATH HEREDITARY?

"HEART-DISEASE" is often mistakenly given as the cause of sudden deaths. Much more frequent, and also more mysterious, if we may credit a recent study by two French investigators, are deaths due to what they call a "sudden-death diathesis" or constitutional tendency, which may manifest itself in various ways. This tendency is indubitably inherited, running through the same families for generation upon generation, so that member after member perishes suddenly and strangely. In many cases these people are suffocated by a quick and odd swelling of the throat. Says a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, January 2), in an article entitled "Sudden Death and Heredity":

"The idea of the hereditary transmission of disease has been much modified in these last years. In the case of all maladies in which microbian action has been demonstrated, or even suspected, the notion of contagion has superseded that of heredity. It is thus with tuberculosis. Laboratory experiment has shown that it is inoculable, and clinical medicine has recognized the rôle of contagion in its propagation.

"This rôle, however, is not exclusive. Subjected to the same conditions of environment and possible contagion, some subjects become tuberculous, while others are completely refractory, or, if they are attacked, suffer slightly and are rapidly cured. In the face of these facts, it has been necessary to admit a certain degree of predisposition, acquired or hereditary, to render contamination possible. It would be the same for cancer, if its contagious character should ever be convincingly demonstrated.

"In the case of nervous maladies and certain malformations, heredity is not doubtful; there are families over which hereditary insanity or epilepsy impends, and which, in a series of generations, always have at least one of their members a victim of the cruel neurosis. . . . Deafness, certain forms of amaurosis, gout, and diabetes are also hereditary.

"A Genevese physician, Dr. Rapin, has described, under the head of 'familial angioneuroses,' divers manifestations of a gouty constitution that are met hereditarily in certain families.

"The elements of this morbid state may be divided into major or cardinal symptoms—nettle-rash, headache, asthma, digestive disorders—and into minor or secondary symptoms—nose-bleed, sneezing-fits, sensitiveness to stings, inability to wear woolen clothing, constipation, etc. In reality all these symptoms are of equal value."

To these symptoms Dr. Rapin adds a peculiar swelling that was first described twenty years ago and has since been known as "Quincke's disease." It comes on suddenly, may involve an entire limb, and lasts for minutes or hours. This "acute edema," as it is also called, is usually harmless, but when the location is near the windpipe, it may kill by suffocation. It appears that many cases of sudden death, of which we have record, may be referred to this cause, and as the constitutional trouble noted by Dr. Rapin is hereditary, we sometimes find that cases of sudden death appear in the same family, generation after generation. He gives an account of a German family in which, of twelve persons, comprizing four generations, nine were attacked thus, with six deaths. In the region where these people lived, the disease to which they have succumbed is known by the name of their family. We read further:

"Sudden death is very often unexplained. It attacks certain persons without apparent malady, without swelling of the throat, without rupture of the blood-vessels or pain in the heart. The disposition to death of this kind is also hereditary in certain families.

"Messrs. Gilbert and Baudonin have called attention to these little known and imperfectly explained cases of persons who die suddenly, with or without a series of warning faints. The reason for their unexpected end should not be sought in some non-existent lesion of the heart, but in an hereditary predisposition, which may be recognized by investigation of the family line. There is in such cases a sort of constitutional tendency to sudden death.

"Such persons are sometimes affected with fainting-fits. Many of them, knowing how their ancestors died, sadly await the fate that lies before them. We have seen, say Gilbert and Baudonin, unfortunate people in poignant anguish, in continual terror of an end like that of their relatives. An invalid, who had lost his father and brother by sudden death, lived, after the death of the second, in incessant fear. 'I have my father's heart,' said another, a woman, 'and I shall die like him.' It has been said, in regard to certain maladies, epilepsy in particular, that some families seem marked with a curse, and that heredity weighs upon them like ancient Fate. This applies with exactness to the constitutional tendency to sudden death.

"By this tendency we may perchance explain some of the mysterious deaths of which history and legend are both full.

"Perhaps, however, it would be well not to lay undue emphasis on such an explanation as this; it would be too tempting to our friends the poisoners, who are experts at bringing on sudden death, and who have no need of such encouragement and such hope of impunity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DOES POOR GOLF MEAN POOR HEALTH?

A British authority informs us that a poor game tends to make the player thin and gloomy.

DANGERS OF BUMBLE-PUPPY GOLF

THE expectation that golf is to succeed tennis as the White-House game during the next administration at Washington gives point to an editorial in *The Lancet* (London, January 23), in which the question is raised whether golf is a healthy exercise for both mind and body in every case. The writer concludes that if the health-seeker plays a poor game—described by Mr. Taft in his own case as "bumblepuppy golf"—the worry and irritation of it may do him more harm than good. We read:

"The advantages of an outdoor sport because it is outdoor are obvious, and one fact indisputably in favor of golf is that it entails exercise in the fresh air. The physical needs of the body may receive, therefore, a healthy stimulus, but it avails little if also the mind is not simultaneously attuned to a like condition of well-being. There are not a few individuals who worry needlessly over trifling matters, who would be glad enough to put a good complexion on things, but their disposition seems to render it difficult. Others are of an exceedingly irritable turn of mind and if all does not go well they are made miserable. It is doubtful whether such people derive any good from golf when the game does not go smoothly with them, and golf is *par excellence* a game which

presents often enough a number of irritating disappointments. The man who has had a worrying week in the ordinary pursuit of his business or profession will be found trying to seek relief in a round of golf at the week-end, only to discover that he is 'off his game.' If he takes his failure to play a good game to heart it is doubtful whether his health gains very much. He has had, it is true, the advantage of a change of scene and occupation and has lived for a while in a healthier atmosphere, and if he had only been satisfied with his game all these things would have conspired to send him back to his work cheered and braced up. But he may play very badly and become unduly worried thereat."

A game calculated to increase the irritability due to a trying week's work can hardly be said to be recreative, the writer thinks, at all events to the mind. The disadvantage, therefore, of golf as a mental relief as well as a physical recreation is that it may ruffle rather than soothe the feelings. To quote further:

"The fact is, golf is a game of skill and precision and bristles with so many niceties that it requires considerable mental attention, and unless success attends a good many strokes the feeling of irritation becomes very real, and after a round freely interspersed with foozled tee shots and taking the grass badly the conclusion is reached that golf is a disappointing game Such a performance may have some disciplinary result, but it does not make for even temper or for peace of mind, and an exercise involving no particular skill, such as walking or cycling, would in such cases be far better. The game of golf, if it does not go smoothly, presents so many points of analogy with the tiresome eventualities of life that there can be little doubt that persons of an irritable, gloomy, and worrying disposition would be better if they did not seek their recreation on the links."

A THREE-COLOR STEREOPTICON

THE so-called "three-color process," which is at the bottom of all practical methods for producing photographic pictures in natural color, whether they are half-tone reproductions for book illustration, transparencies, or lantern-slides, has been greatly simplified for throwing pictures on a screen, by André Chéron, a French inventor, who describes his apparatus in *La Nature* (Paris, January 9). The process, in its many applications, always involves the taking of three photographs, through three different screens of colored glass, representing the primary tints. The results, when combined or superposed, show the objects in their natural colors. In Chéron's device, the three pictures are taken simultaneously on the same plate and the camera is utilized as a projection-apparatus for combining them into one color-picture on the white surface where they are viewed by the spectators. Says Mr. Chéron:

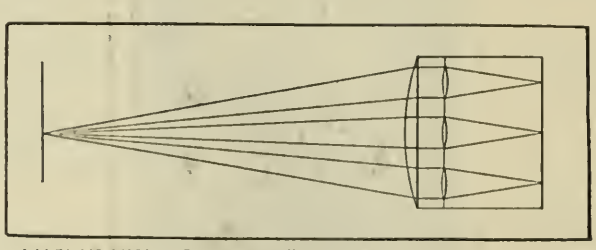
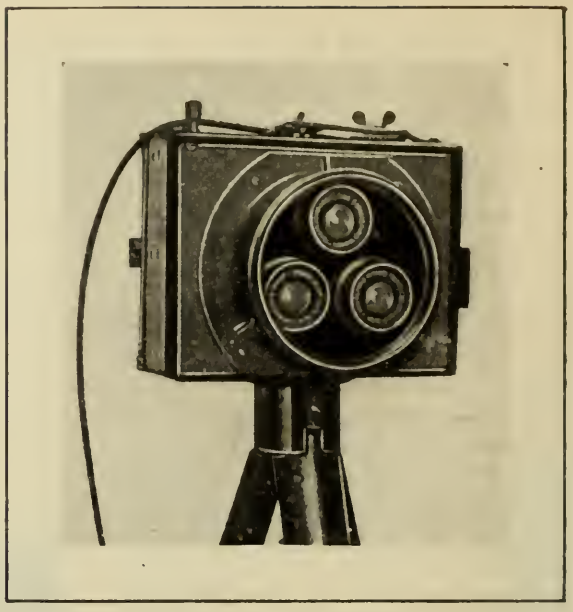


DIAGRAM SHOWING COURSE OF RAYS WHERE COLOR-PICTURES ARE PROJECTED.

TRIPLE PRINT MADE ON ONE PLATE TO GIVE A PROJECTION IN COLORS.



CAMERA WITH THREE OBJECT-LENSES FOR COLOR-WORK.

"Since the appearance of polychrome photographic plates giving the fine results that every one has seen, it may be said that color-photography has entered the domain of the practical. Nevertheless, despite the degree of perfection now attained by the makers, their process is in some ways objectionable, owing to the high price of the plates, to the difficulty of reproducing them, and also to their feeble luminosity, which makes it hard to throw them on a screen, even with a 40-ampere electric arc.

"The process about to be described has the defect, it is true, of giving no direct color-picture, but it enables us to utilize the ordinary orthochromatic plates of commerce, it requires no special manipulation, and it makes possible the reproduction of an indefinite number of positives which may be projected in colors with a simple Welsbach burner, an alcohol incandescent lamp, or a small electric arc."

The writer says that the process consists essentially in taking simultaneously, through three trichromic screens, properly selected, three views of the same object, on the same plate, and with the same exposure, which may be quite short. These images are then superposed automatically on a projection screen, by means of an extremely simple optical arrangement. The apparatus is composed of a small camera divided into three compartments arranged triangularly. In front are three object-lenses of precisely equal focus, corresponding to the three compartments and provided each with a color-screen for trichromic selection. Further:

"When it is desired to photograph an object at a short distance, a lens of the proper focus is fitted into a ring that surrounds all three objectives. . . . . .

"To project the views, a positive is inserted in the place occupied by the negative, and the apparatus is suitably illuminated from behind. Then, in the ring that surrounds the three objectives, a lens is fitted that concentrates and automatically superposes the three images on a projection-screen placed at the proper distance.

"Projections made by this process are of course less brilliant than those in black-and-white, because of the absorption in the selective screens; but it is easy to see that this loss of light is largely compensated by the superposition on the projection-screen of the three images, whose intensities are thus added.

"On the other hand, we must recognize that the interposition of simple lenses in front of the objectives brings about a certain amount of aberration. This is practically the same, and quite as negligible, as those produced by 'portrait attachments,' and the like, in small cameras. A more serious fault consists in a certain displacement of points in front of the focal plane or behind it . . . but I believe that this may be considerably reduced by the use of objectives of longer focus, and in any case the fault is of little importance when the pictures, as is usual with projections, are viewed from a considerable distance.

"Because of the simplicity of its arrangement, it would seem that the application of this process to the projection of cinematographic views can not be far distant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGH-PRESSURE GAS

THE policy of distributing gas at high pressure, now being adopted by many companies, has some interesting features, coming as it does together with the great increase in electric voltage on transmission-lines. High pressure, whether gaseous or electrical, has its advantages and its disadvantages, but the former are now generally considered to outweigh the latter. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"Installations of high-pressure gas are becoming numerous in America. The principal advantage of the system is the smaller size of the conduits, which is also indirectly advantageous because small pipes can be made very strong and almost absolutely tight. In this way a powerful central station may serve numerous localities, including places too small to have separate plants.

"The high-pressure system at San Francisco uses the heavy petroleum-oils of the region, by distillation. . . . Mr. E. C. Jones, the creator of this plant, of which he has had charge since 1905, has taken special care to make the joints tight. . . . Altho the number of leaks due to the high pressure has increased, he estimates that the actual loss of gas is less than in other plants.

"In a distribution where the pressure is normally 20 millimeters [$\frac{4}{5}$ inch] of water, and never exceeds 60 millimeters [$2\frac{3}{5}$ inches], leaks may exist for a long time without giving signs of their existence; the gas is lost in the interstices of the ground or accumulates at certain points. If a leak is sought, the test-paper gives its characteristic reaction along a length of 50 meters [165 feet], without indicating any point exactly; or the paper may react only at a great distance from the leak, or again, long after the leaks have been stopt, the gas-saturated soil may blacken the paper.

"On the other hand, in plants where, as in the suburbs of San Francisco, the pressure varies from 700 to 2,100 grams to the square centimeter, or 7 to 21 meters [22 to 69 feet] of water, every leak manifests itself at once.

"The delivery of illuminating gas at high pressure has also thrown light on an interesting industrial problem. The laws that govern the compression of mixtures of gases and vapors enable us to foresee a diminution of the illuminating power of the gas, due to liquefaction of the light hydrocarbons. Experience confirms this view, but no simple laws have been discovered for calculating the loss at a given pressure. . . . . .

"The condensed liquid that is collected is composed of water, naphthalin, and some benzin, and toluol or benzol. This benzol is the product that gives the gas flame most of its illuminating power. Formerly gas-makers attempted to produce it with the gas and to preserve it, or even to add more, to enrich the gas. To-day, with the general use of incandescent mantles, it suffices to give the gas a high heating power; its flame may even be deprived altogether of free carbon and may consequently give but a feeble light of itself. Nevertheless, at San Francisco, where the contract requires a certain percentage of benzol, it has been found easy to add this constituent to the gas. . . . . .

"If the pressure is increased still further . . . we finally obtain a gas deprived not only of all the hydrocarbons, both light and heavy, of the aromatic series, but also of its sulfur products. Here we have a new plan that may lead to considerable simplification in the physical methods of purifying illuminating-gas. In particular, we may conveniently get rid, in this way, of the naphthalin, which by obstructing the pipes is a continual source of trouble."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MYSTERY OF THE X-RAYS

WHAT are the *x*-rays? This question may be regarded as on the way toward settlement, for there are now only two plausible answers; and probably means will be devised for discriminating between the two before long. Immediately after the discovery of the rays in 1895 almost every one had his own pet theory. Says Dr. G. W. C. Kaye, writing in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January):

"Roentgen at first considered the rays to be longitudinal vibrations in the ether; Jaumann modified this conception and added a transverse component; Goldhammer and others preferred to regard the new rays as extremely short transverse vibrations akin to light-waves; Stokes, in 1897, put forward a theory of irregular pulses in the ether; Michelson suggested their identity with ether vortices. Lastly many physicists, including Roentgen himself, were at one time inclined to the view that the rays are flights of material particles differing only from cathode rays in the absence of an electric charge. One by one most of these theories were abandoned as experiment yielded discriminating results, until at the present time we are left with the ether-pulse theory of Stokes, which, modified and elaborated by Sir J. J. Thomson, has received almost universal acceptance, and the 'neutral-pair' theory to which Professor Bragg has recently given his support. . . . . .

"The present position of the *x*-rays is interesting on account of the difference of opinion that prevails as to their nature. The ether-pulse theory regards them as so many individual electromagnetic disturbances, which travel outward through the ether with the speed of light whenever a charged particle has its velocity altered. In the front of each pulse are electric and magnetic forces at right angles to each other and to the direction of propagation. For a pulse to contain much energy the charged particle must be moving with a speed not far from that of light, and the alteration in its motion must be effected very suddenly.

"On the neutral-pair theory the Roentgen rays consist of pairs or doublets made up of a positive and an equal negative charge, which possess rotational and a high translational velocity.

"Both theories account for the penetrating abilities of the rays, their ionizing properties, the lack of deviation in electric and magnetic fields, the absence of refraction, and other special properties. . . . A good deal of the evidence that has been called upon depends on the different results arising out of secondary radiation; it can not, however, yet be said that any of these results are of discriminating value. Accurate indications of velocity and diffraction would be of service, as ether pulses must travel only with the speed of light; material particles could have any speed less than this. No diffraction effects could be expected on the neutral-pair theory. However, the whole question has attracted attention, and we should not have long to wait before some crucial experiments are carried out to a successful conclusion."

OIL FOR WAR-SHIP FUEL

THE use of oil as fuel for the propulsion of war-ships has been engaging the attention of the British Admiralty for some time, and we are told in an article credited to *The Gas Review* by *The Electrician and Mechanic* (Boston, February) that it has recently been decided to establish oil storage-tanks in various parts of the United Kingdom to insure convenient sources of supply. The advantages of oil fuel briefly summarized are economy of space, absence of soot and cinders, elimination of the loss of time consumed in burning down and cleaning fires when coal is used, the ease with which oil can be bunkered, and the quickness with which a full head of steam can be generated. Says the writer of this article:

"The experiments conducted by the Admiralty during the past twelve years were not at first satisfactory, and two adverse reports were made prior to 1902. Since then the tests have been of such a character as to reverse the original judgment of the Admiralty, and it may now be said that the importance of oil fuel is recognized by that body, and that its use will be extended in the future as rapidly as possible.

"It is claimed that through the use of oil the number of men now required to do the stoking and trimming would be reduced by two-thirds, as the moving and stoking of oil is automatically accomplished by steam-pumps and pipes, instead of by stokers and trimmers, as in the case of coal. While it is difficult with coal fires at full speed to maintain sufficient steam, it has been demonstrated that with oil fuel this difficulty would be overcome, and that when the speed is reduced the boilers are under such perfect control that the safety-valves do not lift."

The oil, it is suggested, could be stored in the double bottom, where the water-ballast is now placed. A great advantage claimed for oil as a naval fuel is the absence of a great volume of black smoke when vessels are speeding—a feature that often serves to give information to the enemy. The writer sketches other superior qualities of oil fuel as follows:

"The evaporative value of oil is much greater than that of coal, so that while 45 cubic feet of bunker space are required for a ton of coal, only 38 cubic feet are needed for a ton of oil. It will readily be seen how significant this difference would be to the great ocean-going steamers, and how much space now set apart in them for the storage of coal would be released for cargo purposes and the accommodation of passengers.

"The British Navy has in service oil-using torpedo-boats with a capacity of 34 knots. One of the drawbacks at the present time to the extensive use of oil fuel at sea is the high cost and the difficulty in many instances of securing it. The cost of oil in Great Britain has no doubt seriously interfered with its adoption for steamships and for a variety of industrial purposes. With a reduction in price the field for its employment would be greatly enlarged."

FAILURE OF A BIG LENS—It has recently been announced that the casting of the great disk, 100 inches in diameter, for the Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson, California, has proved a failure. The working of the glass was nearly finished when it was learned that it contained flaws that made it unfit for telescopic uses. Says *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., February):

"Prof. George E. Hale, the director of the solar observatory on Mt. Wilson, is at a loss to know why the specialists in charge of the casting and the testing of the great lens did not discover its defects before it was shipped from France.

"If the flaws were at all prominent, is it not also a wonder that those who were grinding the lens did not discover them sooner?

"When large lenses are cast and annealed, it sometimes happens that interior parts are left in a state of unequal strain, so that when the constraining outer parts are removed in the process of grinding, the whole lens will fly in pieces like the breaking of a Rupert drop. This once happened when the Clarks were grinding a large lens. But they knew the strained condition of that piece of glass by tests made beforehand, and they would not work it on their own responsibility, but finally did so on the responsibility of others, with the result already stated.

"In the cases of strain well-known tests before grinding begins will detect it, but in the case of flaws and bubbles, if they are not prominent or obtrusive, it is not an easy problem to detect them before the glass is worked near them or the polishing reveals them.

"Professor Hale has decided that a new disk will be necessary, and that the company from which the defective one was purchased will have to stand the loss. This means a delay that will be regretted by astronomers who are interestedly waiting to know what a 100-inch glass can do for their science."

THE WORLD'S TALLEST CHIMNEY

THE world's record for tall chimneys has been broken several times in the past ten years. The present holder of the title, according to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, January 16), is the new structure, 506 feet high, at Great Falls Smelter, Montana, finished on October 23 last. Edwin Higgins, who writes of this chimney in the above-named paper, tells us that additions to the smelter plant in recent years have increased the production of furnace gases, so that at times as much as 2,000,000 cubic feet per minute are made. He says:

"The old chimney is . . . 20 feet in diameter and 185 feet above ground [and] . . . under ordinary conditions its capacity is only about 700,000 cubic feet of gases per minute. This lack of capacity in the old chimney at times caused a serious loss in flue-dust; moreover, its brick-and-mortar construction had exposed it to the action of the acids which formed in wet weather. In consequence of this its interior was badly eaten and disintegrated. Accordingly it was decided to build a new system of flues and a new chimney, the latter to have a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet of gases per minute at a temperature of 600° F. . . . . .

THE NEW CHIMNEY AND THE OLD.

"As a protection against the corrosive effects of the furnace gases, the chimney is lined with four-inch radial perforated blocks, acid-proof, installed in sections. Acid-proof mortar, made of silicate of soda, asbestos wool, and other ingredients, was used. The chimney was first completed and the lining put in afterward. There is a two-inch air space between the lining and the chimney proper, and every precaution is taken to prevent the gases or metalliferous dust from entering the air space. In laying the cap for the protection of the top of the chimney from the action of acids which might form, special terra-cotta blocks with interlocking sections for the joints were used. These blocks, or tiles, are laid in and pointed up with acid-proof cement mortar."

The ingenious means adopted to catch the valuable flue-dust is thus described:

"Fastened to the bottom of the I-beams of the roof of the dust-chamber is a heavy copper wire-net, from which are suspended long iron wires about four inches apart, forming a suspended network. The gases in passing through the chamber come in contact with the suspended wires and deposit thereon the suspended flue-dust. All the wires below their upper support are connected with a shaker beam operated by a motor outside the walls of the dust-chamber.

"By this means the dust clinging to the wires is shaken off and deposited in the hoppers provided in the floor of the dust-chamber. Under this floor are 22 tracks over which are run trains of electrically operated dump-cars; these cars receive the contents of the hoppers. . . . . .

"The dust-chamber is 176 feet wide and 478 feet long with a height of 21 feet in the clear. The basement story is 12 feet high. The dust-chamber is divided into two parts, so that either side can be shut off and made accessible. For this purpose heavy cast-iron dampers are provided, operated by means of motors. There are

no wires or hoppers in the connecting flue proper, between the dust-chamber and the stack. The blast-furnace flue is provided with a copper bottom, but no network of wires."

METALLIZING FLOWERS AND INSECTS

MR. T. C. HUTCHINSON, who invented the process of reproducing flowers, leaves, insects, and other like objects, in metal, describes it in *The Keystone*, a jewelers' journal published in Philadelphia. Oddly enough, the inventor conceived the idea from a speech made by an Irish dentist at a convention dinner. The dentist said humorously:

"I am going to quit dentistry and take up the manufacturing jeweler's business. I am going to hire a lot of children to go into the woods to catch beetles, they to bring them to the factory, where I shall stick pins into them, invest them, and burn them out (no residue) and force metal into the form made vacant by the burning."

The inventor goes on:

"This, in a nutshell, is my method of reproducing animal and vegetable matter in metal, differing only in that where flowers or leaves are to be cast, I use the stem of said flower or leaf as a sprue instead of a pin. While my friend little thought it possible to accomplish what he had said, yet it is true that the finest lines of the flower, viz., the ribs, stamen, and the hair-like parts of the moss rose, or the antennæ or legs of the butterfly, can be reproduced with this new method of casting with pressure.

ROSES REPRODUCED IN METAL.

By a process that originated in a humorous after-dinner speech by a witty Irish dentist.

"I will in a few words tell what the dentist of to-day is doing along these lines, and from this you will readily recall by your imaginative powers the many places in which this casting with pressure will be useful to you in your work. The dentist prepares a cavity in a tooth that is to be filled, with no under-cuts; he then takes wax and fills said cavity, packs it full and trims off the surplus, so that it will be just as he wants his gold or silver filling to be; he then takes it out of the cavity, puts it on a sprue-pin, and then places the pin in a crucible former, then puts a metal ring or flask over this and pours investment material, filling it up to the top of the ring. This investment material is composed of two parts silica and one part plaster-of-Paris. After this begins to set the crucible former and pin are removed, this then leaves the investment with a concave surface with the sprue or hole reaching to the wax. The next procedure is to heat over a Bunsen burner slowly until the investment is freed of moisture, then the blow-pipe is used to hasten heating and to burn out the wax. When this is accomplished the metal nugget is placed in the crucible and melted to a white heat. The flask is brought in position under the metal disk of the casting-machine, the latter is prest downward upon the flask and, in so doing, automatically lets in the air, forcing the molten metal to place. This operation takes about twenty-five minutes. The size of the wax object to be reproduced makes little difference.

"If it is possible for a dentist to accomplish this, it is possible to reproduce any form of wax, animal, or vegetable matter into metal. Wax burns out with the ordinary heat from a Bunsen, while the flower, or the like, requires a blast heat to burn up the ashes, etc. Inasmuch as vegetable and animal matter are largely composed of water, especially the former, evaporation from the heat removes the bulk of the invested flower, etc. There are many casting-machines now used, having different methods of producing pressure, viz.: the air, steam, vacuum, and centrifugal force machines. I have used them all, and while any one of these will accomplish ordinary work, yet I favor the air machine for doing extensive work. The clover leaf, not much thicker than newspaper, requires more force to cast than a rose."

HOLES IN THE SKY

IT has been known to astronomers for many years that there are depths in the sky that no telescope can fathom. If this means that there are no stars in these places, there must exist straight starless paths through space, leading directly away from the earth, and these must either be of infinite length, or else there is some medium in space capable of absorbing light. This latter alternative astronomers have always been very reluctant to admit, for a light-absorbing medium would doubtless resist the motion of the heavenly bodies, and we have good evidence that such obstruction does not take place. The latest theory seems to be that these "holes in the sky" are only apparently empty; that they are really full of what may be called "dark nebulæ." Says a contributor to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 17):

"No one can observe the starry sky, through the telescope, on a clear night, without being struck by the existence of certain dark void spaces, which form, here and there, large black spots in the midst of the luminous star-dust, especially in the Milky Way.

"Various hypotheses have been advanced to explain these strange appearances. The simplest of all is that we have here celestial deserts, altogether without stars. Nevertheless we learn from the Bulletin of the French Astronomical Society that the eminent American astronomer E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, has advanced another hypothesis, which is very interesting not only because it is new, but because, in case it is verified by subsequent observation, it will sensibly modify our ideas of the structure of the universe.

"Some astronomers have supposed that these abysses are not only without stars, but that they are darker than the surrounding sky. Others attribute this appearance to the effect of contrast, which would cease if the nearer stars should disappear. Now, according to Mr. Barnard, these abysses have objective existence, and are filled with nebulous matter. They are empty of stars, but not of substance, and reveal to us, in certain regions of space, the existence of a dark nebulous substratum.

"Since the hypothesis of Laplace [the nebular hypothesis] has been opposed by that of Lockyer, that is, by the meteoritic hypothesis, according to which the nebulæ are not necessarily destined to develop into suns, it seems probable that these sidereal formations of gaseous matter, like the stars themselves, are not eternal; that they are born and disappear, and that after their death they may remain obscure and invisible in the shades of space, except when their presence is revealed to us by the absorption that they exert on the light of more distant stars.

"On the other hand, the connection that exists between the nebulæ and the celestial voids, the strange fact that the outer layers of a nebula seem to melt into the darkness of the sky, as if this obscurity were something really tangible—all these peculiarities, even now so little known, will doubtless some day aid in revealing to us the real constitution of the universe."

JUSTIFYING RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM

THE religious press is from time to time assailed with a request to justify its right to life. In spite of the fact that statistics prove that this branch of journalism enjoys a healthy existence, it is frequently charged with being moribund or living by means of the non-religious features it has taken over from the secular press. The modern world, says the Chicago *Interior*, "intimates a suspicion that it might get on very well if there weren't any religious newspapers." To such a proposition as this *The Interior* addresses itself with a few observations:

"All this is disconcerting enough to a form of enterprise that had in other years lived along undisturbed under a placid assumption that it existed by unquestionable divine right. Now the right is questioned, and the religious newspaper finds itself crowded to answer a harsh and rather humiliating demand for the reasons of its being—its apology for existence.

"What then has the religious newspaper to say for itself?

"Before it puts up any argument, it must—like anybody else in an argument—assume a proposition to start from. It is this:

"*The world needs religion.*

"If the cross-examiner isn't prepared to concede that, there's nothing more to say. A world that didn't need religion wouldn't have any use for a religious paper—that's plain enough.

"Granting that religion is worth while, settle next this:

"*If a man takes religion, what ought he to take it for—a nice little keepsake to cherish privately in his own life, or a stir of new force in his heart to drive him out doing something wholesome for his fellow men?*

"Now, if the private-individual sort of piety were all there is to Christianity, it seems reasonable to think that the religious newspaper wouldn't be so very important. As a matter of fact the religious periodical may contribute a good deal to personal piety, but the Bible and the great classic devotional books—the books that mean just the same one day and one year as they do any other day and year and so on to the end of time—would well suffice to support that side of religion.

"But if the Christian is going to live an aggressive life of service to his times, then besides his books of timeless validity—good anywhere and anywhen—he needs an inspiring and directing literature that is strictly timely—absolutely up-to-date—good just now and here. And that's where the religious newspaper comes in."

The Church in the large is for action. But for the Church to work together "it must be pervaded with information that makes known to individual members what to do and how it's proposed to do it." The religious newspaper, this writer believes, is the only "entirely efficient way to spread that information." He proceeds:

"There is no substitute. Books won't do; they are too slow getting out and too hard for the average man to read. Secular papers won't do; they underestimate spiritual necessities and spiritual remedies. 'Uplift' magazines won't do; they talk reform but haven't divined the secret of regeneration. Board circulars won't do; they show only a corner of the picture.

"To pack the ordinary every-day church-member—the average Christian—full of the facts that make him feel how much the world needs his sacrifice and service; to inspire him with a vision of what it would mean for the whole Church to swing in and rush its banner forward everywhere; to teach him where he can take hold with his own hands and where he can lend power to the hands of somebody else; to bring him up at double quick to the help of the Lord in a sudden emergency; to hold him steady with a constant concern in all the great interests of the incoming kingdom—the Church paper can do this for militant, aggressive Christianity; and nothing else can.

"There are other factors in the problem, of course, but roughly, the corporate, cooperative efficiency of a church in big united enterprises will be in proportion to the thoroughness with which religious papers circulate information through its membership.

"*Information—that's the regal franchise word for the religious journal.*

"It's all too palpable, however, that the religious press is not doing this solidifying, energizing work very thoroughly in the present-day church. The blame for the failure is twofold:

"The first half of it lies with the papers themselves. They don't live up to their mission. They print too much matter that would be good any time. All the justification of a church periodical publication lies in the matter that wouldn't be as good any other week as it is the week it is printed.

"The second half of the fault lies with local church officers—ministerial and lay. They don't believe a newspaper can be divinely called into the Christian ministry. They consider it represents merely a shrewd human scheme to make money by catering to a certain easily accessible class of readers. Therefore they let it make its way like any other commercial undertaking.

"A generation of Christian ministers and elders who believed in the Christian press as a power to bring in the kingdom of God would stop the questioning of the world about the use of it.

"As to any one religious journal that you may have in mind—

"*If where it goes it makes Christians want to work, help it go farther; if it doesn't do that, have the nerve to help cure or kill it.*"

APPREHENSIONS OF THE BAPTISTS

THE Baptists seem to show some fears concerning the permanence of their denominational integrity. It is noted in *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia) that the pastor of the Lincoln Park Baptist Church, West Newton, Mass., has recently resigned to become a pastor of a Congregational church, and the matter is looked upon as "not a mere incident." Last October this pastor, the Rev. Edwin F. Snell, in delivering his address as the retiring moderator of the North Baptist Association, "advocated doing away with baptism by immersion as a prerequisite to membership in Baptist churches." Mr. Snell, it is said, had already adopted the plan with his own church. But his resignation is looked upon as giving up the issue for which he stood. The Baptist journal thinks "the issue ought to be squarely faced" by the church at large, "and some consensus of opinion or conviction secured." Shall we or shall we not, it asks, admit to our membership those who have not been immersed upon a profession of faith? We read:

"The issue resolves itself into having or not having any condition of membership in an organized church except a declaration of one's faith, or loyalty to Jesus Christ. The issue is between having the ordinances or not having them. The Society of Friends may be right: the ordinances were temporary expedients and when one enters into the spiritual meaning of them the external becomes useless and must be discarded. This is doubtless the ideal toward which we are all working. Perhaps the time has come to abolish the ordinances altogether. If their meaning has become so grafted into the Christian consciousness as not to need the form, certainly all will admit that the purpose of the form has been fulfilled, and the need for it is no longer. All denominations have dissented from this and have accepted and asserted a certain amount of ecclesiasticism as taught by Jesus to be observed. That Baptists have held more rigidly than others to the facts of Scripture is certainly not a fault. If we admit others than baptized believers into our membership we surrender what we have always stood for. When the things for which we have always stood are accepted by the Christian world there may be no need for our existence. We do not believe that day has come. When 'Church' and 'Kingdom' become identical in meaning and coterminous we can all abandon the ordinances and have one organization known as 'The Kingdom.' Till then we believe the Baptists have a mission."

Without bringing forward any reasons for the Baptist decline in Great Britain the same issue of this journal gives some "sad facts" which it gleans from the "Baptist Handbook" for 1909. It says:

"There is evidently a real arrest in the progress of the Baptist denomination in Great Britain. The London *Baptist Times* says

it would be more accurate to call it a 'decline.' For the second year in succession there is a very large falling off in the total membership. From 1906 to 1907 there was a falling off of 4,854. The returns for 1908 show a decrease of 5,869. Most ominous of all, *The Times* says, is the very large decrease in the number of scholars connected with the Sunday-schools: 115 teachers, and 8,815 scholars. The sitting accommodations in the chapels increased 23,451 during the year; the total number of seats now provided is 1,450,352. Wales shows the largest falling off; the reaction from the revival is the cause. Every association in Wales, except one, shows a decrease. In Glamorganshire, where the Baptists are most numerous, and which was the center of the revival, there was a decrease of 1,835."

It will be recalled that in the recently published religious statistics for 1908, the Baptists in this country showed a gain of 637 ministers, 61 churches, and 100,303 communicants.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON CATHOLIC DISABILITIES

THE disabilities that affected the Roman Catholics in the early years of the nation's history have an interesting illustration in an old magazine lately brought to our attention. In New Jersey and North and South Carolina adherents of this faith were directly or indirectly put under ban. The constitution of New Jersey, as it existed in 1790, declared that "no *protestant* inhabitant of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles; but all persons, professing a belief in the faith of *any protestant sect*, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the government, as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit and trust." The constitution of North Carolina declared that "no person who shall deny the truth of the *protestant* religion shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state." Her sister State in the South debarred from a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives any not of the Protestant religion. In view of these disabilities a letter was sent, signed by John Carroll in behalf of the Roman-Catholic clergy and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, Dominick Lynch, and Thomas Fitzsimmons in behalf of the Roman-Catholic laity, to George Washington, President of the United States, congratulating him upon his election and the prospect of national prosperity thereby insured, and also bespeaking his influence in their behalf. The letter and reply were printed in *The American Museum* (Philadelphia, 1790). This magazine was furnished us by its owner, Mr. C. C. Watkins, of Queensboro, Ky., and from it we quote the lines of the letter above mentioned bearing especially upon the point of Catholic disability:

"This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us, on another account; because, whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice *the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defense, under your auspicious conduct*—rights, rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships. When we pray for the preservation of them, where they have been granted—and expect the full extention of them from the justice of those states, which still restrict them—when we solicit the protection of heaven over our common country, we neither omit, nor can omit recommending your preservation to the singular care of divine providence; because we conceive that no human means are so available to promote the welfare of the united states, as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wisdom of your councils, and the persuasive eloquence of your virtues."

The reply of Washington will be seen to have been not unfavorable to the wishes of the gentlemen who addrest him. It was this:

"*To the Roman Catholics in the United States of America.*

"GENTLEMEN: While I now receive with much satisfaction your congratulations on my being called by an unanimous vote, to the first station in my country—I can not but duly notice your politeness in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay. As that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing, instead of anticipating, the benefits of the general government—you will do me the justice to believe, that your testimony of the increase of the public

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.
From an old print.

He was one of the petitioners to Washington in 1790 for equal rights for Catholics in certain States that at that time disqualified them.

prosperity, enhances the pleasure, which I should otherwise have experienced from your affectionate address.

"I feel that my conduct, in war and in peace, has met with more general approbation than could have reasonably been expected; and I find myself disposed to consider that fortunate circumstance, in a great degree resulting from the able support, and extraordinary candour, of my fellow citizens of all denominations.

"The prospect of national prosperity now before us, is truly animating; and ought to excite the exertions of all good men, to establish and secure the happiness of their country, in the permanent duration of its freedom and independence. America, under the smiles of divine providence—the protection of a good government—and the cultivation of manners, morals, and piety—can not fail of attaining an uncommon degree of eminence in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements at home, and respectability abroad.

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that *all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community* ARE EQUALLY ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens *will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the accomplishment of their government*—or the important assistance which they receive from a nation in which the roman catholic faith is professed.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavor to justify the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my conduct. And may the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"*March, 1790.*"

THE PREACHER AND THE MUCK-RAKER

IN Bunyan's allegory a divine being held a crown of glory above the head of the misguided man who was raking the muck; in Boston recently one of our magazine "muck-rakers," so called, tried to point the path of duty and glory to the divines of that city. It remains to be seen whether this reversal of rôle will work any better than the other. Mr. Lincoln Steffens recently told the Boston Ministers' Association how he thought they ought to treat the great problems of civic unrighteousness. He doesn't ask them to tell men to stop sinning, but to keep on sinning until they find out what the nature of their sin is and how it is related to the present constitution of society. He probably surprized some of the ministers by telling them that they were sinners too, because "they know what they should say and do not say it; know what they should do, and do not do it." He interprets them as saying "they can not, they must not, on account of their churches. They have put their church above their service." Mr. Steffens goes on to show how not very different is the class of social criminals, and how they should be dealt with; for, in the first place, when "you know a big crook whom you would like to put into jail and whom you would like to see suffer," "you can not get that person put into jail; in the second place, if you did, the greatest felonies would still go on on the outside; and in the third place, this thing wouldn't be done at all." And the reason given for all this is that "the whole penal system is wrong . . . is unnecessary, and it has been proven unnecessary." To follow Mr. Steffens, whose words are reproduced by *The Universalist Leader* (Boston):

"Now, what can the Church do about this? They ask me that question often. And they usually ask me also, 'How can we get the worst people?' Now that is a curious question to put because most of the churches—the best churches—the biggest churches—*have* the worst people in them now, and if they really want to help these men they have them right at hand to help. They have the source of this corruption, so far as this corruption is individual, and I think a tremendous service could be rendered by their coming down out of their pulpits and walking with the people and understanding them and their problems. Now, let me tell you what I mean by that. I was interested in the problem of the insurance companies at the time when they were exposed, and I used two or three months' time following up this tremendous crisis, and I know that some of the leading officials of these companies, when they were exposed—died—president, vice-president—three or four of them became insane. What had happened to them: I believe that these men—gentlemen all of them—some of them from clergymen's families—I believe that they had spent thirty or forty years committing felonies and not knowing that they were committing sins at all. They were as innocent as the most innocent man, and when they woke up—O remember how easy it is to take one little step and then another and finally be doing big crimes—when they woke up to what they had been doing, they died, some of them became insane. Think of the tragedy and the suffering! I think the clergy would be doing a big service should they take their congregations and know them and the temptations of the men, and the professions that are represented there, and when they find that a banker does this thing, know enough about banking to know whether it is real banking or whether it is financing, and then when they know that, find out how this thing compares with what other men do; see how it is related to the system, and then don't tell him to stop quickly, for he can't stop. If the presidents of our railroads had stopt corrupting the Government, they would have had to resign. That is where you make a great mistake—you want men to stop committing sin. Let the man go on committing his sin and take the burden of it, but help him to see that we are all doing it together, that it is a system; that it is true that he must do these things, and then prepare his mind for the time when an attempt will be made to change it all, and then tell him to be ready to make the sacrifice with all the rest of us."

Mr. Steffens hints how the Church might deal with the man who knows he's a crook; and incidentally he tells how he came to discover the method:

"If it appealed to me, if I thought it would work, I would be a Socialist, I would be an anarchist, I would even be a Christian to solve the problem. And, by the way, Christianity is the most radical of all the organizations I have named. The Christian says, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'; the Socialist says nothing of the kind, neither does the anarchist. I am not a Christian in your sense at all, but I used to read the New Testament, and the more I learn of the wickedness of the world, the better I understand that book. It is all in there, both the facts, the conditions, and the remedy. But the churches don't preach that. Clergymen do—some churches do—but as a whole the churches do not. And not only that—every reform movement that I have followed has been opposed by the churches. Why is it? In order to understand certain facts I used to have to go and talk with the bribery leaders, and, from the prejudice that most men have, I came gradually to see why they did certain things, why they couldn't *help* doing them. It was natural. If I could be made arbiter of the city just for the sake of giving it good government, I would do it with your crooked politicians, and I prefer them for two reasons: In the first place, because they know they are crooks, and when they have that knowledge they can make people do right; in the second place, they know the people, and they are good to the people. When cities, for instance, when New York elected Low for its Mayor I remember my disappointment. But I soon learned that when I voted against the people almost always I was wrong. Tammany Hall had a service that was more important than what Low had to offer. The crooked politicians are what we must build upon. They are ahead of us in this—they do these lesser personal services for their people and then betray them in a big way, tho they do not understand that. When they do understand that they become as unhappy as any of us. One of the things the Church should do, I think, is to teach these people that the point is not honesty—not at all; it is not saving your own soul—not at all; take the chance of going to hell yourself—but serve the people, not only in this finer, gentler way of personal service, but all the way up the ranks."

The Leader in its editorial column does justice to the frankness and sincerity of Mr. Steffens, but shows itself not convinced that he knows just what the Church is doing. It recommends him to "alternate his confidences with the ward heeler in the saloon, with as frank a confidence with some of the manly men in the minister's study." It says:

"We challenge the investigation of the churches, being assured that the main body of our ministers are intelligent upon all public questions, that they are on the right side of every real reform, that they stand by the laboring-man, the poor, and the oppprest, that they speak their minds on these matters, and that the great body of congregations, instead of silencing them or driving them out, stand right back of them in splendid loyalty to the same high ideals.

"And if this is doubted, shut the doors of the churches and the mouths of the ministers in any given community for one year, and then measure up your civic and social ideals.

"But while we defend the Church, we would not shield from just criticism. There are churches and there are ministers which have not yet geared their religion to this present-day life, but even they may not be useless in the whole economic scheme, for we have noted that there is very little possibility of transmitting power, no matter how perfect the machinery, unless there is some power to transmit!

"It seems to us an almost fatal defect in Mr. Steffens' program, the elimination of the 'good man,' and, tho he may not know it, the elimination of the 'bad man,' also. He appears to have twisted things all round, and cuts out all individual, personal responsibility, and makes the good man nothing but the product of 'Environment' and the bad man nothing but the product of a rather indefinite thing he calls 'The System.' There is no credit or blame in either case; man has become the putty in the hands of one or the other of these great impersonal, unmoral, intangible, but very real beings—'Environment' or 'The System.' . . . . . .

"We would have it understood that the modern Christian Church stands for service here and now. It has gone out of the heavenly insurance business, and gone more extensively than ever into the business of man-building; it is getting its machinery adjusted, and is beginning to turn out its product, and when Lincoln Steffens, or any other leader, wants real men to help in any good work, his requisition upon the Christian Church will be honored."

VALE SEMBRICH

A "PORTENTOUS significance" is seen by one critic in the withdrawal of Mme. Sembrich from the American operatic stage after twenty-five years of success. It is portentous, says Mr. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, because it comes "in a period when the art of singing is in a deplorable state." He complains that the false ideals prevalent in both Germany and Italy have given us "stentorian tone and heavily accented declamation," in place of the "refined, elegant, and musically beautiful singing" that once prevailed. He calls attention to the fact that "there are now few opera-singers who can deliver a sustained cantilena with continuous beauty of tone, with symmetrical phrasing, and with purely musical shading." But he finds something to be said to the credit of New York in the fact that "side by side with its fondness for big tone and exaggerated methods of delivery, it has for some years cherished a sincere affection for the exquisitely finished methods of Mme. Sembrich, one of the last exponents of the pure old art. Her departure will leave the town poorer than it was and her retirement will rob the operatic stage of the world of one of its few exemplars of vocal beauty undefiled." Mr. Henderson thus analyzes the qualities of Mme. Sembrich's musical equipment:

"Mme. Sembrich's voice in its best estate extended from the C below the treble clef to F above it. The natural quality of the voice is rich, mellow, and buoyant. It is quite without that metallic hardness associated with all brilliant voices, and while its natural fluidity and its transparency of tint have made it especially capable of the bird-like flights of florid rôles, it has also had an abundance of that rich warmth essential to the expression of the tenderer feelings.

"A voice of this character would be a valuable asset in itself, but would never raise a singer to a position of worldwide fame unless accompanied by solid artistic gifts. Most singers who fail to stir the critical part of the world lack musical intelligence. They have temperament, vocal skill, and dramatic instincts, but their singing is defective because they have not an exquisite sense of tone nor an acute sensibility to phrase and nuance.

"Mme. Sembrich's most important artistic equipment is her profoundly musical nature. She said in an interview in this paper a week ago that the inspiration of her life had been 'music.' This has indeed been the case and probably even more so than she herself realizes. She had in the beginning such a remarkable talent for absolute music that she might have been either a great pianist or a great violinist. The instincts which fitted her for either of these vocations also fitted her for the career of a singer, when once she discovered that she had in her throat an instrument more expressive and more completely a part of her musical organization than a piano or a violin could ever be.

"She possest first of all things an exquisite sense of tone, and it was due to this that the placing of her voice was speedily accomplished and that she has always had a perfectly tempered scale. Her sound musicianship and her innate musical feeling quickly revealed to her the secrets of vocal phrasing and shading. The natural freedom and liquidity of her voice facilitated the acquirement of agility in the delivery of florid music.

"The result has been that throughout her career Mme. Sembrich has aroused the highest admiration of critics by the sheer music of her singing. Her perfectly equalized scale has enabled her to carry flawless beauty of tone throughout every rôle, whether the scintillating splendors of the *Queen of the Night* or the sad utterances of *Mimi*. Her fastidious appreciation of melodic curve and her perfect adjustment of tonal color and accent to the expressional purpose of the moment have enabled her to use her voice as a great instrumental interpreter employs his instrument. As Paderewski reads Schumann or Chopin with a piano, as Fritz Kreisler reads Bach or Corelli with a violin, so has she read Mozart and Verdi, Puccini and Meyerbeer, Schubert and Schumann."

Mme. Sembrich first appeared in New York on October 24, 1883, in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." "Her success was not at all commensurate with her artistic excellence," says Mr. Henderson, "simply because the public did not know what to make of singing which combined such purity of style with purity of tone." The salient traits of her art, he asserts, were then all developed. The breadth of her musicianship had that season this notable illustration:

"At the conclusion of the season the manager, Mr. Abbey, invited the public to a benefit performance, which he greatly needed. Mme. Sembrich was announced to play a violin concerto by De Beriot. It was expected that this would be a prima donna's caprice, requiring good-humored indulgence on the part of the audience. To the contrary it proved to be a notably beautiful piece of violin-playing, and not only the audience but also the players in the orchestra went into a rapturous demonstration over it. After a dozen

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MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

These portraits show the great singer as she began and as she ended her operatic career in New York. Her retirement, says a music critic, "will rob the operatic stage of the world of one of its few exemplars of vocal beauty undefiled."

recalls Mme. Sembrich seated herself at the piano on the stage and played admirably a nocturne by Chopin, proving beyond question that she was great also as a pianist. The audience now went quite wild, and to satisfy it Mme. Sembrich finally sang 'Ah, non giunge' from 'La Sonnambula.' Such a tripartite musical performance was surely never witnessed before. In the same entertainment Mme. Sembrich played the violin obligato to Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' sung by Christine Nilsson."

She did not sing again in this country until 1898, and her membership in the Metropolitan Opera Company has been continuous since then save for the season of 1900-1. Her repertoire is given below:

Verdi—"La Traviata," "Ernani," "Rigoletto."
Donizetti—"Lucia di Lammermoor," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Don Pasquale," "La Fille du Regiment," "Linda Chamounix."
Bellini—"La Sonnambula," "I Puritani."
Gounod—"Faust," "Romeo et Juliette."
Thomas—"Mignon," "Hamlet."
Puccini—"La Bohème."
Rubinstein—"The Demon."
Tschaikowsky—"Eugen Onegin."
Mozart—"Don Giovanni" "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Entfuehrung aus dem Serail," "Il Flauto Magico," and "Cose fan tutte."
Wagner—"Die Meistersinger" and "Lohengrin."
Nikolai—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."
Bizet—"Les Pêcheurs de Perles."
Delibes—"Lakme."

Rossini—"Il Barbiere de Siviglia."
Leoncavallo—"Pagliacci."
Mascagni—"L'Amico Fritz."
Paderewski—"Manru."
Meyerbeer—"Les Huguenots," "L'Etoile du Nord," "Robert le Diable."
De Lara—"Amy Robsart."
Marzials—"Ruy Blas."
Massenet—"Manon."

THE LEADER OF THE "PARNASSIANS"

ONE of the corner-stones of French poetry was swept away in the death of Catulle Mendès. He met with a violent end in the railway tunnel at Saint Germain near Paris on February 8, resulting, it is supposed, from accidental causes. He had spent part of the day in his study writing a play on Napoleon which he was preparing for the Réjane Theater, had dined in the city, and was returning to his château in the suburbs.

CATULLE MENDÈS.

Who is said to have "represented most fully that erotic taint which has given French letters so unpleasant a fame."

When Mendès was eighteen he began a magazine called the *Revue Fantaisiste*, and had for its contributors Baudelaire, Gautier, Richard Wagner, and the two Daudets. An indiscreet poem written by Mendès brought him before the police on the charge of bad morals, and he was condemned to pay 500 francs, and go to prison in Sainte-Pelagie for a month. "Here he wrote more verses, which he recited to the political prisoners that made a veritable literary club of the place." When he came out of prison, Mendès' magazine was dead, but he continued to live the life of literary Bohemianism until his father sent him to Germany. There he fell under the spell of Wagnerism, "of which he was one of the first messengers to refractory France." About 1869, some time after his marriage to Gautier's daughter, he took the leadership of a school of poets antipathetic to the Romantics founded by Victor Hugo. *The Evening Post* takes up his story in a biographical sketch published in its news columns:

"Barbey d'Aurevilly, the Romantic, had dubbed them 'Parnassians' disdainfully. Catulle Mendès adopted the name and began a new review called *Le Parnasse Contemporain*. Lemerre was persuaded to take up the review, and soon a series of volumes of verse appeared under the name. The newspapers made fun of it, and of the long hair affected by the poets, but Théophile Gautier spoke up for his son-in-law, and the critics soon recognized that French poetry had entered into a new phase, with verse impeccably correct while sparkling and limpid, such as the mind of the race demands. To this verse Catulle Mendès has remained faithful, never yielding to the experiments in prosody or the obscurity of the Symbolists, whom he has lived to see disappearing in their turn.

"Money was still lacking to the young poet. The Princess Mathilde came to the rescue, making him an allowance of 1,200 francs from her own purse. He next published a strange poem, full of Swedenborgian mysticism, called 'Hesperus,' and became known as an observer of the intellectual current in Germany. Then the war came, putting an end to all companionship of thought with poets across the Rhine for many years, and Catulle Mendès drifted brilliantly into prose in his 'Seventy-three Days of the Commune.'

"During the seventies he was still an intermittent editor, and his name was still associated with men rapidly becoming greater than himself. A publication which had ventured to begin Zola's 'L'Assommoir' suddenly took alarm and stopt it short; Mendès took it up in the pages of his own erratic review. The scandal helped the fortunes of Zola, for the novel had an enormous sale, but it did little for the charitable Catulle. No journalist has been more prolific of copy, no author has published more completed books—years ago the number had already passed one hundred and twenty. Yet his plays—perhaps because the requirements of the stage enforced a much-needed reserve—have been literary works of the first order, as well as thoroughly dramatic, 'La Fille de Tabarin' and 'La Reine Fiammetta' are among the most famous."

PROTESTING AGAINST INDECENCY IN THE THEATER

THE increasing indecency of the stage is arousing protests from many sides. Rabbi Wise in a recent address in Clinton Hall, New York, indicted the theaters as they are to-day. "I don't care if every manager is a Jew—they are all heathens," he is reported to have said. A writer who addresses the New York *Times* thinks it wrong, however, to condemn the stage folk for "the recent upheaval of immorality in our playhouses." The true offender is the public, he asserts. To prove this he thinks "one has only to notice carefully what theaters are doing 'capacity' business, and the ones that are playing to a nightly loss."

What Rabbi Wise said, as reported by the New York *Tribune*, is in part the following:

"The stage ought to be an uplifting agency. It is far from it. It makes for degradation, for absolute moral rottenness. I wish to God our skirts were clean, and that there were fewer Jews to blame. The managers seem to vie with one another in producing the most degrading things, and they insult us by implying that we want such stuff, and that you and I don't want to see a clean play.

"I indict the theaters as they are to-day. I don't care if every manager is a Jew—they are all heathens. I indict those who are pandering to vice, whether Jew or Christian. It is the debasement of the nation. And it will remain so until you say, 'We will not go near your theaters.' Is not our moral life insulted by what we see on the stage to-day? . . . . . .

"There is one thing to be done. We've got to increase our moral assets. There is too much of penal law and too little of moral law. I want the moral principle applied. We honor not honor but success. We have but little honor for the man who is not rich. We've got to change our moral judgment of men. You can't prevent a man from buying an automobile or a dukelet for his daughter, but we can limit our respect for him, even for a man who has libraries to give away. We can limit the purchasing power of money."

Archbishop Farley is reported to have declared that "the stage is worse to-day than it was in the days of paganism," and the New York *Evening Post*, "looking at the theater as it is in this city," thinks that "there is much ground for this sweeping assertion." It goes on in this strain:

"Not only is 'Salome,' against which there were such strong protests two years ago, being produced regularly, but there are at least four plays in hitherto reputable theaters so indecent or dealing with such disgusting themes that they would not have been tolerated a few years ago. For this situation, the avarice of the managers, Christian and Jewish, is not wholly to be taxed. The laxity of the press is not without its share of the blame. How to remedy the situation is a problem to which the city's spiritual advisers may well devote themselves. We have, fortunately, progressed far from the time when every minister felt that every theater was the pathway to destruction. Prejudice of this kind has passed with the recognition of the great educational possibilities of the stage. But, if the present rage for nudity and the portrayal of lives of immorality continues, we shall soon reach a pass where it will be folly to assert that we have any standards at all, or to require any of the theater."

RAILROAD YARD—WINTER.

Photographed by Alfred Stieglitz and sometimes called "The Hand of Man," since God's works are nowhere evidenced.

POMMERANIAN MOTIF.

From a photograph made in 1902 by Hugo Henneberg.

THE ORCHARD.

Photograph by Clarence H. White.

JOHN RUSKIN

From a paper negative made about 1843 by the English painter, David Octavius Hill (1802–1870). Print by Alvin Langdon Coburn, in 1906.

PICTURES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY,

Now on view at the National Arts Club, New York, and said to show more comprehensively than ever before the advance made in this art.

WORDS FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS

SOME of the forms of uneducated speech that cause a shudder to the purist are merely survivals of former polite usage. They have gone a course like worn-out clothes or furniture and are fallen on evil days, as Professor Lounsbury shows in *Harper's* (February). A case in point is the distinction made between *learn* and *teach*. "We can learn a thing; we can not learn a person." Yet Professor Lounsbury asserts that "there are more than a dozen instances of the use of *learn* in the sense of *teach* in the writings of Shakespeare," and he adds that Lady Mary Wortly Montagu, "one of the most brilliantly intellectual women of her age," "resorted unhesitatingly to the now discarded employment of the word." When the uneducated use the expression *have went* they merely unconsciously refuse to go partner to a case of highway robbery. The Anglo-Saxon speech of our early ancestors equipped us, it is said, with two verbs expressing the idea of movement in a given direction. "One was *gân*, the original of *go*. The other was *wendan*, our *wend*." The verb *go* was and is a genuine irregular verb, but it came to prefer the past tense *wente* of its fellow to its own *êode*, *yede*, or *yode*, and helped itself thereto, clipping this word of its final *e*. It retained its own past participle *gone*. "When therefore *have*, in its capacity of universal auxiliary, began to take the place of the forms of *be* with verbs of motion," comments the professor, "*have gone* became the standard tense phrase. *Have went* was relegated to the speech of the uneducated." The change came gradually, however, and Chaucer, Spencer, Sidney, and finally Thomas Hearne as late as 1727 used the earlier form. Professor Lounsbury writes:

"But tho the use of *went* as a past participle disappeared from the language of literature, it has continued to retain in the speech of the uneducated all its original vigor. From them it is heard now as frequently as it was heard in Chaucer's time from the lips of the most cultivated. In this respect its fortunes have a close resemblance to those of certain absolute forms of the possessive pronoun when it is not followed by a substantive. These were once in good concurrent use with the rivals which have driven them out of the literary speech. None the less do they still flourish as luxuriantly in the language of low life as they did in the days when they were accepted by all as perfectly proper. These are the forms *ourn*, *yourn*, and *hern*, to which later were added *his'n* and *theirn*. They used to be regularly accounted for as contractions of the pronoun with the following *own*; *our own*, for illustration, becoming *our'n*. It barely need be added that this derivation, the production of amateur philology, has long gone the way of similar explanations.

"At the very outset it is to be said that both *ours* and *ourn*, *yours* and *yourn*, came somewhat late in the language. The genuine etymological forms in both cases are *oure*, *our*, and *youre*, *your*. These continued to appear at times in Chaucer and his contemporaries. 'I you swore to be all freely your,' says *Cleopatra* in addressing the dead *Antony*. This usage crops up at intervals down to a somewhat late period—as late certainly as the seventeenth century. In the second of his sonnets to *Cælia*, Browne, the author of 'Britannia's Pastorals,' says of the sun that

> 'the store
> Of thick clouds interposed makes her less our.'

But these simple forms lacked distinctiveness. Language therefore set out to impart it by adding to them in one part of the country the ending in *-s* of the Northern dialect, in another part the ending in *-n* common in the Southern. Strictly speaking, they were both what we are wont to call corruptions. They were in reality double possessives. But they were corruptions which language felt the necessity of having."

Yet a choice between the two forms seemed inevitable. The Wycliffite version of the Scriptures contains forms ending in *s* and *n*; but Chaucer, "who in this particular pretty certainly represented the usage prevailing in the circles of the court," used only the *-s* forms. Says the writer: "Had the condition of things been reversed, we should all have been saying in these days *ourn* and *yourn* and *hern*, and looking upon *ours* and *yours* and *hers* as irredeemable vulgarisms." An interesting account of the double negative in the field of syntactical constructions is given thus:

"There is in our tongue no more deeply rooted and widely extended illustration of these survivals of a past of good usage than the employment of the double negative to strengthen the negation. All the efforts of education for centuries seem to have exerted hardly a perceptible influence in diminishing its prevalence with a great body of speakers. It was once my fortune to hear an exemplification of this idiom as it came in its native energy from the mouth of an irate father who had been for some time contemplating with profoundest disgust the head-gear with which his daughter had adorned herself. He was of Scandinavian descent, and I seemed to catch a glimpse of the old Berserker rage flaming forth in his violent utterance. No one negative would have sufficed to convey the intensity of his indignation. 'Don't you never let me see you wear no such thing on your head no more,' were the words in which his opulence of disapproval found expression. Not that the prohibition with all its wealth of negatives wrought the desired effect. Against the rock of feminine fancy in dress, supported by fashion, the waves of parental wrath dash in vain. Besides, the girl, whose education was better than her parent's, had learned that two negatives constitute an affirmative. Accordingly, it was natural for her to assume that the employment of two additional ones still further intensified the positiveness of the injunction that she should wear just what she was inclined to wear.

"But the point to be brought out here is that the wrathful parent of the nineteenth century spoke precisely as under similar circumstances Chaucer would have done in the fourteenth. Two negatives the poet uses constantly to strengthen the negation. In his time that was the absolutely correct thing to do. But on special occasions—on occasions wherein he sought to express himself with peculiar energy—he called in the aid of three or four. In the 'Canterbury Tales,' for instance, the knight is the ideal soldier and gentleman. The one trait upon which the poet lays particular stress is the unfailing courtesy he displays to every one, no matter what his station in life. He emphasizes this characteristic by crowding four negatives into two lines. Of him it is asserted that

> 'He never yet no villainy ne said
> In all his life unto no manner wight.'

Put in modern prose this declares that the knight in all his life never used any abusive language to any sort of person. Such a restrained way of stating the fact satisfies itself with one negative. It conveys the sense after a fashion, and is without doubt a very gentlemanly way of putting things. Yet how dreadfully tame it seems as against the combined crushing force produced by the succession of *never* and *no* and *ne* and *no*. Long disuse has indeed hindered us from appreciating the full effect of the original construction. In order to feel that, one must first become thoroughly steeped in Chaucer's diction.

"In writing as he did Chaucer was following the practise which had prevailed from the beginning in his own tongue. In Anglo-Saxon, as in ancient Greek, the more negatives you had, the stronger became your negation. The transition to the opposite sense took place during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when the study of the Latin classics was at its height. By the end of the latter century men had forgotten the existence of the earlier and once common idiom. In his edition of Chaucer, Speght speaks of the poet's use of it as 'an imitation of the Greek construction'—Greek being a language of which neither the poet himself nor contemporary authors could have read a word. It was nothing but the imitation of the Latin construction which had produced the change.

"Has it been a benefit? It is more than doubtful. 'As for our double negative,' says Lowell in his Biglow Papers, 'I shall waste no time in quoting instances of it, because it was once as universal in English as it still is in the Neo-Latin languages, where it does not strike us as vulgar. I am not sure that the loss of it is not to be regretted.'"

The two words *done* and *seen* used as preterits are, on the contrary, purely popular perversions, we are told, and do not seem to have behind them "any ancient dialectic usage." They are moreover the only instances in which a full participial form has intruded itself into the preterit.

Baker, Alfred. The Life of Sir Isaac Pitman. 8vo, pp. 392. New York. Isaac Pitman & Sons. $2.

The invention of shorthand, stenography, or what Mr. Alfred Baker calls phonography, is closely connected with the reformed-spelling movement in which Sir Isaac Pitman (he was knighted by Queen Victoria, 1894) took an active part. The present biography, accordingly, contains a very complete history not only of a useful and active life, but of the reformed-spelling movement and the development of stenography. Carefully written under the auspices of the present Pitman firm, and published in an attractive form, the work should interest all stenographers and teachers of stenography. It will also be of value to spelling-reforms. Fifty illustrations, including photogravures and full-paged plates of portraits, views, and facsimiles, add to its attractiveness.

Banzai. By Parabellum. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. New York Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Beach, Lt.-Com. Edward L. An Annapolis Youngster. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 386. Philadelphia Penn Publishing Co.

Benson, E. F. The Climber. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 346. New York Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40.

Bindloss, Harold. Long Odds. Frontispiece 12mo, pp. 401. Boston Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Buchanan, James, The Works of. Comprizing his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Collected and Edited by John Bassett Moore. Volume VI. 1844 1846. 8vo. pp. xvii-509. Philadelphia J B. Lippincott Co.

De Bary, Richard. The Land of Promise—An Account of the Material and Spiritual Unity of America. 12mo, pp. xv-311. New York Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Degener, A L. Wer ist's? 8vo, pp. 1626. New York G. F. Stechert & Co. 12 50 marks.

This fourth edition of the German "Who's Who?" contains the biographies of 20,000 eminent men of all professions. In addition it furnishes many interesting data from national and international statistics. There follows a table of comparative valuation of the world's coinage. The pen-names of 3,000 authors, chiefly German and Austrian, and a list of universities, technical colleges, public libraries, museums, and learned societies have also been included in this useful compilation which is indispensable to editors and writers on contemporaneous events. The present edition is a vast improvement on its predecessors, being fuller and more comprehensive.

Dickinson, G. Lowes. Justice and Liberty: A Political Dialog. 16mo, pp. 256. New York The McClure Co. $1.20 net.

Dixon, Jr., Thomas. Comrades—A Story of Social Adventure in California. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. The Greatness and Decline of Rome. Vol. IV. Translated by H. J. Clayton. 8vo, pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

An account of Latin civilization, Latin domination, and Latin decay, written in the light of the most recent critical investigations, must be necessarily an interesting, even an exciting, work to those who have hitherto been satisfied with Niebuhr, Mommsen, Arnold, or even the rhetorical romance of Gibbon. There can be no doubt whatever as to the charm and fascination of Ferrero's work, the fourth volume of which is before us.

We are introduced here to days which witnessed the vicissitudes of the Second Triumvirate. We see the patient craft and resolution with which Octavianus prepared the way for his accession to the purple as Augustus, the first of a line of Roman monarchs whose triumphs in the domain of letters, art, conquest, and legislation are quite unparalleled in history. Antony is exhibited as a weak and sensual man, but his connection with Cleopatra is stript of most of the romantic interest which has been woven around it both in art and literature.

CARL SCHURZ IN 1871.

The third volume of his autobiography was recently published.

According to Ferrero, the union of the Roman triumvir, colleague of Octavianus and Lepidus, with the Egyptian queen, was sanctioned by a Roman marriage, dictated on both sides by merely mercenary motives. It was not to satisfy a romantic passion that Antony was marrying Cleopatra. Julius Cæsar had bequeathed to him the project of conquering Asia and, while he had plenty of fighting-men, he had no money. His idea was to become King of Egypt in order that he might draw upon the treasury of the Ptolemies for prosecuting his eastern campaign. On the other hand, Cleopatra desired the help of Antony in extending her Egyptian kingdom through the valor of his well-trained legions. She coveted the territories of Judæa, Arabia, Tyre, and Sidon, and most of her desires she dissimulated until she had lifted him to her throne. Strange to say this bizarre union called forth not a single protest in Rome, either in the Senate or the Comitia.

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CARDINAL GIBBONS.

His new volume "Discourses and Sermons" is noticed on the following page.

The great turning-point in the relations between Octavianus and Antony was the divorce of Octavia, sister of the former and wife of the latter. The triumvirate had indeed been already dissolved by the deposition of Lepidus; the two remaining members of the original coalition were facing each other with daggers drawn. To Cleopatra it was a moment of triumph. She saw that war was inevitable and her Egyptian imperialism near to achievement. At the sea-fight of Actium the fate of Rome was decided in favor of the future Augustus. M. Ferrero thinks that Antony had a fair prospect of coming out victorious in the struggle, for his soldiers fought bravely and with their usual devotion to their popular leader. But suddenly Cleopatra, who was witnessing the struggle from her own vessel, set sail and left the scene of combat, Antony immediately following her.

The sequel to the flight of the heir to Cæsar's Asiatic dreams of conquest was the Roman subjugation of Egypt, the suicide of its king, and the brief captivity ending with the suicide of Cleopatra. With her perished the last remnant of the Alexandrian empire, the ancient and glorious kingdom of the Ptolemies. The policy of Roman imperialism had won its last great triumph and after a hundred and seventy years of Roman expansion the land of the Pharaohs was added to the Mediterranean empire of Rome. Horace wrote a joyful ode on the occasion of the triumph of his patron, altho, as Ferrero remarks, "in his enthusiasm he consented to glorify the conqueror by verifying the absurd legend concerning the queen" as a Catherine the Great or a Messalina, when she was merely a crafty and ambitious sovereign intriguing in cold blood for the aggrandizement of Egypt.

There can be no doubt as to the delight with which students of history and lovers of the Roman classics will read Ferrero's brilliant pages. Whether they will agree with all his conclusions and interpretations is a different matter. One of the most attractive features of the work is the way in which he employs the poetic literature of Rome in illustration of the sentiments of the time. There never has been a history of Rome in which Horace, Vergil, and Ovid have been so skilfully brought to the fore as part and parcel, not only of the literature, but of the politics of their time. All scholars will feel grateful to the learned Italian for the frequent occasions on which he drives them to their bookcase to refresh their memories by a reference to the masterpieces whose study may have been supplanted by more prosaic and practical occupations.

Finley, John H., and **Sanderson,** John F. The American Executive and Executive Methods. 12mo, pp. 352. New York The Century Co.

Frothingham, Arthur L The Monuments of Christian Rome. 8vo, pp. 412 New York. The Macmillan Co. $2.25.

As one of the series "Handbooks of Archeology and Antiquities," this work before us is very successful in marshaling facts and events connected with the growth of religion and art in Rome. For the space which the author has allotted to the treatment of his subject we consider the mass of information furnished to be marvelous. The condition of Rome from an artistic and architectural standpoint at the time of the first Christian emperors is stated in a masterly sketch. The emergence of Christian art out of the ruins of a pagan city is next treated, and a full account is given of church-building in Rome as it began with adaptations of the court-house or basilica to the domed temple of St. Peter's. A good index and a list of the churches of Rome is furnished by the author, and the illustrations are numerous and of high quality. Whether for the tour or the study this book will prove of exceptional value to those who consult it.

The account of early fresco-painters in Italy is full of information which it is very difficult to obtain from general sources. The whole work impresses us as scholarly and complete and as well adapted for the class-room as for private reading.

Garland, Hamlin. The Shadow World. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.35.

Gibbons, Cardinal James. Discourses and Sermons for Every Sunday and the Principal Festivals of the Year. 12mo, pp. x-531. New York and Baltimore: John Murphy Co.

If "genius is appreciation of the obvious," these sermons have some marks of genius. The author uses no psychology save that which is furnished by the Scriptures or lies on the surface as ordinary practical casuistry. The style of writing is simple enough, so that when preached the sermons would be understood by the least educated man in the congregation. Everything by way of argument is rested on utterances of Scripture. The whole result is a collection of discourses adapted to the hearing or reading of the common people. At the same time many important questions are dealt with, in private conduct and in social and civic affairs. While the sermons are better suited to the Roman-Catholic than to the Protestant mind, they are not without value to readers of all kinds, as dissertations upon common truths by a teacher of positive religious faith and excellent Christian common sense.

Gilman, Lawrence. Edward Macdowell. Pp. 190 New York John Lane Co. $1.50.

The comparatively recent death of Edward Macdowell has caused a revival of interest in the life and art of this versatile genius. It is especially fitting, therefore, that at this time the artist and his work should be reviewed understandingly. Mr. Gilman styles Macdowell "the prophet of modernity," and proceeds to analyze his work and its ultimate value with penetrating clearness. The volume is a tribute, likewise a vindication; for Macdowell did not escape the common penalty of greatness—that of being misunderstood

The author approaches his subject from two standpoints, the first half of his book being entitled "The Man" and the second half, "The Music-Maker." The biography proper covers Macdowell's work as teacher and composer both at home and abroad, relations with other music-masters, his ideal home life, the professorship at Columbia University, and his shadowed last days. The writer's estimate of Macdowell as a worker agrees with that of Hamlin Garland, who once said that he was "temperate in all things but work; in that he was hopelessly prodigal." The more technical portion of the book deals with the composer's methods and the history of his creations. A handy, classified summary of these compositions completes the biography. The illustrations are well-chosen.

Green, Allen Ayrault. The Land of Lost. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 142. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Gregory, Louise Fanshawe. Mamma, Nelly, and I: The Story of a Thinking Doll told by Chrissy Herself. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 166. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.25.

Hall, H. Fielding. On Immortality. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Hanus, Paul H. Beginnings in Industrial Education and Other Educational Discussions. 12mo, pp. 199. Boston Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

BURTON E. STEVENSON.

Compiler of "Poems of American History," which was recently published.

Harvey, George. Women, etc. Some Letters from an Editor's Diary. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Lang, Andrew. The Maid of France—Being the Story of the Life and Death of Jeanne D'Arc. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi-379. New York. Longmans, Green & Co.

Lowell, Percival. Mars as the Abode of Life. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix-288. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Mackay, Donald Sage. The Religion of the Threshold and Other Sermons. With Introduction by Prof. Hugh Black, D.D. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 354. New York A. C. Armstrong & Son.

MacNutt, Francis Augustus. Bartholomew de Las Casas. Pp. 472. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

If it be true that the history of the world is made up of the biographies of a few great men, then the history of Spanish America during the reigns of Ferdinand of Aragon, Charles V., and Philip II. needs no commentary other than the life-story of Bartholomew de Las Casas. This venerable apostle to the Indians was in vital touch with all the political and theological movements of his day that related to the New World. It is a series of pathetic pictures of this "best-hated man in America" that is presented by the author Ascetic when all about him were gluttonous, self-sacrificing in a world dominated by selfishness, and spiritual in the midst of sensuality, there is some reason for the writer's eulogy of the missionary whom he calls the noblest Spaniard who ever landed in the western world.

It is not generally known that the instigator of Indian slavery in America was Christopher Columbus. According to Mr. MacNutt, such appears to have been the case, altho it is equally true that the Spanish adventurers that accompanied him were quite ready to follow his lead. Their inborn love of conquest and greed were covered by the specious argument that slavery would result in the salvation of many souls, ignoring the common-sense view that the principles of Christianity must be seen in actual operation to be appreciated.

Curiously enough, the man whose protest against this unjust and barbarous practise became his life-work began by being a slave-holder himself. Of a naturally kind and sensitive disposition, however, Las Casas could not long remain insensible to the extreme cruelties of the system as carried on by his countrymen, and it is indicative of the man's character that once having become convinced of its inhumanities, he threw himself heart and soul into a desperate fight for its abolition. He almost immediately took holy orders, later joining the Dominicans, and by degrees rose to the dignity of prior and then bishop. The years that followed were replete with unceasing effort, including some half-dozen voyages between the Indies and Spain, frequent audiences with his sovereign, the intercession of more than one friend at court, and the publication of countless letters and pamphlets all bearing on the one theme of Indian slavery. He was eloquent in speech, not without a certain dry wit, and possest of the ability to detect the weakness of the other man's argument instantly. His years exceeded the prescribed threescore and ten by quite a few, but at the age of ninety he was still writing in defense of the cause so near his heart.

The book is an impartial, entertaining record of one of the most important periods of the world's history. The illustrations are in keeping with the high standard of excellence maintained from the first to the final page. Best of all, Mr. MacNutt has succeeded in infusing a human interest into the dry facts of history.

Madison, Lucy Foster. Peggy Owen—A Story for Girls. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 456. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Marriott, Crittenden. Uncle Sam's Business—Told for Young Americans. 12mo, pp. xi-320 New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Maugham, W. Somerset. The Magician. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Melitz, Leo. The Opera-Goer's Complete Guide—Comprizing Two Hundred and Nine Opera Plots with Musical Numbers and Casts. Translated by Richard Salinger. 12mo, pp. xv-377. New York Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Mifflin, Lloyd. Toward the Uplands—Later Poems. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 76. New York: Oxford University Press.

Monroe, W. S. In Viking Land. Norway Its Peoples, its Fjords and its Fjelds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp xxiv-332. Boston L. C Page & Co. $3.

Moses, Barr Dreaming River. 16mo, pp 262 New York. Frederick A. Stokes Co $1.

Moses, Montrose J. Henrik Ibsen The Man

(Continued on page 306)

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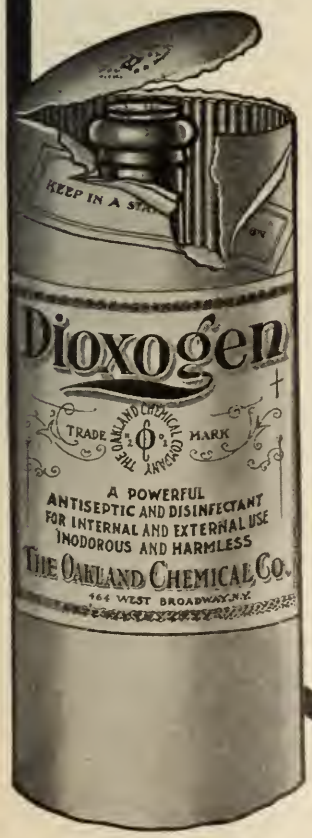

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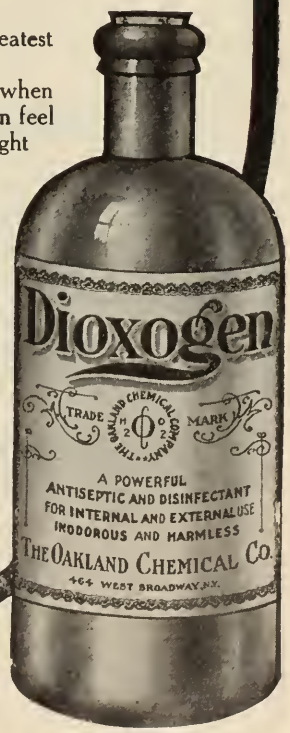

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 304)

and the Plays. 12mo, pp. 522. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Mowry, William A. Recollections of a New England Educator. Pp. 279. New York, Boston, Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The last seventy years (1838–1908) are covered by these reminiscences, which form a fairly complete history of American education during that period. As teacher in both public and private schools, editor of pedagogical journals, school superintendent, and lecturer at numerous institutes and summer schools, Mr. Mowry's career has been a varied and interesting one, enabling him to speak with authority upon the educational tendencies of his time. An acquaintance with such noted educators as Henry Barnard, Horace Mann, and William T. Harris, not to mention various college presidents, is in itself an education and such has been the author's coveted experience.

Mr. Mowry's education began in the stern days when book-learning meant sacrifice and privation, and the earning of a few months' tuition at some local academy entailed the peddling of books or teaching of some country school at a few paltry dollars a week. In connection with his student life at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mr. Mowry pays a warm tribute to its late honored president, Samuel H. Taylor, whom he does not hesitate to place at the head of American educators. Recollections of the college life that followed call forth a comparison of the advantages to be obtained to-day with those of fifty years ago, when the faculty of our leading colleges were men that for the most part stood at the very head of their professions and the relation between teacher and pupil was a much closer bond than is possible at the present time. The chapters covering editorial work contain a comprehensive sketch of the leading educational journals of the country.

Far from being the dry record of a typical pedagog, the recollections are a bright, chatty account of contemporaneous educators and educational movements. Tho Mr. Mowry takes exception in one or two cases to present-day methods, the general trend of his book is decidedly optimistic.

Nott, Charles C. The Mystery of the Pinckney Draft. 8vo, pp. 334. The Century Co. $2.

While the title of this book reads like that of a novel, the work is actually a study in constitutional history. The question discust by Charles C. Nott, former Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, is, how much of the work of Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, is embodied in the Constitution of the United States. It is a matter of history that Pinckney presented a draft of a constitution which was submitted to a committee of the whole. This draft seems to have vanished into thin air, altho John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, is said to have received a copy of it from the author many years later. This mystery thus created is dispelled by Judge Nott in the

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Quiller-Couch. A. T. [Editor and Selecter]. Poems by Tennyson; Passages from Napier's Peninsular war; Browning's Lyrical Poems, Keats's Odes and Lyrics; Poems by Matthew Arnold; Essays by Charles Lamb; Lyrical Poems by Coleridge, Selections from William Hazlitt; Lyrical Poems by Shelley; Wordsworth's Lyrical Poems; Hood's Poems; Old Ballads by Robin Hood; Early English Lyrics; Everyman—A Morality Play; Goldsmith's Traveler and Deserted Village; Poems by William Blake; Horace Walpole—Earlier Letters; Minor Poems by Milton; Selections from Daniel Defoe; Selections from John Bunyan; Selections from Izaak Walton; Poems by George Crabbe; Cowper's Poems; Selections from Boswell's Johnson; Scenes from Marlowe's Plays; Poems by Andrew Marvell; Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets. Each, paper, 16mo, pp. 30 to 40. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 3d. each.

Reynolds, Victor [Selected and Arranged by]. Stories of the Flemish and Dutch Artists from the Time of the van Eycks to the end of the Seventeenth Century. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.

Richardson, Henry Handel. Maurice Guest. 12mo, pp. 562. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Royce, Josiah. Race Questions: Provincialism and Other American Problems. 12mo, pp. xiii 287. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Steegmann, Mary G. [Translator]. The book of Divine Consolation of the Blest Angela of Foligno. Translated from the Italian; Introduction by Algar Thorold. Pp. 265. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

The New Medieval Library represents a departure in the book world. These small volumes in stamped-leather bindings and with quaint metallic clasps are sure to delight the soul of the book-lover and antiquarian. Their outward appearance, no less than contents, are suggestive of the cloister of the Middle Ages.

The Book of the Blest Angela treats of the severe and often impossible ideals of sainthood as conceived in the thirteenth century. Originally written in Latin, it appeared in "the vulgar tongue" in 1536 and upon this Italian version is based the present English translation. Facsimiles of

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the early Italian illustrations are given. The chief value of the book is, of course, historical.

In the first section is related the conversion of the Blest Angela, which was accomplished by means of eighteen "spiritual steps." The motive that actuated this change of heart was a dread of hell torment. The saint's immediate family proving a spiritual hindrance, she prayed to be rid of them. Death claimed them shortly afterward, so that she was enabled to set out on her upward path with renewed courage.

As to the doctrines contained in the book, the virtues of poverty, renunciation, humility, and suffering are especially commended. It is truly a call to be as miserable as possible and we find the saint praying with fervor for a death of prolonged agony.

The so-called visions of the Blest Angela are inexplicable. That they were very real experiences can not be doubted, but so little is understood of the mysticism of the early Catholic Church that it is hard to define them in terms of modern psychology. This acute spiritual sensitiveness seems to have been at the expense of physical power, for the visions were often accompanied by loss of speech and extreme weariness.

As stated in the introduction, no sincere life is without value, and thus this bit of religious biography may be read with profit. Tho it may appear bigoted and selfish at times, the important fact to remember is that by a life spent in ministering to others, Saint Angela of Foligno fairly earned the title of Blest.

Stork, Charles Wharton. Day Dreams of Greece. 16mo, pp. 61. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 75 cents.

Symonds, Margaret. Days Spent on a Doge's Farm. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

Van Rensselaer, Henry, Life and Letters of. By the Rev. Edward P. Spillane, S.J. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York Fordham University Press.

Worcester, Elwood. The Living Word. Pp. 351. New York. Moffat, Yard & Co.

This latest work of the founder of the Emmanuel Movement embodies the religious thought of one of our most representative thinkers. Dr. Worcester lays no claim to entire originality of thought in the contents of his new book, explaining in the preface that his ideas have been largely modified by the German theologian Fechner. Nevertheless, it is apparent that these views, tho traceable to Fechner in many instances, have become the author's own.

The purpose of the volume, as stated by Dr. Worcester, is to promote a desire for a more spiritual life and a more spiritual interpretation of life. He would show that God, the soul, and the after-life are vital realities. Realizing that the religious problems and doubts confronting thinking men and women to-day are many and serious, he attempts to answer these problems, in so far as he is able, in a rational, helpful way.

Beginning with the faith of tradition and then coming down to present-day theology, the writer reviews the errors and

strong points of each in turn. Scientists and philosophers of every age are freely quoted, as "The Living Word" represents a desire to bring all means to bear upon the important subjects under discussion. That there is no adequate answer to every why and wherefore, Dr. Worcester is honest enough to admit, but his present contribution will doubtless throw light on many a vexed question. Especially convincing are the chapters on death, "the second birth," and immortality.

The book is written in a broad-minded, non-sectarian way. While the reader may question some of the conclusions reached, he can not help admitting that it is a strong, sincere expression of thought.

BOOKS OF THE PAST YEAR ABOUT LINCOLN

Below will be found a list of the most notable, if not practically all the books issued during the past year with Lincoln as their subject. As most readers are aware, the Lincoln literature is probably the largest in biographical literature except the Napoleonic.

Alford, F. The Wit of Lincoln. Indianapolis: Scott-Miller Co.

Andrews, Mrs. M. K. S. The Perfect Tribute. New Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Atkinson, Eleanor. The Boyhood of Lincoln. New York: McClure Co. 50 cents net.

Atkinson, Eleanor. Lincoln's Love Story. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 60. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Baker, D. C. Lincoln vs. Liquor. New York: Baker Publishing Co.

Bancroft, G. Abraham Lincoln. New York: A Wessels Co. 60 cents net.

Bigelow, F. S. [Editor]. Worldly Wisdom from Abraham Lincoln. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co.

Binns, H. B. Life of Abraham Lincoln. New York E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Chittenden, L. E. Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 53. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents net.

Davis, J. M. How Abraham Lincoln Became President. New York: J. M. Davis.

Dewitt, David Miller. The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln and its Expiation. 12mo, pp. xi-302. New York: Macmillan Co.

Gerry, M S. The Toy Shop A Story of Lincoln.

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"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

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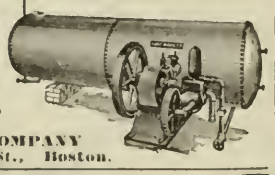

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Hamburg-American Line. Unveiling of a Lincoln Memorial Tablet on board the S. S. "President Lincoln." New York: Hamburg-American Line.

Jackson, S. Trevena. Lincoln's Use of the Bible. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 35. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents net.

Jayne, W. Abraham Lincoln. Published by the Grand Army. 25 cents.

Laughlin, Clara E. The Death of Lincoln—The Story of Booth's Plot, His Deed and the Penalty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Lincoln, Abraham. The Wisdom of: Being extracts from the Speeches, State Papers, and Letters. New York: A. Wessels Co. 50 cents net. Limp leather, 75 cents net.

Lincoln Centennial Medal. Presenting the medal of Abraham Lincoln by Jules Edouard Roine together with papers on the Medal: Its Origin and Symbolism, by George N. Olcott, and The Lincoln Centennial Commemoration by Richard Lloyd Jones, and Certain Characteristic Utterances of Abraham Lincoln. 12mo, pp. 70. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Meese, W. A. Abraham Lincoln: Incidents in his Life Relating to Waterways. W. A. Meese. 40 cents.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Pennsylvania Commandery. Abraham Lincoln. M. O. L. L., Pa. 15 cents.

Miller, Marion Mills [Editor]. Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln. Centenary Edition. 9 vols. Portraits. 12mo. New York: Current Literature Publishing Co. $14.

Moores, Charles W. The Life of Abraham Lincoln for Boys and Girls. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 132. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

Morgan, J. Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Oakleaf, J. B. Analysis of the Gettysburg Address (of Lincoln). J. B. Oakleaf.

Peters, Madison C. Abraham Lincoln's Religion. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 75 cents.

Rothschild, A. Lincoln, Master of Men. New edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Scott, Temple [Editor]. The Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln. New York. Brentano's. $1.

Sellery, G. C. Lincoln's Suspension of Habeas Corpus as viewed by Congress. Madison: University of Wisconsin. 35 cents.

Sparks, E. E. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Illinois State Historical Library.

Sparks, E. E., and others [Editors]. Semi Centennial of Lincoln-Douglas Debates in Illinois, 1858 1908; circular of suggestions for school celebrations. Springfield, Ill.: Phillips Bros.

Tandy, Francis D. [Editor]. Anthology of the Epigrams and Sayings of Abraham Lincoln, collected from his writings and speeches. New York: Francis D. Tandy. 75 cents.

Whitlock, Brand. Abraham Lincoln. 16mo, pp. 205. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Whipple, W. The Story-Life of Lincoln. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.75 net.

White, H. Abraham Lincoln in 1854. State Historical Society of Illinois.

Whitney, H. C. Life of Lincoln. 2 vols. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $2.50 net.

NOTABLE EARLIER BOOKS ON LINCOLN

Bates, David Homer. Lincoln in the Telegraph Office. New York: The Century Co. (1907.)

Binns, Henry Bryan. Abraham Lincoln. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (1907.)

Carpenter, Francis B. Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln. New York: Hurd & Houghton. (1866.)

Hapgood, Norman. Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People. New York: The Macmillan Co. (1899.) $2.

Herndon, William H., and **Welk,** Jesse W. Lincoln, the True Story of a Great Life, etc. Two vols. Small 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (1892.) $3.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. Lincoln, the Lawyer. New York: The Century Co. (1900.) $2.

Holland, J. G. Life of Abraham Lincoln. Springfield, Mass.: C. Bill. (1866.)

Lamon, Ward H. The Life of Abraham Lincoln from his Birth to his Inauguration as President. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. (1872.)

Morse, Jr., John T. Abraham Lincoln. Two vols. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. (1893.) $2.50.

Nicolay, John G., and **Hay,** John. Abraham Lincoln. A History. Ten vols. 8vo. New York: The Century Co. (1890.) $20.

Rice, Allen Thorndike [Edited by]. Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln by Distinguished Men of his Time. New York: Harper & Bros. (1886.) $2.

Rothschild, Alonzo. Lincoln, Master of Men: A Study of Character. Crown 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. (1906.) $3.

Tarbell, Ida M. The Life of Abraham Lincoln. Two vols. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. (1900.) $5.

CURRENT POETRY

The Coming of Lincoln

By Edwin Markham

Men saw no portents on that winter night
A hundred years ago. No omens flared
Above that rail-built cabin with one door,
And windowless to all the peering stars.
They laid him in the hollow of a log,
Humblest of cradles, save that other one
The manger in the stall at Bethlehem.

No portents! yet with whisper and alarm
The Evil Powers that dread the nearing feet
Of heroes held a council in that hour;
And sent three fates to darken that low door,
To baffle and beat back the heaven-sent child
Three were the fates—gaunt Poverty that chains,
Gray Drudgery that grinds the hope away,
And gaping Ignorance that starves the soul.

They came with secret laughters to destroy
Ever they dogged him, counting every step,
Waylaid his youth and struggled for his life.
They came to master, but he made them serve
And from the wrestle with the destinies,
He rose with all his energies aglow

For God, upon whose stedfast shoulders rest
These governments of ours, had not forgot
He needed for his purposes a voice,
A voice to be a clarion on the wind,
Crying the word of freedom to dead hearts,
The word the centuries had waited for.

So hidden in the West, God shaped his man.
There in the unspoiled solitudes he grew,
Unwarped by culture and uncramped by creed;
Keeping his course courageous and alone,
As goes the Mississippi to the sea.
His daring spirit burst the narrow bounds,
Rose resolute; and like the sea-called stream,
He tore new channels where he found no way.

The tools were his first teachers, sternly kind.
The plow, the scythe, the maul, the echoing ax
Taught him their homely wisdom and their peace.
He had the plain man's genius—common sense,
Yet rage for knowledge drove his mind afar;
He fed his spirit with the bread of books,
And slaked his thirst at all the wells of thought

But most he read the heart of common man,
Scanned all its secret pages stained with tears.
Saw all the guile, saw all the piteous pain;
And yet could keep the smile about his lips,
Love and forgive, see all and pardon all;
His only fault, the fault that some of old
Laid even on God—that he was ever wont
To bend the law to let his mercy out.

—*The New York American* (February 7).

The Man Who Came

(Supposed to have been written not long after the Civil War.)

By Edwin Arlington Robinson

A flying word from here and there
Had sown the name at which we sneered
But soon the name was everywhere,
To be reviled and then revered;
A presence to be loved and feared,
We can not hide it, or deny
That we, the gentlemen who jeered
May be forgotten by and by.

He came when days were perilous
And hearts of men were sore beguiled;
And having made his note of us,
He pondered and was reconciled.
Was ever master yet so mild
As he, and so untamable?
We doubted, even when he smiled,
Not knowing what he knew so well.

He knew that undeceiving fate
Would shame us whom he served unsought;

Doubtless you have heard sound-reproducing instruments; perhaps you have had it in mind to buy one; maybe you are uncertain which make to buy; but

Have you heard

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

TRADE MARK
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He knew that he must wince and wait
The jest of those for whom he fought;
He knew levently what he thought
Of us and of our ridicule;
He knew that we must all be taught
Like little children in a school.

We gave a glamour to the task
That he encountered and saw through,
But little of us did he ask,
And little did we ever do.
And what appears if we review
The season when we railed and chaffed?
It is the face of one who knew
That we were learning while we laughed.

The face that in our visions feels
Again the venom that we flung,
Transfigured to the world reveals
The vigilance to which we clung.
Shrewd, ragged, harassed, and among
The mysteries that are untold,
The face we see was never young
Nor could it ever have been old.

For he, to whom we had applied
Our shopman's test of age and worth,
Was elemental when he died,
As he was ancient at his birth:
The saddest among kings of earth,
Bowed with a galling crown, this man
Met rancor with a cryptic mirth,
Laconic—and Olympian.

The love, the grandeur, and the fame
Are bounded by the world alone;
The calm, the smouldering, and the flame
Of awful patience were his own:
With him they are forever flown
Past all our found self-shadowings,
Wherewith we cumber the Unknown
As with inept, Icarian wings.

For we were not as other men:
'Twas ours to soar and his to see;
But we are coming down again,
And we shall come down pleasantly;
Nor shall we longer disagree
On what it is to be sublime,
But flourish in our perigee
And have one Titan at a time.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (February).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AS "UNCLE JOE" SAW LINCOLN

SOME of the most interesting reminiscences of Lincoln which the centennial has brought out come from the pen of Speaker Cannon. Altho Mr. Cannon did not know Mr. Lincoln intimately, he began the practise of law in the same judicial circuit where Mr. Lincoln had practised many years. Here he saw something of Lincoln, and, what was next best, came to know most of the future President's intimate friends.

To let Mr. Cannon tell his own story, as he gives it in *Leslie's Weekly:*

My first meeting with Mr. Lincoln was in June, 1860, when the Republican State Convention was held at Decatur to select delegates to the national Convention. I lived at Tuscola, and, with a party of Republicans, drove across the prairies to Decatur to attend the convention. The distance was about forty miles, and we traveled in a two-horse farm wagon. When we drove into Decatur and through the main street, one of our party, a man by the name of Vanderon, said, "There's Abe!" and called out to a tall man on the sidewalk, "Howdy, Abe!" to which Mr. Lincoln responded, with like familiarity, "Howdy, Arch!" A little later one of our party wanted to send a telegram, and we went to the railroad station, where the only telegraph office in the town was located. There we met Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Vanderon exprest surprize at seeing him, and

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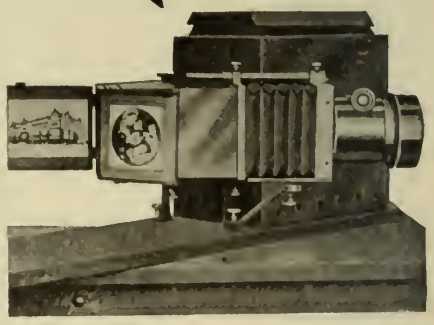

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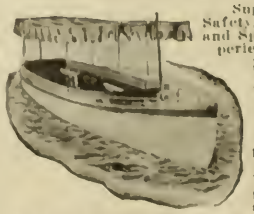

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country than if they served the Czar of all the Russias. In this palace Helena was born in 1873, one of a family of nine. The civil list of the Prince of Montenegro amounts to about $25,000, and the revenue is strained to supply his two elder sons with $6,000 each. His six daughters, therefore, were brought up in the strictest economy.

Helena was always fond of an outdoor life. There are practically no roads in Montenegro, for the inhabitants will not make it easy for cavalry or artillery to invade their country. The young princess, however, knew well the narrow, winding foot-paths of Tsernegora, the Black Mountain, and, like a real Highland girl, could trap the fox and accompany her brothers in hunting the bear. She could handle the rifle as well as they did, and was always made welcome at the peasant cottages, with their single door and window, where a draft of milk refreshed her after the chase. The Montenegrins are, of course, Servians, or, at least, Slavs. Two things they are brought up to hate, the Austrians—"Schwabs," as they opprobriously style them—and the Turks. Among the courts of Europe the palace at Cettinje was like the simple parsonage house in a parish of millionaires. It was a palace of plain living and high thinking, the home of purity, honor, truthfulness, and patriotism.

The young princess, however, was not destined to spend her life in the almost forgotten castles of the Balkans. The house of Montenegro had a rich relative in the person of the Czar Alexander. He it was who brought Helena to St. Petersburg and educated her. It was at Vienna, some years later, that the heir apparent to the Italian throne met the Princess, and her marriage was celebrated on October 4, 1896. Queen Helena's work for Italian women began with her marriage. We read:

While Queen Helena has not been too eager for the honors of royalty, she has labored hard in fulfilling the duties of her rank. She began at home. The frugality of the Montenegrin was shown in the way in which she cut down all the unnecessary and extravagant expenses of the palace, both in the kitchen and the servants' hall. The same spirit is shown in her simplicity in dress. The ladies of Rome—especially the milliners—complain that she has no love of finery, but singular to say, the aristocrats are actually following her example. At a recent afternoon meeting of ladies, held for the promotion of female education, there appeared to be a noticeable lack of rich or elaborate toilets, and the Queen was as simply drest as any of them. Plenty of beautiful faces and the sound of soft, sweet voices, but no laces or jewelry. There were dresses of blue, gray, or brown, and street bonnets in abundance, and the Queen set the example of showing that business is business. The particular business of the meeting was the education of girls and women to such a degree as would enable them to earn a comfortable living for themselves and their families.

Queen Helena is no feminist in the extreme meaning of the term, but she is anxious that her fellow countrywomen should enter all the walks of life in business education or scientific professionalism for which they manifest capacity or aptitude. It is said that she has not only roused the fashionable drones of Italy to take some interest in professional pursuits, but she has done much to help girls who work in shops and factories to study at the night-schools of Rome and acquire attainments, or even accomplishments, which enable them to obtain better and more lucrative positions.

ANOTHER AFRICAN HUNTER

If all the hunters who have written articles on their African-hunt experiences are reliable chroniclers, it begins to grow doubtful whether anything larger than a wild goat has been left for the President. Captain Fritz Duquesne is the latest huntsman to describe Mr. Roosevelt's new hunting-grounds in East Africa. He stops to ridicule "many great African hunters who have killed all their game in the narrow and dark confines of an ink-bottle," and then

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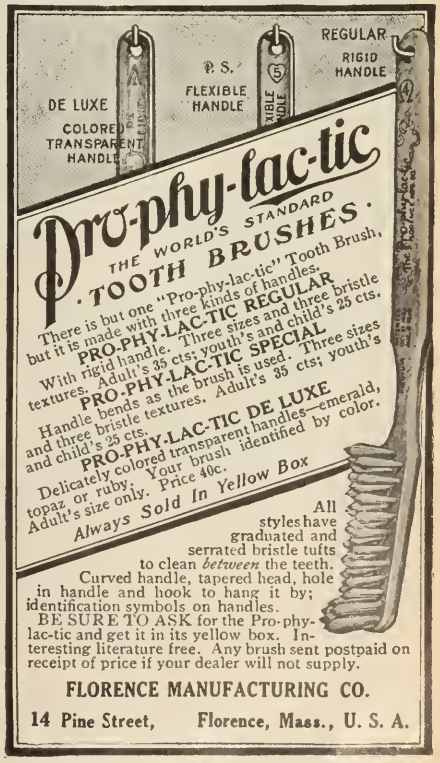

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goes on to elucidate some of the hidden dangers of the black continent. To quote from *Hampton's Magazine* (February):

Where game is most abundant, the frightful diseases that nature seems to have placed as a barrier against the white man's invasion are also abundant. In Africa's wild, beautiful, mysterious forests, more to be feared than all the lions and rhinos, lurk the germs of the deadly blackwater fever, malaria, science-defying sleeping sickness, and the unknown reason for the veld sores that drain one's life out in a few months. These, with the miasmal swamps, the noxious insects, the slimy, poisonous reptiles, and very often the poisonous spears of the natives, make hunting in Africa no game for the chicken-hearted.

Of course, hunting as a business is one thing and hunting for pleasure is another. It is possible to kill African game to a limited extent without the slightest hardship. One can go on *safari* accompanied by natives who do all the work, even to carrying the sportsman in a hammock up to the game, selecting the correct rifle, loading with the proper ammunition, pointing out the place to shoot at, and handing the hunter the weapon. The hunter merely pulls the trigger, after seeing that there are a number of *shikarees* in readiness to protect him should he miss his mark and the game charge. As often as not he misses, a *shikaree* shoots the game, and his employer gets the credit. It is the dangerous side only of African hunting that has any attractions for the man with any sporting instincts in him, and it is only that side of the hunt that is of interest to the laity.

According to present intentions, Mr. Cunninghame will take the Roosevelt party over the route I have covered twice, the last time very recently. What I have passed through Roosevelt must face. He will be lucky if he comes out alive.

Captain Duquesne then goes on to describe some of the hazards of the actual hunting. His party at one time came suddenly upon a herd of twenty elephants.

They had evidently made a long journey and were suffering from the intense heat. Some of them were occupied in thrusting their trunks into their mouths and drawing water from their stomachs. With this water they were sprinkling their sunburned backs. This is a habit that elephants always practise when they are overheated and can not find the shade of a friendly forest.

To me the sight of the approaching herd was welcome. I saw ivory which meant thousands of dollars to us if we could get in a few good shots. I ordered my caravan back into the undergrowth, and, bringing up the *shikarees*, prepared for the slaughter. I loaded my nine millimeter Mauser with solid bullets for long shots. At three hundred yards I opened fire, and the leader, a fine bull, dropt in his tracks. The crack of my rifle threw the herd into consternation. They were not sure where the noise came from, and they as yet had not caught sight of us. After a little indecision they kept on the old route and marched toward us.

A hundred yards nearer and I gave the nearest, another bull, my second shot. It went wild. He shrieked and threw his trembling head back and forth,

For the GARDEN

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frantic with pain. I had evidently given him a bad face wound. I fired again and must have missed. He saw me and, trumpeting loudly, charged down on us, followed by the whole herd. I emptied my magazine into them with no effect. Nearer they came, their ivory gleaming in the sun and the dust curling up in clouds behind them. The ground vibrated like a beaten drum-top under their thunderous charge.

I saw a tusk-crested wave of mammoths sweeping down to destroy us. It was no time for inaction. The gun-bearer handed me the six hundred caliber express. At a hundred yards I gave the leader one barrel after the other. He fell, and those behind tumbled over him in a heap. For a moment the mad charge was broken. I thought we were out of danger, but another leader forged ahead and bore down on us. "Run!" I shrieked, and every man made for safety, excepting Nick, the coolest in the face of danger and always the last to run. The herd bore down. I threw myself behind a tree, just escaping being crushed to death. A screech rose above the thunder of the hoofs and the next instant I saw Nick hoisted into the air with a blood-stained tusk through his body. The infuriated mass swept past, leaving a red-marked trail. I immediately set out on the spoor of the herd in hope of getting the body of the *shikaree*. Altho I searched till sundown I was unsuccessful.

SHEAR WIT

LINCOLN

Original Contributions Culled from Examination-Papers

At a civil-service examination of applicants for the police force under the Roosevelt régime, one of the tasks set the competitors was the writing of a short letter "stating what you know of the life and public service of Abraham Lincoln." These quoted extracts are verbatim copies from the letters themselves. We may begin with the general remarks of one man:

"He was the greatest of historicals and emancipators."

One says: "He was born in Kentucky at an early age. His father moved the family to Ohio floating down the Mississippi."

Another eloquently sums up thus: "We sertinly had very few like unto Lincoln as far as I can find out he was a tall lathey man a great rail-splitter true to his principle true to his country true to his god."

A "foxy" competitor remarks: "He was a man of good moral carracter have you a copy of His life if so you plaise lend to me for a week or so."

As to his early life one says: "He was farming during his minor years. A lawyer hired him as errand boy and he prove a valvelled [valuable?] young man."

Another goes further: He was a farmer by occupation when elected to the Presidency of United States and it is through him that we know enjoy our United peace and that the war of Rebellion was conquered."

This is hardly worthy of maturity: "In the year of 1865 he was nominated in place of Backhanan whoe's term of office expired in that year. In the year 1869 he susceeded as President by Jackson and lived happy the rest of his life."

One compliments thus: "Abraham Lincoln was considered one of the best Presidents that the country had at that time and will always be respected by the South in setting the slaves free. Ex-President Lincoln was a brave man during the war and done things in the war that other officirs did not dare to do or attempt to do, he faught one of the worst battels doing the war that of Bunker Hill."

One remarks in general terms: "He was the presented [President] that freed the South and let the Darkey go free."

In apparent explanation of the interference with the traffic in slaves a writer remarks: "Negroes were bought and sold by the moneyed Southern people selling them to one another for from five to ten dollars."

His athletic reputation appeals to one thus: "I have read of his being a great rastler and being a hard man to handle. If he had not been killed he might be living to-day to a ripe old age for he was a very kind man, kind in peace but very stearn in war."

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One somewhat grandiloquently says "I will state in regards to the Honorable Mr. Lincoln the dioceased, he was a brave man and coregous [courageous]. He was elected in the year 1861 He was a intelegent man I think this country would be as bad as Cuba or Ireland, Scotland and Whales if he didn't take action."

A somewhat novel view of the cause of the war is thus advanced "The South refused to obey his command and elected a confederate President Thomas Jefferson, who declared war against the union by ordering his soldiers to seize Fort Sumter and all the ports of the South."

Comparisons to this one are not odious: "He freed the slavery and was looked opond at that time as the Honorable General Grant was wen he was put in office."

An ambitious but very illiterate man says: "Gentermens I will tell yous aull that I know about Abraham Lincoln that he has bin Presented of the New York City. Has lost life wile holding birshing [position?]. He has bin shout wile walking down thir street by a man whoum did not like him. He was killed and taking to thir house near by wair he was picked up. I due not know mush about hin because I did not have verry mush schooling. My pipal is verry poor and kood not send me to a hie school."

One glowingly writes: "He was a man that freed all the negroes in the world. I think he will never be forgot as all the growing up Children is telling one an other about Abraham Lincoln."

On the other hand, this competitor hedges: "But of corse he was not the great man that the People taught he was and in my Opinion i think he did not due the People whom elected him as much Justus as he might of don."

Probably all these competitors would have agreed with one of their number who wrote: "I hereby try to pass a mentail examinations and hopeing to hear from your request I have learn common educations and willing to learn more if it is conveneent I think I could fill position to your satification."—New York *Sun*.

WOULD LINCOLN HAVE BEEN LINCOLN?

WHAT would modern educational experts have made of Lincoln if, as a baby, he had been put in their care? They would probably have started him on sterilized milk, clothed him in disinfected garments, sent him to kindergarten where he would have learned to weave straw-mats and sing about the Blue Bird on the Branch. Then the dentist would have straightened his teeth, the oculist would have fitted him with glasses, and in the primary grade he would have been taught by pictures and diagrams the difference between a cow and a pig, and through nature study he would have learned that the catbird did not lay kittens. By the time he was eight he would have become a "young gentleman," at ten he would know more than the old folks at home, at twelve or fourteen he would take up manual training, and within two years make a rolling-pin and tie it with a blue ribbon. In the high school at sixteen, where in four years he would learn that Mars was the reputed son of Juno, and to recite a stanza from "The Lady of the Lake." Then to college, where he would have joined the Glee Club and a Greek Letter Fraternity, smoked cigarets and graduated, and then become a clerk in a banker's office; and never, never do any one any harm! Well,—perhaps—we don't know and can't tell what might have been, but we can't help feeling thankful that Lincoln's training and education were left to Nancy Hanks—and God.—*Exchange*.

The Theory.—The single eyeglass is worn by the dude. The theory is that he can see more with one eye than he can comprehend.—*United Presbyterian*.

Generous.—"She's awfully generous."

"What does she give away?"

"All the secrets she knows."—*Cleveland Leader*.

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Sure Of It.—SERVANT (to a creditor who is waiting with a bill to see his master)—"Would you like to see *The Times*?"

CREDITOR—"No. I always read *The Sun*."

SERVANT—"I am quite sure the baron will at once subscribe for it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Request.—A parent who evidently disapproved of corporal punishment wrote the teacher:

"Dear Miss: Don't hit our Johnnie. We never do it at home except in self-defense."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Simple Life.—PASSER BY—"See here, you are the man who struck me for a dime three days ago."

BEGGAR—"Yes, sir; but do me best, I can't keep me expenses any lower than 3 1-3 cents a day."—*Baltimore American.*

No Place for Robbers.—"A dangerous neighborhood you're living in, Colonel," said a newspaper man to Charles Edwards, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, a few nights ago, in Washington. "Been four highway robberies there in the past month. Aren't you afraid that somebody will hold you up and go through you some night?"

"Should say not," said the big Texan. "Why, ah've got so few means on my pusson at the present time that the robber who goes through me will get hisself in debt."—*Success Magazine.*

The Code.—EMILY—"Why are you waving your handkerchief?"

ANGELINA—"Since papa has forbidden Tom the house we have arranged a code of signals."

EMILY—"What is it?"

ANGELINA—"When he waves his handkerchief five times, that means 'Do you love me?' And when I wave frantically in reply it means 'Yes, darling.'"

EMILY—"And how do you ask other questions?"

ANGELINA—"We don't. That's the whole code."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Stumbling-Block.—"Yes," said the old peer, "my son is willing to stand for Parliament. Unfortunately," he added, after a slight pause, "Parliament does not reciprocate."—*Christian Register.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 5.—Over 50 lives are lost in heavy floods in Germany.

February 6.—The American battle-ship fleet sails from Gibraltar on its voyage to Hampton Roads.

February 7.—Mr. Taft sails from Colon for New Orleans on the cruiser *North Carolina*.

February 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandria arrive in Berlin and are cordially welcomed by the imperial family.

The agreement between France and Germany regarding Morocco is signed at Berlin. Germany recognizes France's political interests and her right to maintain order. France agrees to respect Germany's commercial aims in the Sultan's empire.

February 10.—The Russian Douma tables indefinitely the bill abolishing the death penalty.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

February 8.—A message urging that ocean-going passenger-vessels be equipped with wireless-telegraph apparatus is sent to Congress by the President.

February 9.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs adopts the Naval Appropriation Bill providing for two 26,000-ton battle-ships.

February 10.—The electoral votes are counted in a joint session of the Senate and the House; the election of Taft and Sherman is finally announced by Vice-President Fairbanks.

GENERAL.

February 10.—The California legislature kills the Japanese School Segregation Bill.

February 13.—President-elect Taft arrives in New Orleans from Panama.

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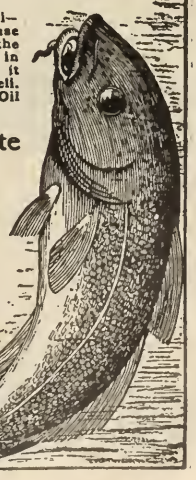

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"C. R. G.," Cleveland, O.—The noun "crop" is always used as a singular. The plural form of the word is formed in the regular way, by the addition of *s* to the singular. We speak of the staple *crops* of the United States; as, corn, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, cotton, oats, etc. The singular is used sometimes attributively; as, "The crop reports," etc.

"F. L. R.," Cincinnati, O.—The pronunciation of words changes from time to time. This is due to a variety of causes few of which are traceable. The influence of foreigners speaking English is, in a measure, responsible for changes in pronunciation. This is noticeable in different parts of the United States, as in Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Texas, etc. For instance, when tea was first introduced into England the word was pronounced "tay." Then tea was the luxury of the rich, and the pronunciation may possibly have been due to French influence, for King Charles II., of England, before he was called to the throne, spent many years at the French court, where tea was called "tay" (French *thé*).

"M. B. H.," Cincinnati, O.—The word "family" is a collective noun, and agrees with its verb in the singular or in the plural number, according to the idea to be conveyed. For example, one may say "the family is in danger," because here its members are thought of collectively; but in the sentence "the family are united" the plural form is used because the idea in the mind is not that of unity, but of plurality; the meaning being "*the members* of the family are united."

"A. L. S.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is it correct to say, 'The conductors are instructed *to not accept* them?' Should not this be, 'The conductors are instructed *not to accept* them'?"

The second form is correct, altho there are some occasions where it is not only permissible, but also better form to separate the "to" from the verb. Strong censure of the cleft or split infinitive has been exprest by grammatical critics; but while it must be admitted that its employment is a blemish, it is to be noticed that its occurrence in good literature is frequent. Briefly, then, one may say that its use is in general to be avoided, but that it is permissible where ambiguity of sense or complexity of structure would result from using the infinitive in its regular form. This, however, does not apply in the sentence cited.

"P. B. W.," Abbeville, La.—In the sentence given, the possessive of the proper noun "Maneaux" is formed by the addition of apostrophe and *s*; thus, "Maneaux's horse," and would be pronounced as if spelled "Mano's horse," since the *x* is silent in French names of this class. Singular dissyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s*, unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant or the last syllable is unaccented; as, *Porus'* defeat; *Moses'* face; *Jesus'* disciples; *Laplace's* theory; *Hortense's* fate.

"M. A. S.," Hamilton, Mo.—"Please decide whether the word 'where' or 'when' should be used in the following sentence: 'On a certain day, having finished his duties, he was about to pass from the building by way of the carriage entrance, *where* he was assaulted by a robber.'"

It should read "*when* he was assaulted by a robber," because in stating that he had finished his duties, you lead one to infer that you wish to call one's attention to the *time* of the action and not to the *place*.

"G. F.," New York.—"Kindly advise me in regard to the following sentence, there being a dispute as to whether the word 'we' is more grammatical than 'us'. 'We are anxious to clean up all the old outstanding accounts with as little delay as possible, and unless you or *us* (*we*) keep after the customers continually, we are inclined to believe that they will drag along and not get closed out this year.'"

Use "we" (not "us") because subject of the finite verb "keep."

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VOL. XXXVIII., No. 9 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 27, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 984

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SOUTHERN PRESS ON LINCOLN

PERHAPS the most wonderful and the most vitally important of all Lincoln's characteristics, as President Roosevelt recently remarked, was "the extraordinary way in which he could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed." That this attribute is bearing abundant fruit to-day is strikingly evidenced by the comments of the Southern press on the occasion of the nation's celebration of the Lincoln centenary. "He cared for the South not less than for the North," says the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* adds that "the Southern people are one with the others of the nation in paying tribute to his memory." "We join as one people in the eulogy of Lincoln," says the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Sentinel*; while the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* remarks that "nothing has happened since the fateful days of 1865 which shows more completely how sectional feeling has been obliterated" than the incidents connected with the centennial anniversary of Lincoln's birth. From every section of the South come reminders of the fact that he lived and died "with malice toward none, with charity for all." "Not less than the North has the South reason to canonize him," says Colonel Watterson in his Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "for he was the one friend we had at court—aside from Grant and Sherman—when friends were most in need."

Lincoln's death, says the Houston *Chronicle*, was "a calamity to the South, the direst misfortune that ever darkened the calendar of her woes." Many papers agree with *The Chronicle* that had Lincoln lived, much of the bitterness and humiliation of the reconstruction period would have been avoided. Says *The Post*, of the same Texas city:

"All men stand ready to concede that in a great crisis he was loyal to his convictions of duty, that he bore his great responsibilities with infinite patience, and that in all things he was free from sectional hatred and personal malice.

"The people of the South have always felt that his untimely and tragic end was one of the severest catastrophes of the war period. They believed after the capitulation at Appomattox that Mr. Lincoln would in his second Administration bend all his energies toward reconciliation and binding up the wounds of war. All of his utterances respecting the South were broadly patriotic, sympathetic, and expressive of a desire to restore peace, prosperity, and self-government. He sounded no note of exultation or vindictiveness over a prostrate country. He seemed to comprehend the wo and hardship which rested so heavily on every portion of our devastated domain, and he evinced a determination to resist the efforts of those who were anxious to put the people under the heel

From photographs, copyrighted 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Altho the Lincoln Memorial Hall, of which the cornerstone is here being laid by President Roosevelt, is generally spoken of as intended to enshrine the cabin in which Lincoln was born, a correspondent of the New York *Sun* claims that the original cabin had crumbled to a heap of decayed logs forty years ago.

THE CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES AT HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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of the conqueror. It was no fault of his that the South, crusht and bleeding, was subjected to the brutalities and vandalism of reconstruction. We know now that when he fell the barrier that protected us from that reign of terror was swept away; we know that if he had lived we should have been spared the multiplied sorrows which were visited upon us. . . . . .

"In the Republic's oneness, Americans of all sections share in the heritage he bequeathed to the nation, and Americans of all sections honor and revere his memory."

In much the same spirit is the comment of such papers as the Atlanta *Journal*, the Nashville *Banner*, the St. Louis *Republic*, the Florida *Times-Union*, the Charlotte *Observer*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Charleston *Evening Post*, and the Charleston *News and Courier*. The latter paper adds the following qualification to its praise:

"We do not believe, however, that Mr. Lincoln was either the greatest or the best man that has ever lived, or take any stock in the evident purpose of the commentators of these degenerate times to elevate him beyond his merits. . . . This is Lincoln's birthday, and we are celebrating it along with the rest of the country. We are all, thank God! together again in some fashion, and that is better than living apart."

The South, remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "has a right to be proud of the career of this great American," since he himself was a Southerner transplanted to the soil of the West. It adds:

"Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; Washington conducted the Revolution to a successful issue; Pinckney drew up the outline of the Constitution of the United States; Monroe promulgated the doctrine with which his name has been associated; Clay was sponsor for the American System; and Lincoln freed the slaves and preserved the Union.

"All of these men identified with the vital issues in the politics of the Republic were Southerners.

"The South suffered too much to have learned to love Lincoln, but it can at least place upon his grave a wreath that symbolizes its profound respect."

Says the Atlanta *Georgian*, after noting that the North's generous admiration of the genius of Robert E. Lee matches the South's readiness to do justice to the qualities of Abraham Lincoln:

"What might have happened had the assassin's bullet been turned aside on the fatal night in Ford's Theater, it may be useless and idle to speculate, but there are few Southern men who doubt that much of the gall of bitterness which characterized the days of reconstruction would have been removed had the life of Mr. Lincoln been spared. He not only knew and understood the South, but he also possest the breadth of mind and soul which this stern era required. Moreover, his intense love of the Union, which was always greater than his hatred of slavery, would have made him eager and anxious to pour healing oil upon the wounds of sectional estrangement.

"Perhaps no single utterance of Mr. Lincoln better illustrates his entire freedom from the poisonous venom which belongs to little men than the one contained in the final paragraph of the first inaugural:

"'I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every home and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union when touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.'

"The work of reconciliation is almost finished. Only an occasional episode tells of the dying throes of the demon of discord.

"For the part which the South took in the great civil conflict she has no apologies to offer. She fought for constitutional freedom. She appealed to the arbitrament of the sword; but, having lost the issue, she returned to the Union which she helped to establish, and to whose muster-roll of immortals she contributed Washington and Jefferson, Monroe and Madison and Marshall and Henry, Jackson and Scott. The Spanish-American war attested her fidelity to the flag."

The Florida *Times-Union* takes advantage of the opportunity to contrast the North's attitude toward Jefferson Davis with the South's admiration and praise of Lincoln. To quote in part:

"Southern men praise Lincoln because they admire him. The prejudice against him that was founded on passion and a misapprehension of his character has entirely passed away and the South to-day claims an interest in Lincoln, a man of Southern blood and birth, an American of whom all Americans may of right be proud.

"But the South is considered narrow-minded. Those who do not know the Southern people, but who are confident that they know all things, say the war is not over in the South. They pose as broad-minded and progressive while they represent the Southern people as living in the loves and hates of the past.

"But what of the facts? We have seen how the South feels toward Abraham Lincoln; how does the North feel toward Jefferson Davis? Before the war he was one of the nation's greatest statesmen and soldiers. In the greatest battle that Americans had at that time ever fought he saved the day, turning a crushing defeat into a brilliant victory by his promptness of action; and yet, in most histories the account of the battle of Buena Vista omits his name out of deference to the prejudices of the North.

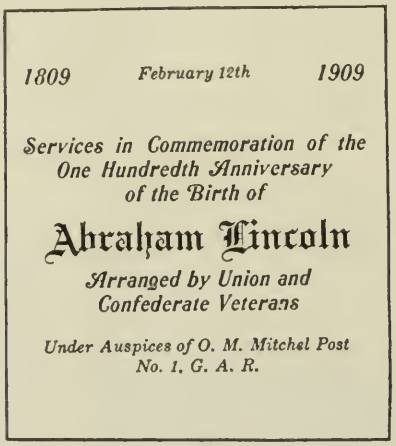
"Mr. Davis was one of the best Secretaries of War the nation ever had. In spite of the disposition to ignore him his name will always be associated with more public works of national importance than that of any other man in America. A magnificent bridge was built near Washington under his direction as Secretary of War. It is said to be the longest arch on earth, and yet it stands to-day massive and strong as if put up within the last year, and bids fair to rival the pyramids in durability.

"Cabin John Bridge is one of the sights of Washington—that city of magnificence. Washingtonians take a pride in showing it. They tell you that Jefferson Davis conceived it and approved the plans; but that his name has been chiseled from it.

"Lincoln was the political opponent of the South; Davis was the political opponent of the North—so far they are even. The North won; the South lost and one would think the victor, in the joy of success, would forget sooner than the vanquished in the bitterness of defeat. Davis was nothing but the political opponent of the North; Lincoln was more to the South. He confiscated $2,000,000,000 worth of Southern property; he impoverished 8,000,000 people. He never claimed a legal right to do this and no one can claim it for him. He did it by force, pleading the necessities of war as his excuse, and the South has accepted the excuse, and now cherishes his memory with respect and kindly feelings.

"And yet this is the Bourbon section—the land of men who never forgive or forget—while the liberal-minded people are still teaching that Jefferson Davis was a traitor whom Americans, generation after generation, should hate."

A search in the Southern press for actively unfriendly or even disparaging comment on Abraham Lincoln is almost fruitless. The New Orleans *Daily Picayune* enters a quiet protest against that estimate which places him on the same high pedestal with Washington, and asserts that it is too much to ask the Southern people to accord to the savior of the Union the same love and veneration they give to its founder. The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion-Ledger* says that "the South honors Lincoln, but can not be said to love him." The most hostile expressions we have found anywhere are in *The State*, of Columbia, S. C. The South, says the editor, Mr. Gonzales, "refuses to consider Lincoln either as a demigod or as her friend." Reviewing Lincoln's credentials as a


1809 February 12th 1909

Services in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of

Abraham Lincoln

Arranged by Union and Confederate Veterans

Under Auspices of O. M. Mitchel Post No. 1, G. A. R.

A JOINT TRIBUTE OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

This reproduces the cover of a program announcing Lincoln memorial services in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Atlanta, Ga.

"friend of the South," Mr. Gonzales writes, with growing bitterness, as follows:

"First, there is the blatant claim that Lincoln offered to recompense Southerners for the loss of their slaves, which, no matter what may be our individual opinion, were recognized as property by the law and courts. This claim was repeated the other day by Emory Speer, of Georgia, who ought to know better. Rhodes, the historian, says that this buncombe 'may be called a stump speech.' It was merely a piece of political trickery. Rhodes also says that it was 'issued for the purpose of affecting European opinion.' The same high authority shows by a letter of Lincoln's that Lincoln himself did not expect the plan to have effect except in the border States—Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia—and that in the District of Columbia, the only place in which it took effect, compensation was paid to 'loyal' masters only. In other words, the offer of compensation, like the proclamation of emancipation, was a war measure, intended to seduce Southerners from their allegiance, not to compensate them for spoliation.

"But, to be brief upon an unpleasant subject, three charges may successfully be brought against Lincoln, any one of which is sufficient to prove that he could not justly be considered a 'friend of the South.'

"First, he made medical supplies contraband of war, or approved that barbarous measure, in order to cripple by the inroad of disease the foe his ill-chosen commanders could not beat in the field.

"Second, he refused to exchange prisoners of war, thus making inevitable—in the distrest condition of the South—the 'horrors' of Andersonville, which were, however, surpassed by the horrors of Northern prisons.

"Third, his emancipation of slaves was confessedly a war measure, for, as he admitted, he cared nothing for the negroes and was willing to sacrifice them to the Union cause, throwing them over as worthless ballast.

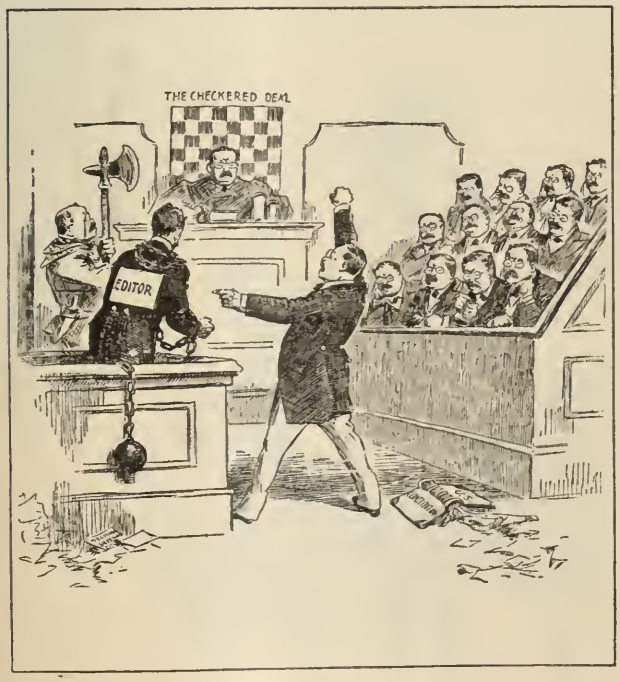
"The frightful enormity of this crime has not yet been adjudged. The emancipation was unconstitutional, and therefore an act of usurped authority. But, worse than this, it was the act of a moral degenerate. Lincoln sought, by this Borgian stroke, to arm the slaves against their masters, to place in the hands of servile millions arms to carry the war to Southern hearthstones and upon defenseless women and children. It is to be doubted if any tyrant or degenerate in all history has written against his reputation so fearful, so black, so damning a crime."

"But after all," the same writer concedes, "poetry and sentimentality have awarded Lincoln his enduring crown," and "altho we may not understand why he should wear such aureoles, we know that they will never fade."

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S LIBEL SUIT

IF the proprietors of the New York *World* and Indianapolis *News* can be haled to Washington for a libel trial just because their papers circulate there, then there is no reason, exclaims Mr. Pulitzer's paper, why they can not be dragged hither and thither around the country to every one of the hundreds or thousands of government reservations where their papers may have gone, and be arraigned and tried in every one of them. And besides this, says another editor quoted below, Washington is so full of government appointees that if such cases are tried there, the juries are pretty likely to favor the Administration of which they are a part, rather than some editor who is criticizing their work. The latest developments in these famous criminal-libel proceedings do away with the idea that the actual charge is to be libel of the United States Government, but the case, as it emerges into the light, retains other features which are thought by many to make it one of the most notable in the legal history of this country. Instead of the Government appearing as complainant on the indictments issued last week in the District of Columbia, we find the name of Theodore Roosevelt, together with those of Charles P. Taft, Elihu Root, J. Pierpont Morgan, Douglas Robinson, and William Nelson Cromwell. At the same time warrants were issued for the arrest and transportation to Washington of Joseph Pulitzer, Caleb M. Van Hamm, and Robert H. Lyman, of *The World*, and Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, of *The News*. Battle is joined at once over this question of jurisdiction, the indicted editors asserting that they can not be dragged to Washington and tried by all the machinery of the Department of Justice for alleged libels published elewhere. "The prosecution," says the Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.), "is based on a legal theory that contravenes all our accepted notions," and the outcome may be "of vast importance."

Many papers, while making it clear that they are not in any degree protesting against the prosecution of *The World* and *The*



GUILTY? WHY, OF COURSE!
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

From "Puck." Copyrighted 1909. By Permission.

"SHOOT IF YOU MUST THIS OLD GRAY HEAD, BUT SPARE YOUR COUNTRY'S FLAG," SHE SAID.
—Glackens in *Puck*.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF THIS WORLD.

News for libel, think that both press and public should strenuously oppose the effort to bring the editors to trial in Washington instead of in their home jurisdictions. This is the attitude of the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), among many others. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), questions "whether the action is worth while, in keeping with the dignity of the Presidential office, and sure not to establish any entangling precedents."

It will be remembered that the gist of the stories whose publication led to these proceedings was a charge of irregularities in the purchase of the Panama-Canal property by the United States Government, resulting in an alleged profit of $36,000,000 to a favored few, among whom Messrs. Cromwell, Robinson, and Charles Taft were named. Since the warrants were issued for the arrest of the *World* and *News* editors, Mr. Cromwell has issued a statement that these stories were submitted to him by their authors two and one-half years ago in an attempt to levy blackmail, and that *The World* later published them "with foreknowledge of their infamous source and after specific warning by me of their falsity." The second attempt to blackmail him was made during the political campaign of last year. Here is Mr. Cromwell's astonishing account of this attempt and its sequel:

"In answer to my indignant refusal, the blackmailers stated that even if they could not substantiate the stories, and even if there was no basis for the use of the names of Mr. Charles P. Taft and Mr. Douglas Robinson, the publication of the stories, with the inclusion of the names of those gentlemen, was bound to injure the cause of the Republican party, and particularly would defeat, they believed, the election of Mr. Taft, and they argued that because of my well-known support of Mr. Taft's campaign I should be willing to pay them $25,000 rather than permit the publication of those stories; that if I did not purchase and suppress the stories they would be sprung late in the campaign, when I could not have time to send to Paris for records and proofs, or otherwise overtake and offset the stories before election.

"I decided that the time had come to place the matter before the District Attorney of New York, and I did so.

"I was told by these parties that if I did not pay them the stories would appear in the New York *World*. I have absolute proof that the parties behind these stories were at the time in frequent conference with managers of *The World* at their office and residence upon the subject of these stories. According to the threats and after the New York *World* had held these conferences with these blackmailers, the stories did in fact appear in that paper and were copied by other papers throughout the country.

"I do not state, nor do I believe, that *The World* was a party to these attempts to blackmail me; but I do say that it was dealing with the same gang that was attempting to blackmail me; that it knew that I had laid the blackmailing scheme before the District Attorney of New York, and that on the very eve of the publication of the story it not only had my explicit denial and denunciation of the stories, but received direct personal notice from me in its editorial rooms that the stories were false in every respect; that they had been concocted and used in an attempt to extort money from me, and also of the character of the parties furnishing the stories; that the matter was in the hands of the District Attorney, and that I offered it opportunity to ascertain the truth before publication."

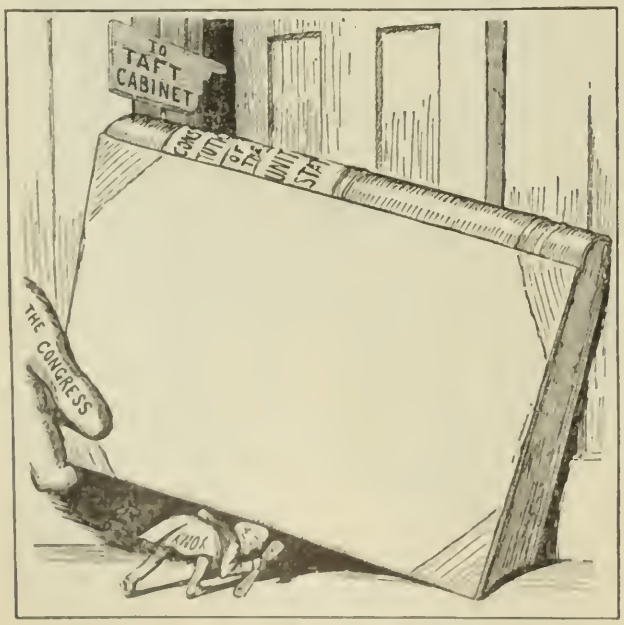
At the present stage of the proceedings *The World* seems to be rather enjoying the rôle of a martyr for the freedom of the press, and some of its criticisms of the pending suit are concurred in by papers which have otherwise little sympathy for their indicted confrère. "Not one of the nominal complainants has a legal residence in the District of Columbia," says *The World*, which thinks that Mr. Roosevelt might just as reasonably undertake to remove the defendants to Alaska for trial. Claiming that the case is merely one of political persecution, *The World* goes on to say:

"Altho the indictments returned by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, in form, allege that criminal libel was committed against Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, and William Nelson Cromwell, the case in reality is a political proceeding instituted by Mr. Roosevelt as President against the two great newspapers in the North which supported the Democratic national ticket last fall. . . . . .

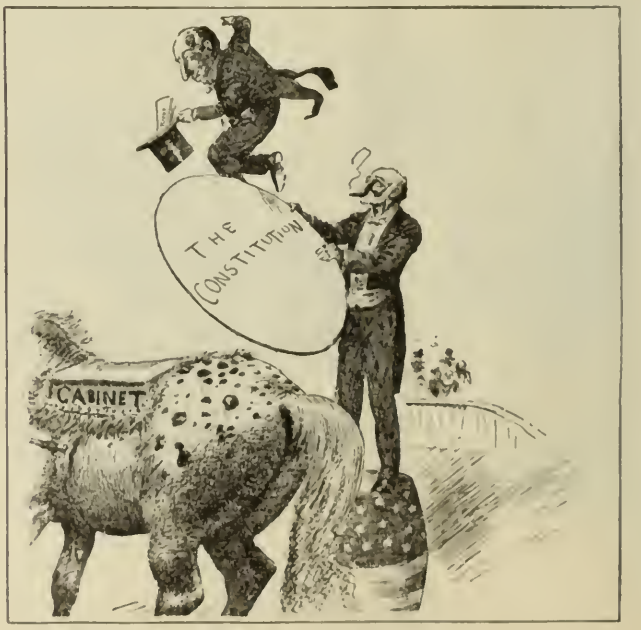
"This persecution, if it succeed, will place every newspaper in the country which circulates in Washington—and there are few of importance which do not circulate there—completely at the mercy of any autocratic, vainglorious President who is willing to prostitute his authority for the gratification of his personal malice. Few newspapers make large profits. Most of them could be ruined financially by the legal expense of defending themselves hundreds of miles from the place of publication and against the tremendous resources of the United States Government. . . . . .

"In addition to this, all of them would likewise be liable to criminal indictment, as District Attorney Stimson declares, 'in a number of separate and independent jurisdictions'—that is, in the jurisdiction of all the 2,809 Government reservations in which copies of the newspaper might happen to have circulated."

"Mr. Roosevelt," it adds sententiously, "is an episode; *The World* is an institution." The Indianapolis *News* promises that



UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*



NEVER TOUCHED IT.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*

GETTING INTO THE CABINET.

JURY IN THE COOPER-CARMACK MURDER TRIAL.

The man in the extreme left of the picture, in the back row, is an officer of the court, as is the man sitting with his hands folded in the front row in the extreme right. Of the jurors, four can neither read nor write, two others understand English only indifferently, while all but one of the twelve swore they had not read a newspaper since before the killing.

its policy will be "in no way affected" by what has happened. Thus:

"We shall not be coerced into silence, nor tempted into unfairness. Believing that the great principle of freedom of the press is at stake, we must do what we can to uphold it. No more important service than this can be performed by a newspaper, especially at this time. The public, to which alone *The News* acknowledges any obligation, may feel sure that this paper will continue to serve its interests as it sees them. To sum up, we shall print the news and tell the truth about it—as it is given us to see the truth."

Mr. Roosevelt's real object in these proceedings, asserts the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), is "to establish a precedent under which the actions of the United States Government will be criticized at the peril of the critic," and "to secure a law of *lèse-majesté*, however modified in form." Glancing at the methods by which Congress last week removed the constitutional barriers between Senator Knox and a seat in the Cabinet, *The Republic* adds pessimistically:

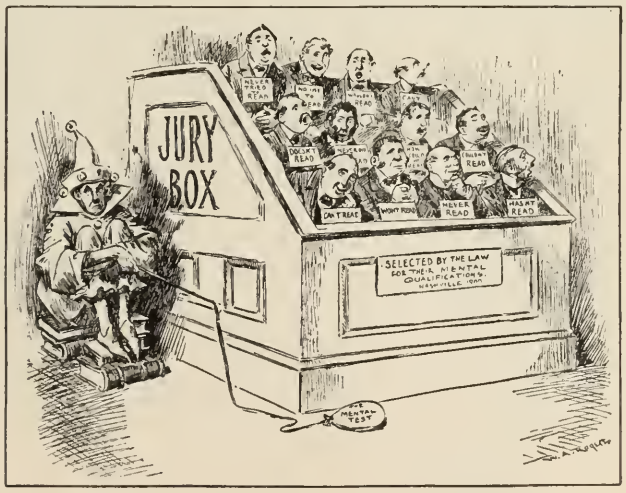
"Before the President, the President-elect, and the Congress united to ride ruthlessly over a plain constitutional inhibition, we would have said that the attempt to drag the indicted editors from their homes to Washington for trial would result in dismal failure, as exactly similar attempts have resulted in the past. But with the deeds of the week fresh in the minds, heaven only knows what the courts may do. Apparently we have no law of any grade, kind, or rank which may not be stretched or distorted to meet any exigency that may arise."

While congratulating the country that the proceedings have not taken the form of an attempt to revive the sedition law, the New York *Globe* (Rep.), thinks that in substance if not in form the case still smacks of prosecution for sedition. "The choice of jurisdiction," it adds, "while perhaps legal, also arouses suspicion." To quote further:

"The principal libel was committed, if committed at all, in New York and Indianapolis, where the two newspapers concerned are published. The natural place to try libel suits is at home, and it will be a sad day for the press of the country if it becomes a habit to bring all actions hundreds of miles away in Washington, to which copies of practically all newspapers published in the country find their way. Moreover, Washington is chiefly populated by men dependent on the Government for employment, and such a community, if it discovers that the men higher up are interested in securing convictions, is not likely to furnish fair juries. The press of the country, with practically unanimous voice, has condemned as unwarranted the statements on which the prosecutions are based, and is thus to be acquitted of any sympathy with the defendants or of any desire to excuse slanderous publication. Nevertheless, it is alive to the fact that this matter has been so mixt up and maladroitly handled that there is danger of making a precedent that may lead on to a general gagging of the press and the destruction of the function that newspapers are chiefly established to perform."

TENNESSEE'S BID FOR ILLITERATES

INDIGNANT and caustic denunciation of jury laws in the United States in general, and of Tennessee in particular, marks the comment of the press, both North and South, upon the premium put upon illiteracy in choosing the jury in the Cooper-Carmack trial. "The Tennessee hypothesis seems to be that justice resides in the mind that is undeveloped and asleep," says the New York *Mail*. "Trial by jury reaches its acme of absurdity in this case," asserts the New York *Post*, and the Columbia (S. C.)



ACCORDING TO LAW.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

State appealing to its readers, asks if they must sit by and "watch this poor farce and murmur piously 'this is the law?'" A news dispatch from Nashville to the Florida *Times-Union* gives the history of the choosing of the jury in brief. To quote:

"In drawing for the jury the law made those incompetent who had talked with a witness to the murder or talked with some one

who had talked with the witness. On the application for bail the local papers printed stenographic reports of the testimony of witnesses. The Supreme Court has held that a newspaper printing verbatim testimony becomes a witness who has talked to a witness. Therefore every one in the county who read the testimony became incompetent to sit in the case, as a juror. This eliminated at once the most intelligent citizens of the county.

"As a result it was necessary to draw five venires of 500 names each and one of 519, a total of 3,019, before the jury was secured. Four of the jurors accepted can neither read nor write, and two others understand English only indifferently. All except one of the twelve swore he had not read a newspaper since before the killing and some had not read one for ten years. Bierman, the only exception, had been out of the State from the week before the killing until the day he was summoned."

"The verdict of such a jury," says the Richmond *News-Leader*, "is of no value to the defendant in case of acquittal, and of no significance to the State in case of conviction." We read further:

"These men are of the kind easily fooled and bewildered, likely to misunderstand half the evidence they hear, frequently misconceiving the meaning or significance of the simplest word spoken by a witness, a lawyer, or the judge, likely to be prejudiced finally one way or the other by the smallest incident. They are of the kind that almost any smart lawyer can fool, befuddle, or mislead, or carry away from reason and propriety by outbreaks of clap-trap rhetoric."

The Columbia *State* also discusses this aspect of the case:

"What adequate conception can such men have of the law and of the existing social system? What just appreciation have they of the distinction between law and liberty and license? How much indeed of the words—the words of 'book-larnin'"—will these unfortunate illiterates understand?

"It will be a beautiful contest of legal wits—and the learned gentlemen of the law who can best befuddle the jury, who can emit the most sonorous phrases, who can grow reddest in the face, who can best appeal to the homely prejudices of these poor fellows who have been drawn out of their rural fastnesses to 'tend court,' will be the victor in this great legal match."

The situation "is a singular anomaly of the law," says the New York *World*, "in a State which in the trial of the nightriders gave an inspiring example of justice swiftly and fearlessly administered."

The New York *Times* treats the subject more at length. It says:

"This grotesque result is not so much an indictment of the whole jury system as it is a condemnation of procedure under that system which unnecessarily exaggerates all its present faults and deprives it of all its ancient merits. The very qualifications that made these men acceptable were sufficient reasons for their rejection, while in most instances the facts that led to the disqualification of the 1,009 ought to have been reasons for acceptance. Nowadays, however it may have been in the past, it is impossible to get for jurors intelligent men who have not read, talked, and thought about all the more important happenings in their own vicinage. If they can conscientiously say that they will hear the evidence with an open mind and render a verdict in accordance with it, no more should be demanded, and no more can be if the jury system is to retain for a while longer anything of the waning public respect which it still possesses. Such an outcome of the system as that in Nashville strikes a savage blow at the venerable institution by rendering it both ridiculous and disgraceful."

THE FLEET'S RETURN

"THERE isn't another government in the world which could afford to blow in $20,000,000 for just one such spectacular but useless exhibition," says the Augusta *Herald*, with mingled pride and disapproval, by way of comment on the prosperous conclusion of our battle-fleet's world-encircling cruise. Such an occasional note of criticism, however, is lost in the general chorus of congratulation. As for the cost, it is pretty widely conceded by the press that the country has received full value in return. "That the experience gained on the cruise will be of unending benefit to the navy is indicated by the fact that probably one-half of the entire personnel of the naval establishment took part in the record-breaking trip." After a voyage without parallel in naval annals, lasting fourteen months and covering 48,444 statute miles, Rear-Admiral Sperry reports that the condition of the battle-ships "is better than when they sailed from Hampton Roads." By the cruise, he adds, the fleet has "found itself," has been welded into a unit, a fact which spells an inestimable increase in efficiency. Moreover, "during these fourteen months the fleet has been practically self-sustaining in the matter of repairs," and the ships have been "better cared for than when they depended upon the navy-yards." To quote further the man who commanded the fleet from the time it left San Francisco:

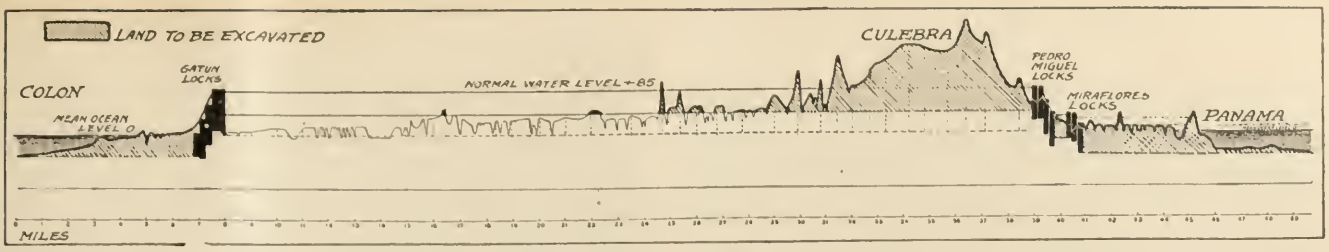
"New standards of economy in coal-consumption, and increased radius of action have been established. The voyage of 3,651 miles from Honolulu to Auckland, New Zealand, was the longest ever undertaken by a large fleet without recoaling. We reached Auckland with enough coal in our bunkers to steam an additional thousand miles. . . . .

"For technical work the cruise has been ideal. The long stretches between ports permitted unremitting daily exercise and maneuvering. The degree of gunnery efficiency has been greatly improved, as the conditions of drilling and training during long-distance cruising can not be equaled in home waters, where there is constant interference. This is proved by the unequaled results of the target-practise at Magdalena Bay and Manila."

"When full account is taken of the increased cost of the foreign tour, it will probably be found that the nation is out of pocket not more than two million dollars above what would have been

By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly"

ITINERARY OF THE BATTLE-SHIP FLEET.



"Land to be excavated" means from the start to the finish of the project. The diagram is drawn to a vertical scale which exaggerates about 100 times.

PROFILE OF THE PROPOSED LOCK CANAL.

expended had the fleet not been sent around the world," says the Charlotte *Chronicle*, while the Newark *News* remarks: "Whatever the sum, it is difficult to convince a candid man that it has not been expended wisely enough to give this nation its money's worth." Of the value of the cruise in improving our relations with the world, the *News* says :

" The world construed the voyage as an act of courtesy, and royally responded in like kind. It is fair to assume, indeed, that as a result we are better known, better understood, and more respected all over the globe. This of itself is worth more than the cost of the cruise."

So enthusiastic was the welcome of our fleet in Australia that the word " fleetitis " was coined to express the fever of hospitality which swept over Sydney and Melbourne. In varying degree the spirit of this reception was echoed in every port of call, from South America to Japan.

All the results of the great cruise, save one, writes Mr. Frederick Palmer, in *Collier's Weekly*, sing the glory of American achievement. But this exception, " satirical and significant," " thrusts to the vitals of our national vanity." In all the fourteen months of its cruise, in all the seas of the world, the fleet " passed fewer oversea merchant-ships flying our colors than the number of its own battle-ships." On this point Mr. Palmer goes on to say .

"What is your navy for?" asked a German skipper at Rio de Janeiro, looking around the harbor, where, in all the shipping, not a single American flag floated over a single cargo. Probably the same was true at the time of Liverpool, Sydney, Yokohama, and Hamburg.

"'You are a rich nation,' resumed the skipper, 'or you could not afford such a luxury of sea-power.'

"The last stop except Gibraltar on the fleet's itinerary was Tangier, a 'one-night stand,' which we favored with a division of four ships. If the Moors had not been a polite people, they might have reminded us that the work which their ancestors began was now complete. When our clipper-ships were showing their heels to all rivals in the earlier years of last century we had a small navy, but much to defend, and it was sent to Africa to stop piracy.

"Our great navy of to-day has charted the oceans with a revelation of our own weakness. Foreign colliers fed the fleet's bunkers; British and German merchantmen kept the fleet company at sea. Norse tramps cut its wake in their itinerant search for trade. The long run from San Francisco to Manila celebrated the passing of all but two American lines before the advance of the Japanese, who, while they garner the carrying trade of the Pacific, wait on American money and brains to finish the Panama Canal in order that it may be the channel of flight for the sun flag into all the harbors of the Atlantic coast. Our cry of 'millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute' in the time of the clipper-ships is modernized into 'hundreds of millions for anything but to build a cargo ship or a liner.'

" Other results of the cruise only embitter such reflections. They show how well we can build ships and how well we can man them. 'None,' was the answer at San Francisco of the *Connecticut*—navy-yard-built under the directions of our constructors—to the inquiry of what repairs she needed in her engine-room. 'None.' was her answer at Gibraltar. Yet, if the man who designed her, the engineers who kept the watch, sought work outside the navy there would be no opening under our flag. Seagoing with us is an exotic occupation."

THE LOCK CANAL "NOT GUILTY"

ACTING as a self-constituted jury of laymen, the editorial writers, North, East, South, and West, are weighing and balancing the evidence set down in the recent Panama-Canal report now before Congress. Mr. Taft's flying trip of inspection with his party of expert engineers, and their unanimous decision in favor of continuing the construction of a lock canal are undergoing a most careful review. The editors, at the present writing, seem to be about evenly balanced, with an undisguised tendency to divide along party lines. A good portion of them recall the testimony of Mr. Roosevelt's original commission, which was composed of five foreign engineers, five American army engineers, and three civil engineers, and which turned in a report of eight to five in favor of a sea-level canal. These same papers believe that the present commission had fully determined its decision for the lock canal, before they started for Panama. They also bring the testimony of a number of French experts to their support, and point out that the original plans, both of the French and Americans, were for a sea-level canal.

On the other hand, those newspapers which support Mr. Roosevelt and the Administration argue that no more capable board of engineers could have been selected than those which accompanied Mr. Taft, and they agree that the report is thorough and convincing. Mr. Taft's statement that he would make himself personally responsible for the present plans has also added weight to their side of the question.

After a long and detailed consideration of the Panama situation, the official report concludes as follows:

"A full study of all the data at hand and of the materials and of the plans that are proposed with the above modifications leaves no doubt in our minds as to the safe, tight, and durable character of the Gatun Dam. . . . . .

"Your board is satisfied that the dams and locks, the lock gates, and all other engineering structures involved in the lock-canal project are feasible and safe, and that they can be depended upon to perform with certainty their respective functions.

"We do not find any occasion for changing the type of canal that has been adopted. A change to a sea-level plan at the present time would add greatly to the cost and time of construction, without compensating advantages, either in capacity of canal or safety of navigation, and hence would be a public misfortune.

"We do find in the details and designs that have been adopted, or that are under consideration, some matters where other arrangements than those now considered seem worthy of study. As these proposed changes are of a tentative nature and do not in any case affect the main question herein discust, they are not taken up in this report."

Mr. Roosevelt's comment in his preface accompanying this report to Congress has come in for almost as much discussion as the report itself. He says in part:

" I am happy to report to you that the accompanying document shows in clearest fashion that the Congress was wise in the position it took, and that it would be an inexcusable folly to change from the proposed lock canal to a sea-level canal. In fact, this report not only determines definitely the type of canal, but makes it evident that hereafter attack on this type—the lock type—is

in reality merely attack upon the policy of building any canal at all."

The opinion, in brief, of the press is to the point. The new commission "creates no authority and gives no license to denounce those in favor of a sea-level canal," says the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.). "The report leaves one unenlightened, and President Roosevelt, as usual, requires unquestioning faith in the glittering generalities of his special commissioners," asserts the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.). "The whole project is in the air," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.). The report is as "ridiculous in the eyes of the people as it is worthless in the sight of the experts," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.). Opposed to these rather pessimistic views we find the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) in lighter vein: "The engineers backed up by Mr. Taft, Mr. Taft backed up by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt, as usual, backed up by the Almighty—against such a combination who shall prevail?" The New York *Globe* (Rep.), in a more serious mood, puts its confidence in Colonel Goethal's view of the situation. To quote:

"Colonel Goethals was absolutely explicit on the main point of present interest when he appeared before a congressional committee yesterday. A lock canal of the type now being constructed is feasible. If it is built there is no reason, barring a Messina-like commotion of nature that would wreck any human work, to apprehend its falling down. The foundations of the Gatun Dam, in regard to which so much anxiety has been exprest, are firm. So much for the assumption that lies at the bottom of the sea-level propaganda that unless the character of the project is changed ships will never be able to pass between the two oceans."

The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), after a careful reading of the report, also believes that "the time has come to fix our thoughts solely on the lock canal, to prosecute construction to that end alone, and in every way to hold up the hands of the men who are doing this work of the ages."

OUTLOOK FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION

THE new tariff law that is expected to usher in prosperity in a few months "will be the last American tariff created without the aid of a tariff commission," predicted Senator Beveridge before the tariff convention in Indianapolis last week, and a number of astute editors agree with him. Such a commission, according to the present plan, would consist of non-partizan experts who would aid Congress in an advisory way merely. It is held to be certain, whatever its fate may be, that no such formidable effort to create a tariff commission has ever been started as the one launched by the Indianapolis gathering, which contained delegates from 42 States, representing 223 agricultural, civic, and commercial bodies. Resolutions were adopted "demanding" the "immediate creation of a permanent tariff commission" by Congress; and a committee of 100 was appointed to open headquarters in Washington to wage the fight for the commission. Every Congressman who opposes the scheme will hear from his constituents, if the committee can rouse them. At the head of it all will be J. W. Van Cleave, the energetic president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Van Cleave outlines his scheme as follows:

"Here is the situation which confronts the country. Congress is to be called in special session a few weeks hence to revise the tariff. The Republican National Convention promised this. Before the election and since, the Republican candidate pledged himself to it. For us, therefore, who want honest, sane tariff revision—a tariff adjusted to the existing trade conditions, abroad as well as at home—the time to act is now.

"The business men of the country demand the establishment of a tariff commission composed of broad-gage, impartial men, who are capable of handling great enterprises. We want men who, in the interest of the American people, can think and act in a large way.

"Before I go any farther let me say that the commission could not now do the work quick enough which the extra session will be called upon to perform, in a provisional way. Let the extra session make the changes in the duties which it believes to be most urgently and most immediately needed, then pass a commission bill and then go home. All this ought not to take more than sixty days. Thus the promise of the platform and the candidate would be kept. Thus also the business disturbances would end speedily. President Taft would then have an early opportunity to appoint the commission. That body could make the investigation and collect the facts on which Congress, in the regular session a year hence, or in a subsequent session, could base the tariff adjustment which the country's business interests, the welfare of its workers, and the prosperity of the entire people demand.

"Our object here to-day is to take the tariff out of partizan politics, and keep it out. In this purpose we feel that we are backed by the great mass of thinking Americans, consumers and producers. As everybody in this hall knows, the man who will call Congress in session a few weeks hence stands with us."

The plan "is likely to be carried out in some form during the coming Administration," believes the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.); and the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) predicts that "the commission will come in time," because this plan "is the only one on which a sound tariff system can be reached."

The plan of campaign is outlined thus by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"Tariff-commission advocates who have been going over the situation in Congress assert that they are encouraged by the outlook for their plan, notwithstanding the hostile attitude taken by the Ways and Means Committee. They do not look for the incorporation of a tariff-commission provision in the bill as it comes from the committee nor perhaps, on the floor of the House, but they assert that the radical Senators of the new type working in cooperation with those of the Beveridge group, who have been actively favoring a tariff-commission provision for a year or more past, may be able to force it into the bill on the Senate floor. They then look for the support of public opinion to make it practically imperative for the House to assent to the scheme."

The much-heralded indorsement by the President-elect is contained in a letter to Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, dated January 18 last. These are his words:

"A tariff commission would be harmful or useful as its functions were described in the bill. My own ideas have been that there ought to be a permanent commission of tariff experts to keep themselves advised by all the means possible of the cost of producing the articles named in the schedules, in foreign countries and in this country. I think what we lack is evidence, and some such means might very well be used for the purpose of securing it. I should be the last to advocate a commission with any power to fix rates—if that were constitutional, as it would not be—or with any function other than that of furnishing the evidence to Congress upon which, from time to time, it might act."

When we turn to the comments of those who view the commission idea skeptically, however, we find some pretty weighty authorities. Thus the New York *Evening Post*, which heartily favors the plan, does not look for success. The tariff will stay in politics "because it is the best asset the Republican party has had," it believes, and while Congress may consent to a purely advisory commission, it will never pay any heed to the advice. Congressman Fowler, of New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, told the Indianapolis gathering plainly that the House and Senate would no more "yield an atom of its power or prerogative than the kings and feudal barons of England, unless driven to do so." Wilbur F. Wakeman, formerly appraiser of the port of New York, says that the scheme "seems absolutely certain to be rejected by Congress," and "can not possibly materialize." And the New York *Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the "delusions" of the commission advocates, remarks that Congress would inevitably provide for a commission in harmony with its own views, so nothing would be gained.

CAN OUR FRIENDSHIP FOR JAPAN LAST?

ALTHO for the present the anti-Japanese agitation has subsided on the Pacific coast, largely through the energetic intervention of the President, it is maintained by a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) that much larger issues are at stake in the future relations of the two Powers. Without predicting a war, this writer thinks that commercial competition and national rivalry must strain relations and at some future day threaten a disruption of the tie that unites the two Powers. Speaking of this tie the *Tour du Monde* remarks:

"Even tho the closeness of this alliance appears to be formidable, is its permanence quite assured? There exist grave causes of discord between the contracting parties, and the most serious of their interests appear actually to conflict. The Americans have by no means given up the idea of exploiting a large part of the Asiatic continent and of asserting their preeminence in the Pacific, as soon as the completion of the Panama Canal permits them rapidly to transfer their fleets from one ocean to the other. Now in both these directions they will find an obstacle in Japan."

The American merchant marine is year by year becoming weaker and less influential in the Far East, we are told, in spite of all efforts. Of the causes of this state of things the writer adds:

"The principal one is the cost of skilled labor and shipbuilding within the territory of the Union. The shipbuilder in Japan has many advantages over his competitor in the United States. While the yellow artizan is contented with 32 cents a day, the Yankee workman demands $4 for the same work. On board ship the advantages are still on the side of the Japanese shipowner, who pays his sailors from $3 to $4 a month, while the American seaman expects from $15 to $50."

The result has been that, altho in 1896 the Japanese had no important shipyard, they have now 20,000 workmen employed in

LABOR JEALOUSY.

The stupid American laborers would not allow the yellow people to tread on the same ground. But the President and other wise statesmen would not permit this outrage.

—Tokyo *Puck*.

building ships, and their merchant marine is reckoned at 1,100,000 tons. They monopolize one-half of the Pacific trade, and they run two important steamships to the Pacific coast of America. "Commercial competition is a natural cause of future conflicts between allied nations."

Another cause of possible collision is military. The United States Navy is in rapid course of development. The naval budget has been multiplied sixfold since 1887. But:

"The Japanese fleet has not been sleeping since the triumph of Tsushima. She has 200 war-ships actually in commission, 22 more are on the stocks, and she possesses five perfectly equipped arsenals."

This writer concludes with the following optimistic remarks:

"Commercial competition and national rivalry exist, but at the present moment may seem to vanish in view of the dangers of a

JAPAN'S WAR BUDGET.

"If I don't throw these overboard the boat will sink."

—*Amsterdammer*.

struggle whose results would enfeeble conqueror and conquered alike. But will it be always so? We have for a long time been accustomed to see peace intervening between countries which seemed clearly destined for an armed struggle. We hope that this will turn out to be the case with the Yankees and the Japs and that these two practical peoples will consider that if they set out to devour one another they will simply be playing into the hands of those Powers who are watching them with an attentive eye, always ready to pounce upon a rich inheritance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PLAY THAT IS STIRRING ENGLAND

THE play "An Englishman's Home," now running in London, has created a tremendous sensation which is attributed less to its dramatic value (which we treat in another article) than to its grip on British patriotism. It represents what might happen if the prediction of Lord Roberts were to come true, and England were to be suddenly invaded. The picture is so realistic as, in the words of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, "to read a terrible lesson to British unpreparedness." The play represents a British household whose members are devoted to frivolous pursuits, ridiculing the efforts to raise an efficient army. Suddenly they wake to find the house surrounded by invading troops, their feeble defense is overcome, and the head of the house is shot for defending his own home. This vivid picture of the possibilities of invasion has seemingly "got on the nerves" of the British amazingly. It is ranked by some with the great plays and books that have roused nations to noble and heroic deeds. In speaking of the invaders pictured in the drama everybody is whispering—"Germany." The London *Times* represents those who see the play as asking: "Is this what Lord Roberts means when he talks about the danger of invasion? Is it a fact that, if an enemy were suddenly to land, he and we should behave like this?" It goes on:

"Till they went to the play, they had read with languid interest some letters and articles in the papers, and a few of them had gone so far as to send a small subscription to the National Service League. But while some had inclined to side with Lord Roberts, friends at home probably reminded them that the War Office thought differently. . . . A plain, literal presentation of the facts

of what a raid might mean has a surprizing effect, not so much on the nerves as on the conscience. It may be ever so crude, ever so open to criticism, but it hits the mark."

The play may help to fill in the ranks of the Territorial Army, thinks the London *Daily Chronicle*, which continues:

"In one respect this play can not fail to do good, and that is in its biting satire on the absorption of so many of our people in athletics. This obsession of athleticism drew the anger of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose outburst against the 'flanneled fools' and 'muddied oafs' created a momentary sensation a few years ago. Mr. Kipling's criticism was somewhat misdirected. Cricket and football offer the means of a fine discipline in many manly qualities, and the cricketer and the footballer do derive some solid advantages in physique and character from the combats in which they engage. The same can not be said of the vast crowds of spectators who watch their exploits."

ORPHANS FROM REGGIO ABOARD THE "BAVERN"

To *The Evening Standard* (London), on the contrary, the "Englishman's Home" does not seem likely to have any such moral and patriotic effect, and this paper declares:

"For our part we can not help distrusting this kind of impulse. We are glad the play has been written and produced, because we believe in the power of the theater to drive essential truth into thoughtless minds. We hope it will continue to have a great and popular success. But a system of national defense founded on a species of pothouse valor, engendered by the red-hot emotion of a spectacular moment—is this the system which will last? Can such an impulse and such emotion have a serious and permanent value? . . . If any real reform is to be undertaken (and we have our own scheme which we have outlined on previous occasions) it must be undertaken by a nation purged of its selfish indifference and determined manfully to set its own house in order. It must depend on a well-considered decision, not on the spur of the moment. A stage play may set men thinking. It can not usefully do more than that."

The effect of this startling play will be exactly contrary to that intended, roundly declares *The Saturday Review* (London), in which we read:

"Patriotism is no doubt a very good thing—whatever may be thought of certain species of patriots—but as an inspiration of literature or art it is seldom happy. Patriotic songs are generally doggerel, and patriotic 'sentiments' drivel. True, there is the 'Persians' and 'Henry V.,' but the bow of Æschylus or Shakespeare is not to be drawn by everybody. The authors of 'An Englishman's Home' are neither Æschyluses nor Shakespeares. Their object was good; their moral sound; but that is not an excuse for a bad play. And they are meddling with things rather too high for them. This sort of factitious propagandism upsets itself. We are keen conscriptionists, as every one knows, but we doubt stage business of this kind helping at all. It is cheapening a great national movement."

AMERICA AT THE EARTHQUAKE

TO read the accounts of earthquake relief at Messina as given in such papers as the *Tribuna* (Rome), one would believe that the most prominent figures on the scene were the King and Queen of Italy, the American Red Cross Society, and Ambassador Griscom with his Committee of Succor. The personal services of the Americans seem actually to have been more highly thought of than the immensity of the sum subscribed in the United States for the relief of the sufferers. The London *Times* explained the fact that American munificence so far overshadowed the contributions to the Mansion House Fund by reminding its readers that England had Indian famines and Indian plagues to look after. The *Tribuna* was satisfied with saying that the gift of America really showed the "solidarity of Italy with the United States." This "solidarity" was also proved by the record this Roman organ gives of the generous contributions sent from Italo-Americans of every American city. But special attention is paid by the *Tribuna* to the character and energy of the American Red Cross Society. They worked "without excitement and without fatigue." Nothing struck the Italian newspaper man so vividly as the "generous activity" of these men and women. Their "promptness," and the "simplicity of heart and sympathy with which their services were rendered" are recorded in terms of sincere gratitude.

Nor were the observers less affected by the activity of Ambassador Griscom, "whose intelligent energy was magnificently effective." Mr. Griscom, we are told, was enabled to cruise for seven days along the coast of Calabria and Sicily. "He represented the keen desire of the United States to exhibit sympathy in that hour of overwhelming calamity." The *Tribuna* declares:

"Mr. Griscom was the very soul and ruling spirit of the Committee of Succor, and to him was principally due the self-sacrificing promptness which brought comfort and assistance to points of that scene of desolation where they were least expected. His sole aim during the eight days of his cruise and land travels was to find out the spots where the needs of the sufferers were most urgent and their necessities most vital. On the eve of his departure we bade his ship farewell with deep emotion. That ship brought a blessing to every spot where death had spread lamentation and horror."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN RED CROSS STEAMER "BAVERN" ANCHORED OFF REGGIO
It "brought a blessing to every spot where death had spread lamentation and horror."

VISIT OF EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER

WHILE London is being roused by a play representing a German invasion, and while the two countries are feverishly building *Dreadnoughts* at a rate that seems to indicate not merely dread, but panic, King Edward makes a state visit to Berlin that is taken by all the newspapers as intended to promote peace and good-will, and to show all the world that Germany and England are fast friends. We fail to find in these papers, however, any news of a cut in the naval or military program of either Power; on the contrary, the very editorials that treat of the peace visit seize the opportunity to rehearse the British grievances against Germany and the German grievances against England. The British press hope Germany will calm its fears of being "isolated" or "hemmed in," but the London *Times*, in its peace editorial, warns the Germans to take notice that while "the Powers have no desire to isolate Germany, they are also resolved to prevent her from isolating any one," or of "claiming hegemony." The other Powers are determined to prevent this as threatening the peace of Europe. *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) thinks that no royal visits can lessen two dangers which threaten England, "the persistent and unjustifiable increase of German naval armaments" and Germany's "restless nervosity and querulousness" when she observes England's relations with the other Powers.

AMBASSADOR GRISCOM,

Who "was the very soul and ruling spirit of the Committee of Succor," in the earthquake region.

The point of view taken by the laboring and proletariat classes is best exprest in *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), in which occurs the following comment:

"With a firm foundation of personal regard and friendship to build upon, King Edward and the Kaiser will, one may hope, add something to the chances of that peace we believe both so earnestly desire.

"Germany, even more than Great Britain, is in need of easement of the financial strain of preparedness for war. We need as much as Germany opportunity for industrial and social legislation and diplomacy. And the King's visit will undoubtedly do something to make these things possible."

The way in which the German Government regards the visit is plainly set forth in the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), the official organ of Prince von Buelow. Indeed, we seem to hear the voice of the astute and eloquent Chancellor himself when we read in its comment on the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin that "there is no sentimentality in politics" and that "a patriotic policy is that which a state adopts in pursuing such a political course as best serves its own interests." It is on this line, and on this line only, that "in a friendly state of relations between two peoples lies the best security for the general peace." As there are now "no actual political misunderstandings, whether general or particular, between the two governments," both nations may indulge "sincere and tranquil satisfaction over the happy auspices with which the royal visit takes place."

The Standard (London) thinks the Chancellor has spoken through his mouthpiece well and truly, and that while the main importance of the visit lies in its "purpose of proclaiming to the world the good relations existing between the governments and peoples of Great Britain and Germany," at the same time the two countries are really competing with each other in the building of war-vessels. To quote further:

"There is no excuse on either side for imputing a sinister method or mischievous counsels to the other. But there is—nor will any good be done by disguising it—a fundamental reason why mutual understanding can not at once ripen into friendship. No advantage is to be gained by ignoring the fact that Germany is building, year by year, against the British Navy. We do not call on our neighbors to halt in their preparations—that would be a *casus belli*, and this country, from mere motives of strategic policy, will never provoke a war. Again, we do not complain because the annual charge on the estimates has to mount steadily upward. That would be unmanly. On the contrary, we accept the situation."

The other German papers do not by any means confine themselves to the diplomatic commonplaces of the official *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, and the Kaiser's favorite Berlin daily, the *Tageblatt*, observes that "the acts of England's policy in the future will contribute more to dispel distrust than any fine words now spoken on either side." It would be folly to expect that "the Germanophobes of Great Britain will immediately be put to silence by the reception of the royal visitors," remarks the Conservative *Berliner Neueste Zeitung*. "All the efforts made by Germany to produce friendly relations with England," bitterly exclaims the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), "remain and are likely to remain, as they have ever remained, unsuccessful." The *Reichsbote* (Berlin) speaks more specifically when it says, "We can not get over the fact that the mustering of a formidable fleet in the North fails to make a peaceable impression on Germany."

In a far more just and judicial tone the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) observes, in discussing the significance of the royal visit:

"Attractive as would be the prospect of a complete understanding between Germany and England, it would be silly to mistake aspirations for facts. For a long time utterances have reached us from England which aroused no very agreeable feelings in Germany. For months Germany has been the butt of malicious attacks in the press, the policy of Germany has been criticized with mean suspiciousness and this especially since the rise of the Balkan imbroglio. The presence of the King of England in Berlin may tend to dissipate the clouds of misunderstanding, but this fact would strike us as a little more credible if the announcement and chronicle of the visit had been made with greater enthusiasm by the British press."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN RED-CROSS NURSES

In front of the Reggio barracks, where 790 soldiers were killed.

TO MAKE THE FILIPINO WORK

THE Filipino who owns a banana-patch that he can live on will not work. When the tax-gatherer of the American Government comes round, he is not to be found at home, declares the Hongkong *Telegraph*. His "crowning defect" is that "he refuses to be disturbed from the sloth and laziness which are ingrained in his nature." How can he be induced to recognize the dignity as well as the advantages of labor? The writer asks:

"Is the problem insoluble; is it beyond the power of the American Government to induce the new subjects of the United States to understand the advantages they would personally derive from the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the islands?"

He proceeds to cite the experience of the English in the Malay States. They succeeded in making the Malays industrious by importing Chinese to set them an example of industry and to compete with them. This remarkable experience of the English Government in solving a parallel problem is thus described:

"There, from the sultans downward, the meaning of work was unknown; in fact it was considered a degrading spectacle to witness a man, presumably sane and responsible for his actions, voluntarily assisting his female dependents in the fields, and no man with a kriss or a spear allowed the idea to cross his mind. Yet to-day the Malays are workers in the best sense of the word. They are industrious and, in their own fashion, enterprising. . . . Now we come to the point why Great Britain so successfully managed to bring the Malays to understand that they had everything to gain by labor.

"Chinese by the hundred and the thousand were imported to open up the mines, to work in the engineering yards, to plant paddy and tapioca.

"The Chinese were paid reasonable wages.

"Some of them prospered and launched out on their own account, became towkays and respected members of society.

"The force of example and the evidence of what could be gained by imitating the Chinese miraculously did what no corvée system could have done; it induced the Malays to recognize that labor, and hard labor at that, had its compensations, and the average Malay to-day is a worker and not a dreamer."

FILIPINO LABORERS

The Philippine Commission remarks in its report that "whatever other good qualities the Filipino may have, industry and docility are qualities which his warmest admirers do not claim to particularly characterize him."

It is not too late for the American Government to remove the "insurmountable barrier" which they have erected against the imitation of this British precedent and thus render the Filipino industrious, enterprising, and prosperous. To quote further:

"The American Government have erected an insurmountable barrier against Chinese labor.

"They have excluded the very people who would have opened the eyes of the Filipinos to the benefits which flow from labor.

"When the Government relaxes the restrictions and admits the Chinese agricultural laborer to offer an example of what patience and industry can achieve, then, perhaps, the problem of work as the real panacea of the Philippines may be solved."

THE TURKO-BULGARIAN INDEMNITY

The joke of it is that both know the pistols are not loaded.

Fischietto (Turin).

WHY THE PEACE BELL IN THE BALKANS WILL NOT RING.

There are too many pulling the ropes.

Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

WHY THE BEAUTIFUL DANUBE IS BLUE.

PITTSBURG'S $3,000,000 YEAR OF TYPHOID

AN effort has been made, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., to sum up, in dollars and cents, the actual cost to the community of a single preventable disease—typhoid fever. This was done by personal investigation under the auspices of "The Pittsburg Survey," recently treated in our pages. To *Charities and the Commons* (New York), Frank E. Wing, associate director of the survey, contributes an article on the economic cost of this disease to Pittsburg in which he puts the cost of one year's typhoid at more than $3,000,000. Mr. Wing informs us that the period covered by the investigation was the year ending June 30, 1907. An analysis shows that there were either reported to the Pittsburg Bureau of Health, or known to the investigator, a total of 1,029 typhoid cases in six wards within the one year studied. These cases occurred in 844 families, of which, five months after the close of this year period, but 338 could be located, the remainder having either moved out of the State or been lost track of. Mr. Wing goes on to say:

"There were 2,045 individuals in these 338 families, or an average of 6.4 persons per family. Of this number, 448 individuals, or 22 per cent., had typhoid fever within the year. Out of these 448 cases, there were 26 deaths and 422 recoveries, an exceptionally low percentage of deaths to cases.

"Of the 448 patients, 187 were wage-earners, contributing all or part of their earnings to the family income. As a result of their illness, these 187 wage-earners lost 1,901 weeks' work, or 36.6 years. This averaged over ten weeks per patient, and represented an actual loss in wages of $23,573.15. In addition, other wage-earners lost 322 weeks' work while caring for patients, thereby losing $3,326.50 in wages, and bringing the total of wages lost to $26,899.65.

"The other large item of cost is that of expense for care and treatment of patients. Ninety cases were treated in hospitals for all or part of the time, as pay patients, half-charity, or full charity cases. To meet these hospital expenses, $2,332 was paid to hospitals by full-pay patients themselves, and $1,834.50 was paid the hospitals by either individuals or charitable organizations for the care of half-pay patients, making the total cost of caring for 60 hospital patients $4,166.50. This is an understatement, because it omits the contribution of the hospitals themselves to the care of half-charity and full-charity patients. If figures were available, there should be added the amount represented by the difference in the money paid to hospitals and the actual cost of maintenance, presumably another $1,800.

"The expenses of the remaining 358 patients cared for in their homes amounted to $12,889.90 for doctors' bills, $1,965.50 for nurses, $2,640.60 for medicines and drugs; $1,810.10 for milk, $629.20 for ice, $861.50 for servants made necessary by the illness of those naturally caring for the home, and $1,204.45 for other expenses, of which the largest single item was the cost of a trip to Colorado and return at the doctor's orders, for a patient threatened with tuberculosis The total of these expenses was $22,000.35."

MR. FRANK E. WING,
Who puts Pittsburg's loss by typhoid fever in a form to appeal to a commercial community.

With regard to the funeral expenses of the 26 patients who died, amounting to $3,186.00, their inclusion in the account seems somewhat doubtful, since sooner or later these expenses must inevitably have been met. Considering, however, that they were premature, and were directly chargeable to typhoid fever, it seemed fair to include them, and the grand total loss in wages and expenses thus calculated was $56,252.50. To quote again:

"Further analysis shows that the average loss in wages per patient among the 187 wage-earners was $126; that the average cost per patient in loss of wages and expenses for the 446 patients was $128; and that the average cost in loss of wages and expenses for each typhoid death among the 448 cases was $2,164.

"Consider the losses in these wards in their bearing upon the city as a whole.

"There were 5,421 cases of typhoid fever in Greater Pittsburg in 1907. If the cost to each patient was $128, typhoid fever cost the city that year $693,888 in expenses and loss of wages alone. There were 622 deaths from typhoid fever in Greater Pittsburg during the same period. If we put the value of these lives lost at so low a figure as $4,000, an additional loss of $2,448,000 was sustained. Or in round numbers $3,142,000 was the minimum economic loss to the community of Greater Pittsburg, due to typhoid fever alone in the year 1907. This is a conservative estimate, in view of recent values placed on deaths from tuberculosis. The two-and-a-half-million-dollar death item might be doubled without overstating the case."

CLIMATE AND RACE—The action of climate on the organism is more important, says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 2), than is generally thought. The writer goes on:

"Climates are divided by Sardou into sunny or stimulating climates and foggy or moderate climates. The former are climates of the heights, the latter of the plains. The continued action of a climate on several generations may modify the characteristics of a race. Individual reactions vary according to cases. A subject whose organism is sluggish is more or less injuriously affected on his arrival in a stimulating climate. To avoid too sudden changes it is best to proceed by easy stages. Neutral seasons—autumn and winter—should preferably be chosen. . . . Except in rare cases of intolerance, the invalid easily adapts himself to the new environment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FOLDING BARRACK

ALL the jests about flats so cramped as to necessitate folding mantelpieces with folding match-safes are excelled by the reality in the folding barrack or portable bivouac recently introduced in the German Army. Here a practicable house a hundred feet long, with accommodations for troops, officers' quarters, kitchen, and a tall observation-tower, together with all necessary furniture, folds up into such small compass that it is easily drawn by two horses. Says *La Nature* (Paris, January 16) in a description of this device:

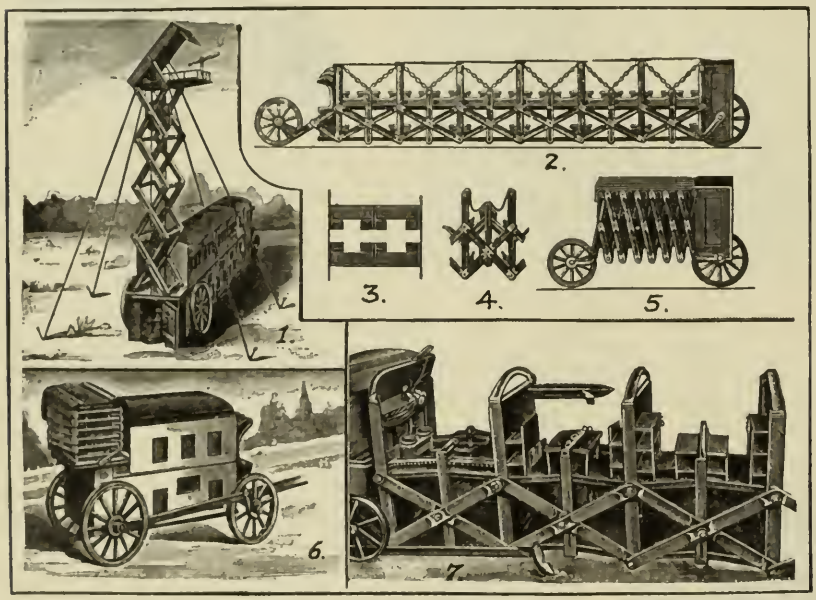
"During the march it is a very light, ordinary carriage, which is easily drawn by two horses. But in camp, owing to its ingenious construction, it unfolds and lengthens like an accordion. It is then 25 meters [82 feet] long, and becomes a small house, with sleeping-places for troops, a cabin for an officer, camp kitchen, and even an observation-tower that may be used also as a wireless-telegraph station.

"It is very simply operated. During the march the front and rear axletrees are joined by two levers ending in anchors. The jointed parallelograms of steel tubing, which form the skeleton of the sides and roof, fold together and the whole presents the appearance of a modest covered dray. Reaching the encampment, the driver disengages the front axletree by raising the two levers, which he then drops to earth; their hooks become fixt in the ground and hold the rear of the vehicle firm. The horses are then driven forward; the carriage lengthens out and becomes a barrack. It is two stories high and has twelve compartments for soldiers. Besides these, there are quarters for one officer, an office for a sergeant, with desk, and at the end a camp kitchen with store-closet. This portable camp is also provided with furniture—beds, tables, etc.—arranged so ingeniously that, while the carriage is folded together, they all shut up automatically. The officers' quarters are really quite luxurious, containing a wash-stand, bureau, mirror, electric light, etc.

"The figures show, at one end of the carriage, the extensible observation-tower; it reaches a height of 30 meters [98 feet] and has a sheltered platform that communicates with the carriage by an elevator, operated by the men.

"Such a device seems calculated to render great service in the field, especially as a portable hospital. It may run up close to the line of battle and collect the wounded without delay, caring for and saving those who could not survive a long journey.

"Finally, even in time of peace, vehicles such as this may often be of great use; when great catastrophes, such as fires or earthquakes, have numerous victims, we have here at our disposal an improvised hospital with a considerable number of beds."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE PORTABLE BIVOUAC.

1, Vehicle extended with tower raised; 2, skeleton of structure; 3, plan of compartment; 4, detail of jointing; 5, structure folded; 6, vehicle on the road; 7, view of interior.

FORESTRY DECLARED A FARCE

THAT forest-preservation has become a farce and forestry a ridiculous occupation are propositions laid down by *Engineering-Contracting* (New York, February 3). This interesting attitude the writer justifies by asserting that the employment of reenforced concrete has now been carried so far, and has become so popular, that the demand for lumber as a constructive material is not likely to persist for many years. He says:

"Amid all this illogical agitation for forest preservation it is well to turn an eye toward the timber of the future—'concrete lumber,' as it has been aptly called. While engineers are well aware that concrete, reenforced with steel, is better than timber and can be used in its place for all kinds of construction, the public lags behind in knowledge and listens seriously to the demands of government foresters for the setting aside of huge domains as 'forest reserves.' Already great areas in the mountain States and among the coast counties of Oregon and Washington have been reserved from private ownership, because of the cry for forest preservation. A few years hence the folly of this action will become apparent, for much of the land thus reserved can be used far more profitably for raising fruit than for raising timber. What will open the eyes of the public to this fact? Not argument and oratory, but the silent logic of 'concrete lumber' and structures built of Portland cement.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has begun the systematic raising of timber for cross-ties, but long before that timber reaches maturity it will be useless for the purpose. Cross-ties of reenforced concrete are as certain to replace timber ties as cement sidewalks have replaced those of wood.

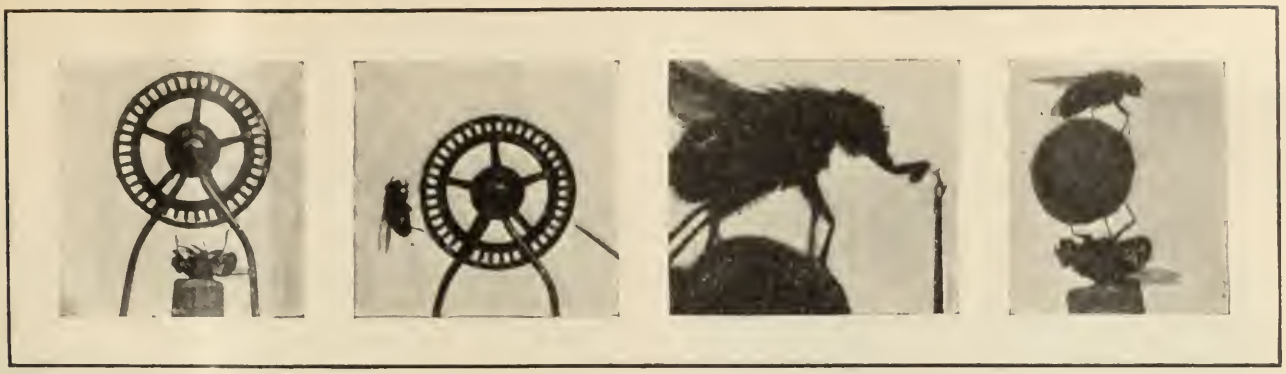
"Already the farmers of the Middle States are 'growing' their own fence-posts, not by planting acorns, but by pouring a mixture of cement, sand, and stone into molds. Hollow telegraph-poles of reenforced concrete are common in France, and concrete piles are finding a wider field of usefulness every year.

"In Italy barges and scows of reenforced concrete have been used with pronounced success.

"Fire-proof buildings of concrete are now so numerous as to excite no attention when erected even in the smaller cities, and the day is not far distant when cottages, as well as more pretentious residences, will be built of this stone lumber. It may be that Edison's plan of erecting steel molds and 'pouring' a concrete house in a day will be found practicable, altho it is likely that other forms of construction will prove more economic for all smaller buildings. The plastering of cement mortar onto expanded metal or wire mesh is quite apt to be the most economic method of building the walls of small houses in some cases, and in others it may be found preferable to erect slabs of real 'concrete lumber,' made in a central yard and transported to the site ready for use.

"Certain it now is that enough has been accomplished with reenforced concrete to prove beyond doubt that forests will soon be as little needed for building purposes as buffaloes for carriage-robes or deer for dinners.

"We have been accustomed to speak of prehistoric man as belonging to the 'stone age,' but the real stone age is only just beginning. This marvelous artificial stone called reenforced concrete has all the essential properties of timber, except combustibility. Neither the fierce combustion of fire nor the slow combustion of rot affects it. With the strength of steel and the durability of granite, reenforced concrete has already wrought wonders, but the wonders of yesterday will become the commonplaces of to-morrow, and to-morrow, in its turn, will disclose new uses for this remarkable building material formed of steel buried in stone. Thus are the ancient 'age of stone' and the modern 'age of iron' combined, making the new age of reenforced concrete, or 'steelcrete,' as it has been not inaptly called."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

BLUEBOTTLE FLY TURNING A REVOLVING WHEEL.

A FLY WALKING UP A REVOLVING WHEEL.

EATING HONEY FROM A PIN HELD IN THE HAND.

BALANCING A CORK BALL UPON WHICH ANOTHER FLY IS AT THE SAME TIME PRESERVING ITS BALANCE.

THE FLY'S START AS A CIRCUS-PERFORMER.

PHYSICAL ENERGY OF THE HOUSE-FLY

UNDER this heading, some interesting photographs made in England by Frank P. Smith, a member of the Queckett Microscopical Club, are presented and described in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 6). The insects and their movements were photographed by Mr. Smith on moving-picture films and exhibited to the Queckett Club. The accompanying half-tones show, of course, only typical attitudes of the insect. To quote from the account:

"Altho Mr. Smith makes no claim to being able to train the domestic fly, yet at the same time he has succeeded, as the accompanying illustrations testify, in causing it to accomplish some curious evolutions—a result due not so much to any development of intelligence as to the deception of the insect. The flies used for the purpose of chronophotographic investigation were especially bred and reared to secure large, clean, newly emerged insects.

"Flies and kindred insects are equipped with a highly developed breathing-apparatus. Instead of depending upon a single tracheal tube, as do human beings and animals, for the inhalation of air, these insects are provided with a complex network of passages extending to all parts of the body. The outcome of this arrangement is a very rapid oxygenation of the blood fluid, with an attendant enormous development of physical energy.

"To demonstrate the extent of this development, a series of popular photographs were secured, some of which are of a humorous character. The species illustrated is the familiar domestic bluebottle, which, because of its size, is more particularly suited to the purpose. In one case the fly is seen lying on its back or seated in a diminutive chair, supported or held in position by a thin band of silk passed round its waist. In this position it held and played, or juggled, with a number of articles of relatively large size, such as small dumb-bells and weights, or nursed a smaller fly without any apparent effort. A certain degree of restraint was imposed, but in the case of revolving the small wheel, the insect was allowed complete freedom. In order to revolve the wheel, the fly was made to try to walk along its periphery. An ingenious device was prepared, the object being to cause it to desist from its natural inclination to fly, and to induce it to walk up the side of the wheel. A dark box was fitted with a small door of very thin glass attached to an escapement similar to that of a pendulum clock. When the fly was first imprisoned in the box, it instantly attempted to effect an escape through the glass door with a frantic buzz. Every time it struck the glass it received a slight tap on the head from the escapement. At first such results only increased its fury, but in a short while, owing to the continued tappings upon its head, it would become more tractable. Finally, instead of attempting to escape by flying, it would make an effort to achieve its object by walking up the wheel. While in this tractable condition the photographs were secured. The entomologist, however, found it quite impossible to depend upon the results of the incarceration in the box, since very often a fly that had been under instruction for several days, upon removal to the wheel outside immediately took advantage of its liberty and flew away.

"In another instance the fly is shown lying on its back supporting and turning or juggling a ball three or four times its bulk, upon the upper side of which is another fly, which also maintains its balance upon the moving spherical surface. This action, as well as that of turning the wheel, Mr. Smith attributes to the insect's illusion that it is really walking upon a fixt surface. In another instance the fly is shown merely balancing a cork ball. It is noticeable in these various accomplishments that the fly brings its wonderful proboscis into play for the purpose of guiding and partially of preserving the balances of the various moving substances."

COMPULSORY SAFETY AT SEA

LITTLE by little the protection of the land has been thrown about passengers at sea, by making it compulsory for owners of vessels to equip them with certain safety-devices. Yet statutory provision always lags behind invention and to-day the provision of numerous pieces of apparatus is wholly voluntary. The *Republic* disaster is responsible for a considerable public demand that the use of wireless telegraphy be made compulsory on ocean-going passenger steamers, or on all those whose trips exceed in length a stated number of miles. It is noted editorially by *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, February 4) that other devices might well be included in this provision, notably those for the detection and prevention of fires at sea. Says this paper:

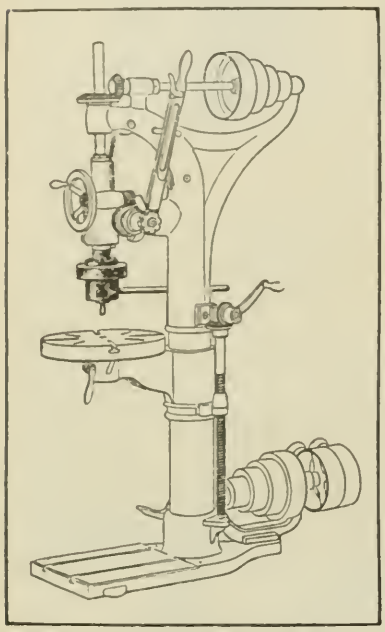
"Those in close touch with ships and shipping are aware that hardly a day passes in which the 'wireless' does not play a prominent part in getting assistance for some helpless craft, and so fully appreciate its usefulness. It is only when some such disaster as the collision between the liners *Republic* and *Florida* occurs practically in our waters, however, that those not intimately acquainted with the mariners' life awaken to what—in justice to all concerned—are absolute necessities in the equipment of the modern passenger vessel.

"It is appalling to think that there are transatlantic steamship owners not sufficiently progressive, to put it mildly, to have equipment of this kind installed on their vessels, and that these vessels, with about one thousand souls aboard, when out of the range of vision of passing craft belonging to more progressive owners, have a slim chance of obtaining any assistance they may urgently need. The loss of the *Republic*, one of the transatlantic ferry's finest, demonstrates the fact that the non-'wireless' vessel, under certain conditions, is a menace to modern navigation in the steamship route.

"To say that passenger vessels were considered a triumph of the shipbuilder's and navigator's art ten years ago, before the Marconi wireless came into force on the Atlantic, is to make a mighty poor excuse for ignoring the needs of the present day. Steamships were considered the acme of safety before such improvements as water-tight bulkheads, double bottom, twin screws, etc., were known in the shipyard. Perhaps it is just as well that competition is to a great extent responsible for the installation of each device conceded to be of practical value to the prevention of loss of life at sea. The intending passenger these days, when purchasing his ticket, seldom fails to make some inquiries along this line, with

the result that the company owning the best equipped vessels usually gets his patronage.

"The introduction within the past few years of submarine signaling-apparatus has done much to lighten the burden resting on the shoulders of the navigating officer. Many accidents due to fog have been averted, and many hours—formerly spent in endeavoring to 'pick up' a lightship or other point—saved by the use of this device."



MACHINE FOR DRILLING SQUARE HOLES.

A clause in the latest Regulations of the Steamboat Inspection Service practically forces the shipbuilder and owner, we are told, to recognize the fact that there are commendable boat-handling devices on the market and that launching-apparatus will have to be rapid and safe—a time limit being given. Such a rule, the writer thinks, was really unnecessary in the case of a large percentage of owners. Compulsory boat drill at sea has done much to allay fear, and, when boats are fitted with apparatus for rapid and safe handling, the passengers' confidence is still further augmented.

Another danger of the sea is also inadequately provided for in many ships that seem up to date, and to which hundreds and thousands of passengers thoughtlessly entrust their lives. This is the danger from fire. Says the writer on this point:

"There are several systems of fire-fighting apparatus aboard ship, but how many vessels are equipped with a device which will unfailingly announce the presence of fire in its incipiency? How much longer has the ship master to depend on the keen sense of smell or sight of the various members of his crew to detect the smoldering blaze? A recent fire aboard ship was discovered through smoke being observed rolling from a hatch. In fighting the fire the master and mate of the vessel were overcome, the fire itself being extinguished only after many hours of strenuous effort on the part of the crew. This was a fire which, according to report, must have been smoldering some considerable time. Fire at sea is one of the few things which strike terror to the heart of the sailor. There are devices at present in use aboard ship which not only announce the presence of fire in the freight or other compartments, but will give warning of a rise in temperature in these compartments and so prevent any possibility of an outbreak. We have read letters written by masters, mates, and engineers, commending these devices; letters from the men who were aboard ship when the device was the means of saving the vessel and lives of the crew. Is the day to come when shipowners will be compelled to adopt some such device, or will they still continue to depend on the pluck and endurance of the masters and crews of their vessels to extinguish any conflagration which may break forth?

SHANK OF "SQUARE" DRILL.

"The adoption of the wireless should no longer be left to the choice of the shipowner. Neither, for that matter, should the adoption of the devices above mentioned. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when so far as the vessels of our merchant marine are concerned, the best of equipment will be none too good."

TO BORE SQUARE HOLES

A THREE-CORNERED drill that bores square holes is described in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, February). This device, which is a German invention, may be used on any ordinary lathe, drill-press, or milling machine, and is said to be a mechanical wonder. Says the paper just named:

"That it will have a wide field of application is apparent when we consider the great number of square holes employed in wood-working, stone-working, and metal-working. Ordinarily, these holes are first bored round and then worked out square, either by laborious hand-work with a chisel and file, or upon slotters or similar machines, whereas the new machine bores a square hole in the first place nearly as rapidly as a round drill can bore a round hole. Not only this, but the same idea can be applied to drilling triangular holes, and holes with five, six, or more sides as desired. The device by which these wonders are performed is really very simple, consisting of a special drill, three-cornered in the case of square holes, and a special chuck for holding this tool, which is fixt on the ordinary lathe or drill-press.

"This chuck contains three parts that move independently of one another. First, a part which screws onto the spindle of the drill and revolves with the latter; second, a stationary part which rides upon the part first mentioned; and third, a holder into which the shank of the drill is screwed.

"This holder is caused to rotate with the part first mentioned, but is at liberty to move sidewise a certain distance in any direction. Its exact motion is determined by a guide in the second part of the chuck, which surrounds the shank of the drill. The shank of the drill is three-cornered but not exactly triangular, that is, the three sides are convex, being formed by arcs of circles struck from centers at the opposite corners. The three-cornered shank just fits into the square guide, and as the shank turns about in the guide which is held stationary, the three corners of the shank in turn enter into each of the four corners of the guide. At the same time, the three corners of the cutting-head strike out the sides of the work. It should here be explained that the cutting edges are on the end of the tool, not on the side, being in this respect similar to the ordinary twist or flat drill. For drilling holes of different sizes only one chuck is required, the guide in the chuck being so constructed that the opening can be enlarged and diminished by turning the key."

The motion of the three-cornered shank of the tool within the square plate can be better understood, the writer goes on to say, when it is remembered that the radius used to strike out the three sides of the shank is just equal to one of the sides of the square formed by the guide. Therefore, while one side of the shank rolls or slides on one side of the guide, the opposite corner of the shank moves in a straight line corresponding to the opposite side of the guide. In other words, during a certain part of the revolution the corners of the tool travel in straight lines, along the outside of the square. To quote further:

"By trying this with a small model, it will be found, however, that there is a small space in each corner where the rolling motion ceases, so that the corner is blunt and not sharp.

"While blunt-cornered holes are satisfactory for the great majority of uses, there are cases where a sharp-cornered hole is desired, and this is secured by a special construction in which the tool is made smaller than the shank and one of the corners of the shank is rounded. The exact shape of the shank in this case has been determined by a careful cut-and-try method, and as templets have been made for each size, any number of tools can be duplicated in the right shape and size for each size of hole to be bored.

"The obvious utility of this invention will be apparent to any one who works in wood, iron, brass, stone, or other materials. Hundreds of the appliances have been sold in Germany, and companies have been established in other countries, notably France and England, for the introduction of the device there."

PERFECTING THE TORPEDO

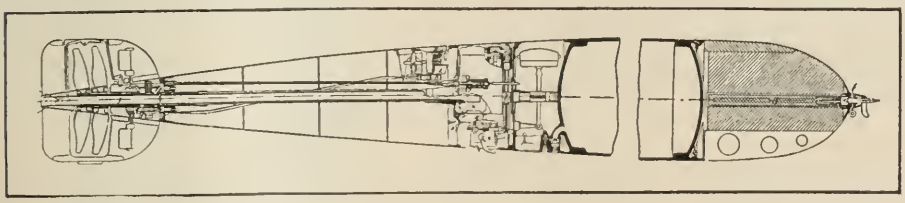
THE development of the automobile torpedo has gone on so rapidly during the past few years that the general public has but an imperfect idea of it. People think still of the torpedo as it was for a long period after its invention—unreliable, wobbly, going anywhere but where it was aimed, and inflicting variable damage, or none at all, when it did hit. All this has been changed, we are told by A. M. Hoffmann, writing in *International Marine Engineering* (London and New York, February). In the first place, there has been a revolution in the size of the torpedo. Only a few years ago there was but one general size, and none larger than 14 feet in length. To quote Mr. Hoffmann:

"To-day the torpedo has grown to a length of fully five meters [19.69 feet], and a distinction is made in assigning these weapons to vessels; torpedo-boats being fitted with 18-inch torpedoes of very high speed but shorter range, while the heavy-armored ships carry torpedoes of 21 inches diameter of greater effective range but lower speed. . . . . .

"The motive power of the modern torpedo is comprest air. Ten years ago the air-flasks of the largest torpedoes were charged to a pressure of 1,350 pounds to the square inch, while to-day the working pressure for the latest types is 2,250 pounds to the square inch; and there is reason to believe that we shall have a further increase as metallurgical advances make it possible to fabricate air-flasks of moderate weight which shall be capable of safely withstanding the stress of higher pressures. Pent-up energy of this sort makes the air-flask, by itself, a weapon of no mean potentiality."

Of recent years, the writer tells us, the range and speed of the torpedo have been greatly increased by an American invention by which the air remaining in the flask is progressively heated more and more as air passes out to drive the motors, thus maintaining the pressure. Says the writer:

"As a result of this . . . work, the first 21-inch torpedoes attained very remarkable results; in fact, the speed was increased nearly 50 per cent., while the effective endurance or range at the old speed was more than doubled. Since then, correspondingly good results have been secured with the 18-inch torpedo. . . . It may be of interest to know . . . how this is accomplished. In addition to the air-flask charged with the motive force for the torpedo, there are two or three small flasks which are filled with alcohol and yet retain a little space for a reserve of air. These flasks or tanks are connected to a burner in the big flask or air-chamber. When the torpedo is discharged from the torpedo-tube the pressure used to expel the weapon—either air or powder—is sufficient to open a little valve which turns on the air to the engines and at the same time opens a connection between the air-chamber and the flasks containing alcohol. After the engines have been running a few moments there is a difference between the pressure in the fuel-flasks and the pressure in the motive air-chamber—the latter being lower. As a result, liquid fuel is forced into the burner in the air-chamber and at the same time a cunningly devised trigger is released which explodes a fuse and ignites the alcohol. Immediately the heat thus generated causes the air in the chamber to expand and incidentally the working-pressure is raised. This pressure, after reaching a point above that in the fuel-flasks, restrains the flow of the alcohol automatically until the chamber pressure is again lower than that of the air in the fuel system, the pressure of which is reflexively maintained by the surplus power developed in the main air-flask."



Courtesy of "Marine Engineering."

SECTIONAL VIEW OF A TORPEDO.

A, After-body; *B*, Air-flask; *C*, Gunpowder-charge; *J*, Air-valve; *M*, Turbine; *N*, Reducing-valve; *V*, Gyroscope; *X*, Superheater.

The secondary advantage of this arrangement lies in the fact that the air exhausted by the engines is warm and the risk of the formation of ice or frost in the moving parts is eliminated, so that the superheater has thus removed one of the obstacles to effective service in winter time. Until recently, torpedoes were driven by a wonderfully compact little engine of the ordinary cylinder or reciprocating order known as the "Brotherhood" balanced type, but the turbine has now supplanted them and added greatly to the speed and to the range of the torpedo by taking up less room.

Courtesy of "Marine Engineering."

THE LATEST TYPE OF 18-INCH TORPEDO.

Until the last few years, too, the gyroscope installed in torpedoes was spun by a spring which was generally wound a short while before the torpedo was launched. With the introduction of a turbine-driven gyroscope operated by an air impulse, not only was the initial shock due to the spring release done away with—permitting a more finely balanced device—but the gyroscope was kept in continuous motion by a constant air impulse. The increased smoothness of running due to this modified gyroscope, the writer tells us, has greatly flattened the path of the torpedo, so that it now travels on a straight line instead of the very sinuous one of old. This naturally increases the range and the linear speed of the weapon. The balanced turbine for this work is the invention of an American naval officer, and it is a wonderfully cunning piece of mechanism. Moreover:

"Before the Obry gear was invented, the torpedo was a very uncertain weapon. Dents or other imperfections in the surface of the torpedo used to cause it to steer badly; and if the vessel were moving at the time the torpedo was discharged, and the torpedo struck the water improperly, it was easily 'tumbled' and deflected from its desired target. Especially was this so if the torpedo rolled on entering the water so as to cause its horizontal rudders—which normally control depth—to become, pro tem, vertical or lateral rudders. The Obry gear reduced errors due to these causes to a marked extent, but the improved turbine-driven gyroscope of to-day has, in its turn, greatly increased these powers of directive correction.

"The gyroscope has been still further widened in its usefulness by making it adjustable, so that the original purpose of holding the torpedo to its line of discharge has been amplified in a manner that now makes it possible to expel the torpedo at an angle of quite 120° from its intended target and yet have the gyroscope bring the torpedo gradually round through that arc and then turn it and hold it in a straight line for its objective. . . . This permits the torpedo-boat to approach her target head-on, and thus to offer her most moderate area for the attack of an enemy's gun-fire. When within striking distance, all of the tubes can be discharged simultaneously and with excellent chances of hitting the mark and doing effective work."

BOSTON REPENTING

EVERYWHERE throughout the city of Boston, in homes, in factories, in stores, and even in newspaper offices, the revival is the chief topic of conversation. This statement is made by Mr. George T. B. Davis in an article in *The Examiner* (New York) recounting the features of the present religious interest in Boston and its neighborhood. The article "in no respect overstates the situation," certifies the general chairman and the chairman of the press committee. The city is "in the midst of what is in many respects the greatest revival New England has ever known." Dr. Conrad, pastor of the famous Park Street Congregationalist Church, adds: "Before we get through we will see, I firmly believe, one of the greatest revivals America has ever known." Mr. Davis gives these facts:

"The newspapers are devoting page after page to the spread of the awakening. To-day the most conservative morning paper in Boston devotes seven columns to the revival, while another paper devotes most of three pages to the movement. Yesterday a reporter told me that for two hours after he reached the office he did no work, but simply talked to the other reporters about the revival. Every one is amazed at the manner in which the power of God has fallen upon the city.

"The movement is under the leadership of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Mr. Charles M. Alexander, assisted by about sixty evangelists, ministers, and Gospel singers. Practically all the evangelical churches in Greater Boston have united in an effort to win the lost of the city to a knowledge of Christ. Before the arrival of the evangelists there had been long and earnest preparation and a great volume of prayer. The revival fires were already kindled, and only awaited the arrival of the evangelists to burst into flame. . . . . .

"A well-known religious editor, who has been in the ministry for nearly fifty years, told me he had never before seen a great city so stirred by the power of God. He mentioned the significant fact that a strange quietness has come upon the streets of the city at night. The Rev. L. B. Bates, D.D., father of ex-Governor Bates, says that he has never seen anything like this movement in the last thirty years. At one of the meetings in Cambridge, a suburb of Boston, the Mayor presided, and said that he had spoken to a policeman, who declared that the effect of the revival was wonderfully lessening the work of policemen.

"The crowds which flock to the meetings remind me of the scenes in Swansea during the Welsh revival four years ago. It is estimated that fully 25,000 people attended the meetings nightly; while 30,000 were present on Sunday, altho the regular services were continued in most of the churches. . . . . .

"To me no feature of the movement is more impressive than to see 3,000 people, over half of them men, pack Tremont Temple at noon daily to get a touch of the revival spirit. Yesterday, in spite of the extreme cold, hundreds stood outside the doors hoping by some possibility to gain admission. The throngs are so great that two extra meetings downtown are now held daily, one in the Park Street Congregational Church and the other in the historic Faneuil Hall."

The singing of gospel hymns forms one of the chief features of the awakening, it is said. Revival hymns have been published in the newspapers and people are heard singing on the street. About half the time at the meetings is given to Mr. Alexander, who leads the singing. He is described as "a young man of the trimmest appearance and the most alert bearing. He is very bald, but his face is very fresh. He has the most winsome smile imaginable." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston) tells "how Mr. Alexander caught his crowd," using a somewhat dramatic method of presentation. Thus:

"The usual rather slow start in the singing, with the usual preponderance of female voices.

"*Mr. Alexander* (with exaggerated sweetness): 'Thank you, *ladies!*' [Much laughter.] You great, big, broad-shouldered men, where were you? I couldn't hear a sound from you. And now you have got to sing. You won't have a chance to hear Dr. Chapman till you do sing. Now, just the men. And if you don't know this tune, sing some other; but sing!'

"A great improvement, followed by praise for the upper gallery in the rear, and a prophecy that they would beat the whole house if they should sing alone. They try it, with fine effect.

"*Mr. Alexander:* 'Bless your heart, you can't fool me! Why, I think every one up there was singing. You have just made this meeting over. [Applause.] Oh, I like you! Now, I'm not so sure about this side of the upper gallery, but I'll try you.'

"That side sings it, and excels the back gallery—of course.

"*Mr. Alexander:* 'Same quality. Cream rises to the top every time.'

"Then he tries the other side gallery—the top one. Result not so good.

"*Mr. Alexander:* '*Who* was that man up there that was singing? [Great laughter.] Show him to me! Get up there, brother, and sing it. [A man is pushed to the front, up near the ceiling.] Take your time, now, brother.'

"He sings it, and sings it well, in spite of evident tremors.

"*Mr. Alexander*, heartily: 'Good for you! Now, you quality folks in the first balcony, let us hear from you. [They peal it out in a mighty volume.] Now, aren't you folks on the floor ashamed of yourselves?'

"Then he called upon the preachers to sing it by themselves, and they did so with a vim that brought forth a round of applause. Then he was bold enough to call upon the row of reporters in front of him. I heard groans on my right and my left. 'Oh, come now,' they muttered, 'that is going it too strong!' Nevertheless they sang it, and with a will, and received the most applause of all.

"*Mr. Alexander:* 'Don't tell me that Boston can't sing! Now let us have it once more, everybody. The building might burn down, and we'd never have the chance at it again.'"

Dr. Chapman writes in *Zion's Herald* (Boston):

"I consider the Boston evangelistic campaign the greatest in every way with which I have ever been associated. I know that this city is profoundly stirred, and I am persuaded that it is the power of God which has taken possession of the people. All classes and conditions of men and women are interested. There is genuine conviction of sin. There is the old-time concern for souls. We are witnessing every night the most clear-cut conversions possible."

NOT A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY?

AN effort will be made by the Jews to prove that this is not a Christian country. Action to such an end was decided upon at the recent assembly held in Philadelphia by representatives of the various Jewish congregations, where a committee was appointed to distribute a publication "which shall take the stand by convincing argument that from a constitutional point of view this is not a Christian country." *Harper's Weekly* (New York) publishes some comments upon this proposed action that a Jewish paper, the Boston *Advocate*, quotes without comment. Says *Harper's*:

"Subject to correction by experts, we guess it isn't a Christian country from a constitutional point of view, but if so, will it pay the Jewish brethren to rub it in? Are they not pretty comfortable here, in the main, as it is, and in so far as our laws go? Suppose they succeed in getting everybody informed and convinced that there is no warrant in the Constitution for calling this a Christian country, what is to hinder putting such a warrant into the Constitution forthwith? There are estimated to be 1,777,000 Jews in this country, and the almanac says there are five million Baptists, twelve million Roman Catholics, two million Lutherans, nearly seven million Methodists, nearly two million Presbyterians, about a million Episcopalians, and three or four millions of Christians of other varieties—thirty-three millions in all. That accounts for only half the population, but a conservative estimate would be that for one Jewish vote in the country there are forty-five that may be roughly rated as Christian. So, of course, our Jewish brothers would have to rely on Christian votes to keep Christianity

out of the Constitution, and if any considerable number of organized and classified Christians—say, the Methodist, Baptist, and Roman-Catholic brethren—were prodded up to the point of wanting to get it in, to keep it out might come to be a good deal of a labor. It looks to us, therefore, as tho the Hebrew brothers would find it just as profitable to lie low about the Constitution, and content themselves with the free enjoyment of their religious preferences, and the fair chances in trade, which our laws at present secure to them. The question whether or not this is a Christian country, from a constitutional point of view or otherwise, might prove to be the kind of a sleeping dog that it was a pity to have kicked."

THINKING BETTER OF DARWIN

THE "scare" in the religious world that attended the appearance of "The Origin of Species," notes *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "has now largely if not wholly passed away." Few now seem to regard Darwin as the arch-destroyer of religious faith, and an attitude of tolerance in treating of the centenary observance of the distinguished scientist is to be found in nearly all the orthodox religious journals. Darwin, along with Lincoln, is called an emancipator, "the one striking the bonds off the human brain as the other struck them off human hands." *The Banner*, in dealing with the service of Darwin to humanity, says that "he taught us the supreme value of the truth-seeking spirit." It "regrets that he lost his faith and wandered into the darkness of agnosticism," but declares that "we are to recognize the service he performed and know that God turns the work of such a man to his praise and thus fulfils himself in many ways."

Darwin's own dismay at the theological uproar which his scientific works occasioned is recalled by *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Nashville). It goes on to confess to "a vague impression that the good Father will greatly surprize him by giving him a good place in heaven, with a word of warm commendation besides as one who helped men to see what a wonderful and lovely world he had made for them to live in." This journal thinks it high time for the adoption of a sincerer attitude toward the great scientist than to quarrel with his memory—a thing "the religious world has been too much disposed" to do. It adds by way of recounting his practical achievement:

CHARLES DARWIN IN 1849,
As drawn by T. H. Maguire.

"Had Darwin's theory of the direct and progressive evolution of all animal species from lower precedent forms come into general acceptance, it could not seriously have affected the Christian faith. It is quite as easy to believe in a Creator who works thus as it is to hold by the more mechanical operation which had previously been taken for granted as in harmony with revelation.

"But Darwinism, in that full and perfectly linked succession which appealed to the mind of the great investigator himself, has never been able to establish itself. In spite of the most careful and elaborate theorizing, gaps and lapses insist on interposing themselves. Neither the 'descent of man' nor any other 'descent' of animal forms has been traced without encountering these interruptions.

"Nevertheless, Darwin made a great contribution to the world's thinking. He virtually forced us to concern ourselves with what God in nature has done, not with what we wish or fancy he might have done. By actual, practical demonstration he placed the Baconian, inductive method of reasoning upon a firmer foundation than it had ever before secured. He exalted nature (what Paul calls 'the creation') and made the world we live in an intensely interesting and attractive world. What Darwin did out of pure love of study and for the sake of investigating academic facts others following him have continued to do for practical ends. The upward thrust of his great work upon industrial arts, agriculture, stock-raising, soil and plant improvement, the economic appliance of natural resources has been for half a century simply enormous and it is, if possible, more potent to-day than ever before."

BUST OF CHARLES DARWIN.
Presented by the New York Academy of Sciences to the American Museum of Natural History.

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) blames the Darwinians for misrepresenting their leader, much as the Tolstoyans are blamed for misrepresenting Tolstoy. Both great thinkers have to bear the onus of injudicious adherents. We read:

"If Darwin had been actually followed in his spirit and methods by all those who proclaimed themselves, often loudly, to be his followers, the history of modern thought would have been vastly different, and the world would have been spared many crude philosophies and oppositions of science falsely so called.

"Natural selection, if it is anything more than a happy phrase to conceal our ignorance and provoke our learning, is a fact, a principle, a process in the orderly development of the life of the world. The blunder of regarding it as an energy, or as a sufficient cause of things, was not Darwin's. Nor was his the further blunder of supposing natural selection to be the negation of purpose or final cause in the universe. Still less was it his blunder to interpret the meaning and worth of the process of development from the beginning of it. If man was once very like an anthropoid ape, it does not follow that he is no better than a sheep or a goat to-day. If religion did begin with crude notions and a lower range of feelings, it is none the less true that it is the most significant and hopeful fact connected with man's life in the world. It was, therefore, not the blunder of Charles Darwin to regard his way of thinking as the end of religion. In the conclusion of his book he declared that the theory of evolution by natural selection is no more inimical to religion than the theory of gravitation."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) looks upon much of the language which is used to-day to extol Darwin and his work as "fulsome" and "singularly out of place." It objects to his being called the "Emancipator of the Human Mind," going on to say:

"If blind adherence to unproved assumptions constitutes mental freedom, one might readily understand the significance of the glowing tributes which are now being paid to Darwin's memory. Those eulogists are guilty of the same fault which they attribute to the supernatural believer. The man of supernatural faith believes things which can not be proved on the authority of God the

Revealer. These modern disciples of Darwin accept things without proof because of an overweening confidence in the superiority of their own intellect, which makes them believe that they see, when in reality they do not see.

"It is the same old story oft repeated in the history of the human race—the attempt of presumptuous human reason to set up a system of religion to supersede the religion of Christ. The same spirit that gave birth to other phases of unbelief is at work here also. The result will be the same. Each little system opposed to historic Christianity has its day and a limited sphere of influence, but the religion of Christ ever goes on witnessing their overthrow one by one and secure of its own ultimate triumph. . . . . .

"The whole theory of evolution on its rational side is based on a series of assumptions for which no definite proof is forthcoming. Not only is it unable to indicate the start of life, but it fails utterly to explain the origin and growth of the noblest sentiments with which human nature is endowed."

A SOCIALISM FOR CATHOLICS

THE effort to reconcile Socialism with Catholicism still goes on in the journals of that Church. To the question, "May a Catholic be a Socialist?" the Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., answers, "Yes and no." "Yes, for Socialism is an economic system and hence is not concerned with religion." "No, for Socialism opposes Christian morality and religion, and has been condemned by the Church." Discriminating between these two positions the writer makes it clear that "while a Catholic is not justified either in taking an active part in the present Socialist movement, or in accepting the scientific Socialist philosophy, he may, subject to the very improbable hypothesis that it would be practicable, believe in Essential Economic Socialism." It needs no argument, this writer thinks, to show that "one can not adopt the Socialist philosophy and remain a Catholic." To enroll oneself in the party and to propagate its literature is, he declares, "to give direct and immediate aid in the constant propagation of ideas that make for the destruction of the religion of Christ." Experience seems to show, he adds, that "the great majority of Catholics who remain long in the Socialist movement cease to practise their religion," and this without being "driven out of the Church by the priest." Taking a supposititious person Dr. Ryan, writing in *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill)., attempts to state for him what he may as a Catholic believe of "essential Socialism." His creed would embody this:

"The instruments of production and exchange should be owned and managed by the community, but the private owners of these instruments should receive fair compensation. Landowners should receive from the State as much as they have paid for their land, and should be permitted to retain permanently and to transfer or transmit the land that they cultivate or occupy, but should be compelled to pay to the State annually its full rental value, exclusive of improvements. Since the great industries managed by the State would set the pace, small industries which an individual could operate by himself or with the help of two or three others, might remain private. This would involve private ownership of the simple machinery and tools used in such industries, for example, agricultural implements and the sewing-machine of the custom tailor or dressmaker. The incomes of persons employed by the community should be regulated by needs, efforts, productivity, the social welfare, and not merely by the principle of equality. All goods which immediately satisfy man's wants, such as food, clothing, dwellings, furniture, utensils, etc., should be privately owned, and subject to full power of disposal by the proprietor. The integrity of the family and parental control over the children should be as secure as Catholic teaching desires. This is the Socialism in which I believe, and I have a right to call it by that name, since it embodies all of the essentials of economic Socialism. Most of its provisions, moreover, have been accepted by one or more recognized Socialists, such as Kautsky, Vandervelde, Gronlund, Simons, and Spargo. It may, therefore, be called Essential Socialism. I can not see wherein it conflicts with Catholic religious or moral teaching."

The writer assumes that the foregoing is representative of the position of many American Catholics who call themselves Socialists. He proceeds with caution, observing that "if we assume that the system above outlined would work at least as well as the one we now have, we can not say that it falls under the condemnation of either the moral law or the Church." Turning to the teaching of the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. "On the Condition of Labor," he points out that "the Socialism denounced in this document is communistic and extreme, rather than collectivistic and essential," and goes on at considerable length to show that the strictures of Leo XIII. do not apply to the "essential Socialism" which he describes.

UNSAFE CHURCHES

FROM the point of view of safety and health our church-buildings are "little short of a disgrace to our civilization." In these words *The Examiner* (New York) calls attention to the imperfect methods that prevail in the construction of public buildings, and churches in particular. In them, it is asserted, "we are exposed to perils by fire, perils by foul air, perils by infections due to deficient ventilation." The time has come to draw attention to these things, this journal thinks, even if, as it fears, it may be "adding to the natural depravity of reluctance or inherent laziness the excuse of timidity with regard to personal safety while in attendance upon public worship." The writer says:

"We have often thought of the peril to which our defective methods of church architecture expose church-going people, especially when attending one of those ingeniously contrived fire-traps which seem planned to prevent the escape of a congregation in a sudden emergency. In-swinging doors, converging stairways, a single narrow exit, windows too high or too small to afford egress—these are among the abominations not infrequently encountered, while at the same time no precautions are taken to guard against fire in connection with the heating-plant or, nowadays, the electric lighting. Surely, it is God's mercy, not any provision or prevision of man, that saves us from an annual succession of catastrophes, more disastrous, in the sum, than the late Italian horror. . . . . .

"Go from the fresh outer air of a winter's evening into any kind of a public assembly room, where a congregation has been sitting for half an hour—and remain if you can! In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the atmosphere will be sickening beyond the power of words to describe. Need we wonder that the 'white plague' has such vogue when we sit for hours in an overheated, fetid air, reeking with the exhalations of a thousand bodies? The day will surely come—and may it come quickly!—when such conditions will be regarded as criminal; when public buildings will be plainer inside, when proper ventilation will be considered essential, when dust-collecting carpets will be discarded, and when the bodies as well as the souls of our people will be cared for in the house of God—and the souls all the better because the bodies are cared for. Meantime, let us remedy what ills we can to the utmost possible extent."

This article calls attention to a pamphlet written by J. Cleveland Cady, one of the best known architects of New York, "in which he not only points out the perils but suggests remedies that can be applied at moderate cost without remodeling or rebuilding the entire edifice." Further:

"It is entitled 'Are Our Churches and Sunday-school Buildings Safe from Fire?' The hints given are simple and practical, and if followed would make many buildings which are now a constant, if unthought-of, menace to the lives of those who frequent them comparatively safe. Dr. Cady justly says in his concluding paragraph: 'Nor should the fact be overlooked that whatever it may be necessary to spend for safety will in a short time be a thing of the past—and forgotten—while immunity from disaster will be an inestimable benefit for all time.' This is well said, and deserves the most careful thought."

LONDON'S THEATRICAL SENSATION

THE English stage has achieved some new things in the play that now sets London roaring. "An Englishman's Home" the play is called, and it presents "satire" and "reality" and "psychology," according to Mr. Austin Harrison. Its political aspects are treated in another article. It not only has "blown a great bomb into the national life, but a gigantic cobweb off the English stage." Henceforth England is to have a drama, so Mr. Harrison thinks, that will stand up along with that of other European countries. This one play, whose authorship after a period of anonymity is attributed to Major Guy du Maurier, "has achieved what the critical hammer and the theatrical anvil of Mr. Bernard Shaw, and all his sparks and fire and all those of his satellites, and all power of criticism, have not hitherto succeeded in accomplishing during all these years—namely, to tear away the mask which has so long palsied our stage, the mask of unreality and stage-puppet convention."

GUY DU MAURIER.
Son of the humorist and author of "An Englishman's Home."

The play presents a home of an average middle-class English family situated on the East coast—sport-loving; scoffers at duty. An invading force from the Kingdom of the North suddenly lands on their lawn, finds not only them, but the local militia totally unprepared and unfit for defense, and knocks the home to pieces, incidentally killing several of the family. A few years ago, a writer in the London *Sphere* declares, "no self-respecting English audience would have listened to 'An Englishman's Home,'" but he admits that a great deal has happened since then, such as "a war which shook us out of our senses" and "a new scheme of home defense which is making people think, if it does not make them serve." Mr. Harrison, who writes in the London *Daily Mail*, gives us a hint of the kind of man the "hero" of the play is—a hero who quits the scene at the end of the second act:

"He does not, as all our stage heroes have done, knock down foe and foreigner with the ease of an ordinary mortal flicking off poppy-heads with a stick. Every woman he meets does not immediately love and adore him. He is not the 'silly dear boy' who gets into a thousand scrapes, posturing, posing, taking off his cap to the gallery, the soul of honor, the ideal type of manhood, the calendar of success that we enjoy on the stage, but a vulgar idler whose knowledge of football records is his unique virtue; the chap one meets any Saturday afternoon at club matches, easing his muscles and vocabulary at the expense of the professional gentlemen who play for him. Instead of a marionette show, the play gives us what all these years we have waited for—the truth, the real face of Mary Ann and her 'sporting' brothers."

Some further ingredients of the bitter pill that London audiences are now gulping down are these:

"The old father who thinks of nothing but diabolo, the vulgar football son, the 'limerick' son, the daughter who can chatter about nothing save their brother's 'shop,' and can not even bandage a simple wound, the lone youth who thinks in khaki and gets generally considered a 'fool'; the abysmal insularity, self-complacency, vacuous garrulity of this family—are these the elements of successful drama? Yet they are. And they are so because the author has a pretty knack of presenting them truthfully to us through the subtle medium of genuine satire.

"Satire! That is the new thing he has given us. And as satire is only a means to an end, a medium, an instrument, but only forcible and convincing when founded on truth, so he has given us truth too. Instead of the tomfool melodrama, the mock-soldier play of British, Union-Jack heroics, we have true men and women, truth as the basis, truth as the moral of the play—truth as its compelling motif. Instead of the hero taking off his hat to us, we take off ours to the play, to the author, and to the players. Instead of spending a comfortable evening patting ourselves on the back, we spend an uncomfortable one, questioning, thinking, thinking. Instead of sitting in the stalls like Teddy-bears at a children's party while the stage sings 'Rule Britannia,' we it is who quit the theater singing of the sea and of England's freedom; not tired, thirsting for a brandy-and-soda before retiring to rest, and forgetting all about it, but alert, keen, and combative, wanting to talk and to think—just fancy, to think about the play and ourselves and the little island!"

Mr. Harrison rises almost to ecstasy in his saying, "Quite suddenly our stage has a new power—the power which foreign dramatists such as Bernstein, Brieux, Gorki, Hauptmann, Echegaray, Wiedekind, etc., have long used with tremendous force of satire and truth and purpose." He goes on:

"The cobweb of our stage has vanished. At last we have a melodrama of real people. At last we have a play pointing and enforcing a great lesson. At last we have our stage used as an informative, an educative, an ennobling platform, a thing of reality, a power which is really a power. And it can not go back now. One of the greatest clogs on our literary and dramatic work hitherto has been this very absence of it, that blighting influence which wrapt the stage in an artificial veneer of unreality and kept the plays with a purpose, the plays dealing with the great things, with the problems and battles of our lives, away from it, and left the intensity of truth untouched. But it has all changed now. Now that managers, writers, and the public have seen what a power the stage can possess, what possibilities there are in plays which are fundamental as opposed to the purely elemental, what a pulpit the stage might be, the good work begun for English drama will go

From "The Sphere," London.

FINAL SCENE IN "AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

Brown, the owner of Myrtle Villa, has dared to defend his own home and is ordered shot because he used arms as a non-combatant.

on, must now go on, untrammeled in advance. For the national art this is a great thing. It means that it will henceforth be possible for a writer having something definite to say about a subject of interest and importance to say and get it said. It means that we shall get new men with new ideas writing for us, a new spirit and a new inspiration; for with the demand will come the supply. In time, perhaps, even politics will be treated on our stage, and we shall no longer be the butt of the intellectual world as the people who refused 'Monna Vanna' and Mr. Granville Barker's 'Waste.' All this is very cheerful. The success of the play is not a little due to this very revelation. It is the secret of the unexpected success of 'The Third Floor Back.' It is the secret of the French and German stage. It is the 'gobe-mouche' in our national dramatic cobweb which Major du Maurier's broom has swept away. It makes one almost ask whether it will not soon be possible to see 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' on our stage—Mr. Shaw's finest dramatic work. Good times should certainly be ahead for enterprising and discerning managers. What our drama so conspicuously lacks is—psychology, which is, of course, the essential basis of all dramatic illusion."

A PAINTER OF SUNLIGHT

SPAIN is vigorously contesting with Germany for American admiration of her contemporary art. Visitors to the galleries in New York now divide their attention between the German exhibition at the Metropolitan and the works of the Spanish master Sorolla y Bastida at the Hispanic Museum. Three hundred and fifty specimens of this artist's work are shown, and critics and admirers are applauding the joyous, vital, sunny spirit of this man who chiefly paints sunshine and love, the frolics of children, and the play of the waves on the seashore. "No one who appreciates great painting," says the critic of the New York *Evening Post*, "should miss seeing this exhibition, for Sorolla is a very great painter; not one of his brother artists, not one amateur of art who has seen his work, but ranks him among the greatest painters of the day." The painter tells you that he hates darkness. "Claude Monet once said that painting in general did not have light enough in it. I agree with him. We painters, however, can never reproduce sunlight as it really is. I can only approach the truth of it." Mr. Huneker, in *The Sun* (New York), looks upon him as "the painter of sunshine without equal." Admitting no "mincing of comparisons," he asserts that "not Turner, not Monet, painted so directly blinding shafts of sunshine as has this Spaniard." Of his method Mr. Huneker writes:

"After years of labor he has achieved a personal vision. It is so completely his that to copy it would be to perpetrate a burlesque. He employs the divisional *taches* of Monet, spots, cross-hatchings, big, saberlike strokes *à la* John Sargent, indulges in smooth sinuous silhouettes, or huge splotches, refulgent patches, explosions, vibrating surfaces; surfaces that are smooth and oily, surfaces, as in his waters, that are exquisitely translucent. You can't pin him down to a particular formula. His technic in other hands would be coarse, crashing, brassy, bald, and too fortissimo. It is not any of these, tho it is too often deficient in the finer modulations. He makes one forget this synthetic technic by his *entrain*, sincerity, and sympathy with his subject. Apart from his luscious, tropical color he is a sober narrator of facts. Ay, but he is a big chap, this amiable little Valencian with a big heart and a hand that reaches out and grabs down clouds, skies, scoops up the sea, and sets running, wriggling, screaming a joyful band of naked boys and girls over the golden summer sands in a sort of ecstatic symphony of pantheism. Imagine Walt Whitman (omitting the 'Children of Adam'), Walt when he evokes a mass of animated youth, and you will faintly gather the rich colored rhythms of Señor Sorolla's pictures."

JOAQUIN SOROLLA Y BASTIDA.

"Not one of his brother artists, not one amateur of art who has seen his work, but ranks him among the greatest painters of the day."

Mr. Huneker thrusts in a caution against supposing that because of Sorolla's "enormous *brio* his general way of entrapping nature is brutal." We get some further ideas of what appeals to him, and how he stands in relation to a fellow painter, Zuloaga whose work is to follow his at the same place of exhibition:

"He is masculine and absolutely free from the neurasthenic *morbidezza* of his fellow countryman Zuloaga. (And far from attaining that painter's inches as a psychologist.) For the delineation of moods nocturnal, of poetic melancholy, of the contemplative aspect of life we must not go to Sorolla. He is not a thinker. He is the painter of bright mornings and brisk salt breezes. He is half Greek. There is Winckelmann's *Heiterkeit*, blitheness, in his groups of romping children, in their unashamed bare skins and naive attitudes. Boys on Valencian beaches evidently believe in Adamic undress. Nor do the girls seem to care. Stretched upon his stomach on the beach, a youth, straw-hatted, stares at the spume of the rollers. His companion is not so unconventionally disarrayed, and as she has evidently not eaten of the poisonous apple of wisdom she is free from embarrassment. Balzac's two infants, innocent of their sex, could not be less carefree than the Sorolla children. How tenderly, sensitively he models the hardly nubile forms of maidens! The movement of their legs as they race the strand, their dash into the water, or their nervous pausing at the rim of the wet—here is poetry for you, the poetry of glorious days in youthland. Curiously enough his types are for the most part more international than racial; that is, racial as are Zuloaga's Basque brigands, *manolas*, and gipsies.

ALEGRIA DEL AGUA (WATER JOY).

This amiable little Valencian, says Mr Huneker, "sets running, wriggling, screaming, a joyful band of naked boys and girls over the golden summer sands in a sort of ecstatic symphony of pantheism."

"But only this? Can't he paint anything but massive oxen wading to their buttocks in the sea; or fisher-boats with swelling sails blotting out the horizon; or a girl after a dip standing, as her boyish cavalier covers her with a robe—you see the clear pink flesh through her garb; or vistas of flower-gardens with roguish maidens and courtly parks; peasants harvesting, working-women sorting raisins; sailors mending nets, boys at rope-making—is all this great art? Where are the polished surfaces of the cultured studio worker; where the bric-à-brac which we inseparably connect with pseudo-Spanish art? You will not find any of them. Sorolla with good red blood in his veins, the blood of a great, misunderstood race, paints what he sees on the top of God's earth. He is not a book- but a nature-poet; not a virtuoso of the brush but a normal man of genius. He is in love with light, and by his treatment of relative values creates the illusion of sun-flooded landscapes. He does not cry for the 'sun,' as did Oswald Alving; it comes to him at the beckoning of his brush. His limitations are but the defects of his good qualities. Let us not expect a Zuloaga when we have a Sorolla. Zuloaga comes to us soon; and as Goethe said of Schiller and himself, Germany ought to be proud of two such big fellows. This remark applies to Spain, Sorolla, and Zuloaga as well."

One picture in the collection strikes another note—"the one sad picture of the collection." In *The Evening Post* we read of it:

"It is called 'Triste Herencia' (Sad Inheritance), and belongs to John E. Berwind. It hung in the Sunday-school room of the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth Avenue: yet few knew that New York possest this masterpiece. The 'sad inheritance' has come to a number of crippled or imbecile boys who are being watched over by a priest as they take their bath on the beach at Valencia that has lost all the gladsomeness of Sorolla's other beach pieces. Here again the artist displays his marvelous powers of draftsmanship. There is a boy in the right-hand corner of the picture shading his eyes from the sun, the modeling of whose figure simply indicated by the shadow on his stomach is quite extraordinary, and that of other boys on crutches is no less remarkable."

A TOLEDO STREET.
From a painting by Sorolla

FOR AN AMERICAN SALON

IF New York had an institution comparable to the Paris Salon or the Burlington Galleries in London, many believe that she might justify her position as the metropolitan center of the art life of the country. Conscious of the need, steps have been taken to enable the National Academy of Design to build an exhibition gallery in Central Park, and a bill has been introduced into the legislature to grant the necessary permission. If the bill passes, the old arsenal on the east side of the park will give way to the new structure proposed for its site, and the Academy and the city government will go into partnership in its erection. The Academy, now over a hundred years old, has a fund of half a million available for the purpose, and is in evident need of a permanent professional home. Not since it deserted the old site at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue has the institution had more than schools for instruction, while its exhibitions have been held in the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh Street. The main points of the project as outlined in the New York *Sun* are these:

IDILIO EN EL MAR (SEA IDYL).
The picture that Sorolla regards as his masterpiece.

"The bill . . . introduced in the legislature was drawn by representatives of the city with the approval of Mayor McClellan. It enables the city of New York to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Design by which the old arsenal shall be taken down and replaced at the Academy's expense, the top story of the proposed two-story building being reserved for the use of the Academy and sister societies and the lower story to house the offices of the Park Department and the police station, which are now in the old building.

"The Arsenal, as those familiar with the park know, is in a hollow. Its first story is below the level of Fifth Avenue and the building is about one hundred feet from the avenue line. The idea put forward by the Academy and supported by the city authorities is that the new building shall occupy in its main part practically the area of the Arsenal, but with the extension of two wings toward Fifth Avenue from the main building at or near its northern and southern ends, with an open court, or perhaps a court glassed over, between these wings. The offices of the Park Department and the police station are to occupy the lower floor of the building and have their entrances at the ground level on the western side of the building.

"The two wings would supply entrances to the second story, the gallery, from Fifth Avenue, and practically this second story and its entrances would

be on a level with the avenue. The court between the wings could at times of exhibitions serve as a sculpture garden. On account of its being placed in a hollow and being only of two stories the building would not rise to an undue height in the park—the Arsenal is three stories high—and, moreover, it is the intention to stipulate that the building shall be a handsome one, artistic, and such a building as would be creditable to the city and to a dignified artistic body.

"According to the plans the city would maintain the building and the Academy would have the care and direction of the gallery floor, which would involve the maintenance of that floor. The lower floor, it should be said, would be exclusively devoted to the city's uses. The building is to be forever the property of the city, and the Academy to be charged with utilizing its own resources for the furtherance of American art in its galleries."

The press in general support the scheme. *The Sun* thinks "the people of this town and our fellow citizens throughout the country would gain inestimably by the establishment in that appropriate and convenient quarter of an adequate exhibition-place for the contemporary achievements of American art." Some opposition has been exprest by artists and laymen interested in art, *The Sun* reports, who have foreseen "dangers" in the plan. Reduced to two principal elements, they are the "traditional narrow-mindedness on the part of the Academy and the risks of 'official' art, with all that the term implies, both in relation to the governing forces of the Academy and to the political powers of the municipality."

Mr. John W. Alexander, the artist who originated the plan, is reported to have said that he believes "the new plan would go far toward the removal of the reproach which some critics have brought against the Academy for its refusal to give exhibition room to the ideas of the older academicians."

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MME. EMMA EAMES,

Who bids farewell to the operatic stage after twenty years of success.

EAMES FOLLOWING SEMBRICH

SEMBRICH is quickly followed into operatic retirement by Mme. Eames. Her appearance in the rôle of *Floria Tosca* at the Metropolitan on February 16 is looked upon as her farewell to the New-York lyric stage, and perhaps to any other. There was no such heralding of the event as in the case of Mme. Sembrich, and, consequently, less public demonstration ensued, yet there was real dignity as well as sorrow in the words that Mme. Eames spoke before the curtain when she was called out by repeated applause. She said:

"This is good-by. I have tried to give you my best. You have been kind, but you have been very exacting. You have called for the best that I commanded, and whatever is good in me you have brought out. Therefore I owe much to you. My love I leave with you and I go."

It is recalled by Mr. Krehbiel, in *The Tribune* (New York), that her connection with the Metropolitan Opera House began in 1891. He goes on in a reminiscent vein:

"In the company with her were Mmes. Nordica, Lehmann, Marie Van Zandt, Albani, Pettigiani, Scalchi, and the sisters Ravogli, and Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Lassalle, Kalisch, Montariol, Marcapoura, Magni-Coletti, Carbone, and others. The list ought to give food for reflection just now, when singers like Sembrich and Eames are departing from the stage, the new manager is face to face with the need of recruiting the company and there is much talk of a second reorganization, which shall introduce foreign methods of management. The best of the newcomers in the season 1891–92 appeared with Mme. Eames on the opening night, December 14, the opera being Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette.' It was an auspicious introduction for the beautiful young American. She was only twenty-four years old, and there was much to laud in her art and nothing to condone except its immaturity. Her endowment of beauty of person as well as voice was opulent. She appeared in the opera in which she had effected her entrance on the lyric stage at the Grand Opera in Paris less than three years before and for which her gifts and graces admirably fitted her. She appeared, moreover, in the company of M. Jean de Reszke, who was then, and who remained till his retirement, the ideal *Romeo* in all things except mere sensuous charm of voice. She came fresh from her first successes at Covent Garden, London, which had been made in the spring of the year, and disclosed at once the lovely qualities which, when they became riper, promised the highest order of achievement in dramatic song. She has not realized all of the promises of her early years, but she has written her name high on the scroll of fame and been a delight to the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House for a dozen years. She established herself so firmly in popular favor that when Mme. Melba came, in 1893–94, she found it extremely difficult to win appreciation for her voice and art. The difference between the repertoires of the two singers had much to do with their relative popularity. Mme. Eames's list of operas was small, but it appealed more strongly to the public, which had been under German training for seven years, than did the barrel-organ list of Mme. Melba. In her first season Mme. Eames sang in 'Roméo et Juliette,' 'Faust,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' and 'Lohengrin.' In the season 1893–94, when Melba and Calvé were first associated with her, she added 'Carmen' (*Micaëla*), Massenet's 'Werther,' 'Die Meistersinger' (in Italian), and 'Le Nozze di Figaro' (*Countess*) to the list. In this year 'Faust' with its 'ideal cast,' which she headed, was the only opera which held a candle to Calvé's 'Carmen.' Again a member of the company of 1894–95, Mme. Eames appeared as *Desdemona* in Verdi's 'Otello' on December 3, *Mistress Ford* in the same composer's 'Falstaff' on February 4, and *Elvira* in 'Don Giovanni' on December 31. Absent in 1895–96, she returned in 1896–97 and disclosed further fruits of study by singing *Elisabeth* in 'Tannhäuser' on November 22, 1896, and *Elsa* in 'Lohengrin' in German, on January 7, 1897."

The reaction against Mr. Abbey's Italian policy brought a restoration of the German repertoire, and by this means Mme. Eames began to widen her artistic horizon. Further:

"In subsequent years she sang in German performances of 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Die Walküre.' Her début as *Sieglinde* in the last opera was made on December 14, 1898, and as *Eva* in the German 'Meistersinger' on January 24, 1900. Other notable first performances were *Ero* in Mancinelli's 'Ero e Leandro,' on March 10, 1899; *Aïda* on January 3, 1900; *Pamina* in 'Il Flauto Magico' on March 30, 1900; *Tosca*, December 12, 1902; *Iris*, December 6, 1907, and *Donna Anna* in 'Don Giovanni,' January 23, 1908. The seasons in which she was a member of the Metropolitan Opera House Company were 1891–92, 1893–94 (there was no opera in 1892–93), 1894–95, 1896–97 (no opera 1897–98), 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1901–2, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, and 1908–9. She has sung in nineteen operas, as follows: 'Roméo et Juliette,' 'Faust,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' 'Lohengrin' (Italian and German), 'Carmen' (*Micaëla*), 'Werther,' 'Die Meistersinger' (Italian and German), 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' 'Otello,' 'Falstaff,' 'Don Giovanni' (*Donna Elvira* and *Donna Anna*), 'Tannhäuser' (French and German), 'Aïda,' 'Die Walküre' (*Sieglinde*), 'Ero e Leandro,' 'Tosca,' 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Iris,' and 'Il Flauto Magico.'"

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CURRENT POETRY.

Lincoln

By Julia Ward Howe

(Recited by the author, now in her ninetieth year, at Symphony Hall, Boston, February 12.)

Through the dim pageant of the years
A wondrous tracery appears;
A cabin of the Western wild
Shelters in sleep a new born child.

Nor nurse, nor parent dear can know
The way those infant feet must go;
And yet a nation's help and hope
Are sealed within that horoscope.

Beyond is toil for daily bread,
And tho, to noble issues led,
And courage, arming for the morn,
For whose behest this man was born.

A man of homely, rustic ways,
Yet he achieves the forum's praise;
And soon earth's highest meed has won
The seat and sway of Washington.

No throne of honors and delights,
Distrustful days and sleepless nights,
To struggle, suffer, and aspire,
Like Israel, led by cloud and fire.

A treacherous shot, a sob of rest,
A martyr's palm upon his breast;
A welcome from the glorious seat
Where blameless souls of heroes meet.

And, thrilling through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise;
A cry that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need.

—*New York Tribune.*

The Church

By John Galsworthy

Here stand I
  Buttressed over the sea!
Time and sky
  Take no toll from me.

To me, gray,
  Wind-gray, flung with foam,
Ye that stray
  Wild-foot, come ye home!

Mother, I—
  Mother I will be!
Ere ye die,
  Hear! O sons at sea!

Shall I fall,
  Leave my flock of graves?
Not for all
  You rebelling waves!

I stand fast—
  Let the waters cry!
To eternity!
  Here I last.

—*The Nation* (London).

Amor Immortalis

By Bennett Gould

Where are the lovers who long, long ago
  Mocked at Death's menace with a fine disdain,
  And looked beyond the terror and the pain,
Scorning to cringe before the last dread wo?
Have their undaunted spirits passed below

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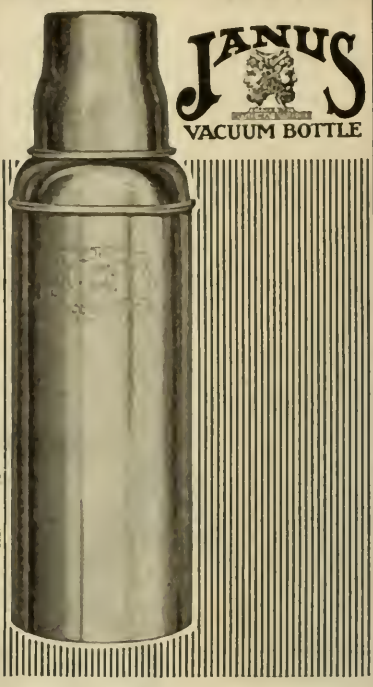

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Into a silence where all loves are slain,
And weary specters haunt a lonesome plain
Whence light has vanished and where chill winds blow?

Nay, all who strove to cherish Love's white flower
Have won calm peace and freedom from distress;
Tristram and Iseult share a happy bower
Deep in the farthest isle of Lyonnesse;
And on some shoulder of God's holy hill
Immortal Dante loves his Beatrice still.

—*The Pall Mall Magazine* (London).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN AMERICAN PASHA

When the American fleet left Turkish waters it had on board ten young Turkish officers, all of them men of the new movement. They are picked men whose reports on what they see in America are expected to have influence with the new government on their return. This venture is the work of an American naval officer, Capt. R. D. Bucknam, who is now an admiral in the Sultan's navy. He has had a remarkable career as a soldier of fortune. He has been decorated with the order of the Medjidieh, and is the first Christian to have actual command of Mohammedans. A writer in the New York *Sun* sketches his life more in detail:

Bucknam Pasha won the Sultan's favor by his honesty, a thing so rarely found in the imperial entourage of the old régime. It was the custom of European ship-builders to get from the Sultan as much money as possible for ships as worthless as his officers would accept. For example, the Sultan paid for one ship the sum of $1,650,000, of which $1,200,000 was pocketed by his own officers, only $450,000 going to the contractors, who might be said to have done well in delivering an iron tub with guns and machinery of a sort worth altogether about $300,000.

On several occasions the American Pasha, who

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"That was at least ten years ago and Postum has, from that day to this, been a standing order of father's grocery bill.

"When I married, my husband was a great coffee drinker, altho he admitted that it hurt him. When I mentioned Postum he said he did not like the taste of it. I told him I could make it taste all right. He smiled and said, try it. The result was a success, he won't have anything but Postum." "There's a Reason."

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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For $1.70 and a Smokers Name

I'll send you 50 "Segarmaker's Favorites," and, free of charge, a box of "Old Fashioned Havana Smokers," and an imported cork cigar holder, both as illustrated. Use attached coupon.

There are good reasons for my apparent liberality. One is to have you "get acquainted" with my way of selling cigars fresh from bench, direct to the individual smoker, at factory prices, to have you try my "Segarmaker's Favorites," and, last but not least, to have the opportunity to sell to another man who is not my customer now.

"SEGARMAKER'S FAVORITES"

are not handsome looking cigars. They are roughly made, irregularly shaped. They have no bands on, the boxes are not decorated with pretty pictures. But what the cigar lacks in looks and what I save on the boxes I more than make up in quality and quantity. If you want a pretty looking cigar and a handsomely labeled box, if you believe in scenery, you won't buy "Segarmaker's Favorites," but if you want quality, the cigar you have been paying 15c for won't interest you after your first trial.

I call them "Segarmaker's Favorites" because they are the kind of smokers my cigarmakers take home for their own use. They are made of the best tobacco in the house, clean, clear, long leaf Havana filler, and when I say Havana I mean the kind that's imported. The wrapper is genuine Sumatra. You get them just as they come off the bench, with all the aroma and freshness in them. It's a very long and stout cigar. It will take you one long hour to go through it.

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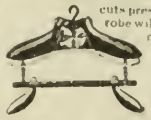

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was generally sent to Europe to receive these ships when ready for delivery refused to accept the vessels until material changes had been made, bringing them up to contract requirements. By his scruples he won for himself no friends among the ship-builders of the particular government which had the monopoly of Turkish contracts prior to the proclamation of the Constitution.

On one occasion a note from the embassy of that country suggested that the builders of a new vessel would prefer some one else to receive the ship. In reply to their note Captain Bucknam, or Bucknam Bey as the term goes here, became an Admiral and Pasha.

On a voyage out from the Atlantic with one of these new ships Bucknam once made a hit among the Mohammedans by tacitly refusing to salute the French flag in Algerian waters. The Ottoman Government has never recognized the French occupation of Algeria, and for that reason, if for no other, a Turkish ship had never before put into an Algerian harbor.

A breakdown of machinery obliged Bucknam late one evening to take refuge in the port of Algiers, when by careful timing he entered the breakwater before daybreak. Three times the French commander of the harbor ports sent word in polite French fashion that he was ready to return the Turk's salute. Receiving no salute, he was probably forced to conclude that the habitual incapacity of Turkish warships included the inability to fire their guns.

In spite of the good government which the French have given to Algiers, the Mohammedans there manifested an extraordinary enthusiasm for the ship of the one great free Moslem Power over which the great Caliph of Islam still continues to rule.

They came out in thousands in small boats to see and touch the vessel. Frenzied men sometimes almost swamped their boats Long before the hour when visitors were allowed aboard the ship these turbaned, long-robed Arabs clad in white drew alongside to kiss the vessel and take up flasks of sacred water from close to her side.

During the day they crowded her deck, facing Mecca and praying, and sometimes individuals could hardly be persuaded to leave the ship at night. The news spread to the interior, and pilgrimages were organized from as far inland as three days' journey by camel. At last the excitement grew to such a pitch that the French authorities feared the effect upon tribes back toward the Moroccan frontier, and an order was issued that no more natives should visit the ship.

On this same occasion Bucknam Pasha saved the Sultan a considerable sum of possible salvage money. The ship was able only to come in sight of the harbor of Algiers and anchor with her own power; the propeller could not be got to move again in either direction.

When an early bird of a coal-contractor came out on his tug to bid for the ship's coal supply, Bucknam told him that he would take the coal if the tug would "help a little" in moving the ship into the harbor The fellow came alongside and unknown to himself towed the ship in. Bucknam kept even his pilot a native and a probable friend of the coal man, ignorant of the ship's condition, having informed the engine-room to answer the pilot's every signal as "Done."

When the coal man found out that the ship's propeller had not turned a stroke on the way in he made out a salvage bill of many thousands of pounds, but in the old days claims not backed by a demonstration of real warships were always left unpaid by the Imperial Ottoman Government.

MEMORIES OF GERONIMO

TWENTY years ago, and for a generation back of that, the name of Geronimo was the bugaboo of the West. This Apache chief, the cruelest and most

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

treacherous Indian the Government ever pursued, exhibited his most bestial cruelty in his ravages in Arizona and New Mexico. He was captured three times by Government troops only to escape back to his murderous warfare. Then General Miles was sent out after him, and since then the old Indian has spent two decades at Uncle Sam's board and lodgings, harmless and almost forgotten. His recent death has awakened new interest in the old exploits, and stories of his raids and torture are being revived. A writer in the New York *Globe* recalls his capture by General Miles

There were no telegraph wires in those days. A field force had to depend on the heliograph, and some way, Miles's helios were in bad condition. They simply would not work, only now and then He played Indian, as Geronimo did. He and his men lived on the country, rode their horses until they dropt, and then ate them and went on foot The forces were not far from equal, and Geronimo displayed as great military ability as did his pursuers. But at last, when Geronimo had nothing left to eat and nothing left to ride, he surrendered. He thought he could get back to the reservation and fatten up again at the Government's expense, but no one had any confidence by this time in his protestations of reform. For a time the tribe was kept on a reservation in Florida, later on one in Alabama, and finally they were taken to Fort Sill, Okla. It was near home, but Geronimo was too old by this time to be a fighting-man. His life had been lived.

The writer also enumerates some of Geronimo's favorite tortures. We read:

Twenty years ago in a little mining camp in Colorado the story came that Geronimo was dead.

"Too bad," said a tenderfoot. "He was a fine type of Indian."

A man standing near by struck the speaker down without a word. For a moment the assailant glowered at the prostrate man. Then he stalked off into the darkness. No other man of the little party had said a word. The tenderfoot, more in surprize than anger, asked what had occasioned the frantic outburst.

"Geronimo burned his boy at the stake," was the reply. "And his wife—"

It was to Geronimo that several refinements of

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But that isn't sufficient. You want a guaranteed hosiery that is light and soft and attractive.

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It has taken us 31 years to perfect "Holeproof" Hosiery. You don't want an amateur make.

We use no common cotton—ours comes from Egypt. We pay no common price—ours costs an average of 63c per pound.

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We spend $30,000 a year for inspection.

Ask merely for "guaranteed" hose and you may get cumbersome, common hose. Insist on "Holeproof" and you will get the finest hose on the market.

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Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, and black with white feet. Sizes, 9½ to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—Made entirely of Sea Island cotton. 6 pairs, $2.00.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, khaki and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Full-Fashioned Sox—6 pairs, $3. Made with seams. Same colors and sizes as Lustre-Sox.

Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2.00. Medium weight. Black, tan, and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3.00. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made today.

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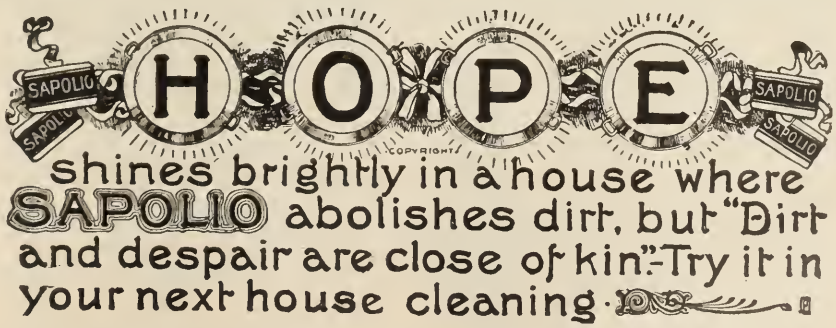

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torture were attributed b. the settlers of the Southwest. Maybe he didn't invent them, but he was their most eminent practitioner. One very pleasing way of disposing of a prisoner, when the tribe was free from immediate danger and had a few hours in which to rejoice their souls, was by the use of rawhide. The victim, unhurt, if possible, for if he were well and strong he would last longer, was rolled in a hide fresh stript from a steer. The hide was fastened that it might not unroll, and the bundle was placed in the sun. As the rays struck the warm hide it contracted, not rapidly, but with devilish certainty.

Rawhide is hard as chilled steel when it is dried. The poor devil within the roll was comfortable perhaps for hours. Then the drying hide began to pinch, and then the torture began. And grinning Geronimo and the other red fiends of his court sat about and rolled their little cigarets and laughed in true happiness as the shrieks of the dying came to their ears. Pleasant old man was Geronimo.

But that was only when he had time to spare. Grand opera is not to be enjoyed on the jump, either here or in the Apache camp. If pursuers prest, or if other unsuspecting settlers were farther on, to be pounced on by the cruelest band of redmen that ever lived, Geronimo's methods were more expeditious. For sheer wanton cruelty he had more than once burned out a captive's eyes, and stript him, and set him on foot to wander over the Arizona sands. Death—death that would be far more kind if it had come at the stake—must follow. True, Geronimo couldn't be there to watch, for this method was only indulged in when he could not stay to be delighted by the dying man's agony. But as he rode on his way, his grim lips might curl as he reveled in the thought of the pain he had inflicted. Once, and only once, did such a victim of Geronimo escape. He was found by the United States troops in pursuit, but he lived a maniac.

SHEAR WIT

A Chance. "I understand," said the visitor, "that Crimson Gulch is going to enforce game laws."

"Yes," answered Bronco Bob. "We've decided that birds and four-legged critters oughtn't to have all the protection. In the interest of sport, we have decided to shut up the faro banks an' poker tables for a few weeks every year, so's to give the easy money a chance to accumulate."—*Washington Star.*

Just as Effective.—UNCLE HIRAM—"I suppose your mother gives you boys something when you are good."

WILLIE—"No. Me and Johnny gets ours when we act up."—*Scranton Tribune.*

The Washington Way.—"What would happen if an irresistible force should meet an immovable body?"

"I presume they could be induced to arbitrate before matters went too far."—*Washington Herald.*

Case For a Good Lawyer.—"Why are you so sad?" an acquaintance asked a young man whose aunt had just died. "You never appeared to care much for the poor lady." "I didn't," said the youth dolefully; "but I was the means of keeping her in a lunatic asylum during the last five years of her life. She has left me all her money, and now I've got to prove that she was of sound mind!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Paint Talks No. 3

Fitting Paint to Condition

I have spoken in two preceding talks of Exterior Painting and Interior Painting. If you have compared the facts, you will be struck with two underlying truths: first, painting to be satisfactory must be done with a pigment which with the liquid element makes an elastic film (to prevent cracking and scaling); and, second, these paint ingredients must not be mixed together until the surface has been examined and the right proportions to fit conditions decided upon. In fact, *the same job* sometimes requires several different variations of the paint.

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A New Game.—The junior partner of the Wall-street firm was slightly indisposed and the senior partner was calling him up every three minutes.

"Why do you telephone so often?" inquired a friend.

"Well, his temperature fluctuates considerably and some of my customers are speculating on the fluctuations."—*Washington Herald.*

His Love Like the Ocean.—GERALD—"My love for you is like the boundless ocean."

GERALDINE—"Exactly the way I take it."

GERALD—"What do you mean?"

GERALDINE—"With a good many grains of salt."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Useless.—"Mildred," murmured a fashionable young man, sinking on one knee, "for your birthday gift I offer myself."

"Thank you," was the cold reply, "but I only accept useful presents!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Killing Time.—SHE—"I heard you singing in your room this morning."

HE—"Oh, I sing a little to kill time."

SHE—"You have a good weapon."—*Boston Transcript.*

And Left the Hammers Home.—A sewing-circle would be a great institution if the women met to sew.—*Universalist Leader.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 12.—The International Naval Conference decides that cotton shall be placed on the absolute non-contraband list.

Bills carrying $11,000,000 for the defense of Denmark are introduced in the Folkething by the Government.

February 13.—King Edward reaches London on his return from Berlin.

February 14.—The Sultan of Turkey accepts the resignation of Kaimil Pasha as Grand Vizier, and instructs Hilmi Pasha to form a new cabinet Ali Riza Pasha is reappointed Minister of War.

February 16.—An explosion, followed by a fire near Newcastle, England, entombs 180 miners.

February 17.—The center of the earthquake recorded on January 23 last is reported to have been in the Province of Luristan, Persia. It is estimated that 6,000 persons lost their lives.

King Alfonso accepts the Anglo-German proposal that he arbitrate the dispute regarding the Walfisch-Bay boundaries.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

February 15.—The bill reducing the salary of the Secretary of State, to obviate the constitutional bar to the service of Senator Knox in that capacity, passes the House.

Memorial services in honor of those killed in the battle-ship *Maine*, are held in Washington.

February 16.—The House passes bills increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission to nine members, and making the installation of wireless-telegraph apparatus on ocean steamships compulsory.

February 17.—The President transmits to Congress, with a special message accompanying, the report of the engineers who accompanied President-elect Taft to the canal zone.

February 17.—Bench warrants are issued at Washington for the arrest of Joseph Pulitzer, Caleb M. Van Hamm and Robert H. Lyman, of the New York *World*, and Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, of the Indianapolis *News*, on charges of criminal libel in connection with the Panama-Canal purchase.

February 18.—The Post Office Bill, carrying appropriations of more than $232,000,000, passes the Senate after a stormy debate

The North American Conservation Conference meets at the White House.

GENERAL.

February 12.—President Roosevelt lays the cornerstone of the memorial building at the birthplace of Lincoln, near Hodgenville, Ky.

February 13.—Train-robbers hold up the Atlantic express on the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., outside of Denver, and escape with $35,000.

February 17.—The tender *Yankton*, the advance guard of the battle-ship fleet, arrives at Hampton Roads.

The Tariff Convention at Indianapolis passes resolutions demanding the creation of a permanent tariff commission by Congress.

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A highly refined, delightfully refreshing Lotion for the Hands and Face.

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Investments suitable for business men are not always proper investments for persons dependent upon income. This will serve to illustrate why the investment of money requires much thought, careful discrimination, and all possible knowledge of the character of the underlying security.

All persons want their money to earn the highest rate of interest compatible with safety. In order to do this, however, care should be taken to guard against the purchase of so-called investments, which are either unsafe, untried, or highly speculative.

Our organization is at the service of investors desiring to increase intelligently the earning power of their money. It is our business policy to take a personal interest in all communications addressed to us upon this important subject. Our offerings comprise investments suitable for all classes of investors, and we can supply any type of security desired.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE RESTORATION OF TRUST COMPANIES

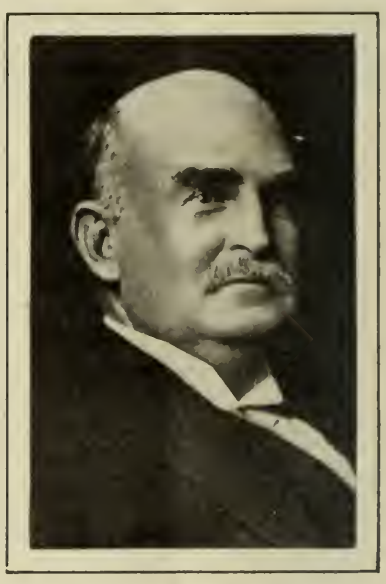
In the panic of 1907 trust companies in New York City suffered more than any other institutions in the country; one of the largest of them was in fact a main precipitating cause of the panic. When, in the following winter, legislation was secured in this State compelling trust companies of New York City to hold 15 per cent. of actual cash in their vaults as against 5 per cent formerly required, some misgivings were felt as to the outcome. The result has been, however, that to-day these companies are stronger than ever. *The Financial Chronicle* of February 13 prints reports showing the condition of the companies on January 1 as compared with the panic period. While the shrinkage in it had been tremendous, the recovery and expansion since have been "still more noteworthy." Few indeed are aware of the "enormous accumulation of cash that has taken place during the past year."

By the returns of Saturday, February 6, the trust companies of New York City held altogether no less than $142,203,500 of money in their vaults. On the same day, the money holdings of the Philadelphia banks were only $79,988,000 and of the Boston banks only $31,821,000, so that the Clearing-House banks of those two cities combined held only $110,809,000 of cash as against the $142,203,500 of cash reported by the New York City trust companies. Turning back to the reports for the same day last year, *The Chronicle* finds that the cash holdings of these trust companies were then only $40,428,200, so that, during the year, they have increased their cash holdings by $101,375,300. To this information the same paper adds the following interesting statement:

"We have stated that the trust companies of Greater New York, by their statement of last Saturday, showed $142,203,500 of money in vault. If we add the few State banks in the city not included in the Clearing-House returns, the amount is yet larger. In brief, the cash holdings of all the trust companies in this city and of the State banks outside of the Clearing House amounted last Saturday to no less than $156,792,000. The Clearing-House banks themselves at the same date (according to their weekly averages) held $361,043,900 of specie and legal tenders. Altogether the two classes of institutions held the imposing amount of $517,836,800 in cash. The best point is yet to be mentioned—no less than $403,899,400 of this consisted of specie."

The Chronicle devotes much space to this interesting subject. Few of the companies, and these few are those "on which the full fury of the financial storm was spent," have failed to get back to their old figures; for the few to get back could hardly have been expected in the circumstances. The great majority of the companies have not only recovered their losses in business, but are able "to present figures running way ahead of the very best totals reached in the past," while, in a few instances, the new totals "are of phenomenal extent." The writer believes that the trust companies "have entered on a new era of progress which promises to throw all previous achievements of the kind in the shade." Following is a table of companies in this city whose deposits in January of this year have increased over those for August, 1907:

Manhattan.	Aug. 22, 1907.	Jan. 1, 1909.	Gain over Aug. 22, 1907.
Astor	$8,965,745	$12,245,219	$3,279,474
Bankers'	23,861,600	39,021,765	15,160,159
Carnegie	7,923,242	11,636,804	3,713,562
Central	42,137,580	85,749,341	43,611,761
Columbia	6,774,339	11,029,855	4,255,516
Commercial	3,876,981	4,626,217	749,236
Empire	8,898,940	13,058,062	4,159,122
Equitable	17,381,123	22,490,318	5,109,195
Farmers' L & T	81,702,513	122,389,387	40,686,874
Fidelity	3,028,403	5,177,550	2,149,147
Fulton	7,423,429	7,613,282	189,853
Guaranty	41,996,504	69,031,398	27,034,894
Hudson	2,066,175	2,243,241	177,066
Lawyers' T. I. & T	8,524,049	11,936,708	3,412,659



JOHN W. CASTLES,

The new president of the Union Trust Company.

Manhattan	10,975,957	20,240,520	9,264,563
Mercantile	35,119,131	49,434,429	14,315,298
Mutual Alliance	5,763,501	7,371,744	1,608,243
N. Y. Life Ins & T.	33,782,456	35,476,878	1,694,422
New York	33,517,300	42,593,538	9,076,178
Standard	12,884,258	15,534,457	2,650,199
Union Trust	48,231,644	55,324,808	7,093,164
United States	59,394,159	71,353,611	11,959,452
Washington	9,798,340	10,068,724	270,384
Brooklyn:			
Brooklyn	15,363,635	17,034,798	1,671,163
Flatbush	3,104,410	3,447,861	343,451
Kings County	12,346,322	13,846,430	1,500,108
Long Island L. & T.	7,055,368	8,181,236	1,125,868
People's	14,946,702	17,064,592	2,117,890

The Chronicle is not able to present similar comprehensive comparisons for institutions outside of New York State. One reason for this is that the returns in other sections of the country are not cast on uniform lines, each company having its own method of classification as to items, exclusive of capital, surplus, profits, and deposits. Furthermore, trust companies in other cities were not subject to quite the same strain as those here, in consequence of which their shrinkages were much smaller; for similar reasons their increases have been moderate. These increases, however, are noteworthy, and show that "the trust companies at these other points are as firmly established in public favor as are those at this point."

WHAT TO DO WITH PROFITS

A writer for *The World's Work*, who uses the initials "C. M. K." contributes to the February number an article on what to do with money after one had made it in profitable investments and then sold his securities for cash. He cites the case of a man in Missouri, who last February bought for $2,300 one hundred shares of railroad stock and in December sold them for $5,800. Two other railroads, in which a similar amount invested would have yielded similar profits are named by the writer. The problem confronting the man from Missouri was how now to reinvest his $5,800. He wished to find something safe, giving a certain secure revenue, but did not look for an ultimate large profit. In other

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
The new president of the National City Bank.

words, he desired to place the money where it could earn a fair income, and at the same time be in such condition that he could sell the securities and use the money again.

"C. M. K." advises that when a man has in view an ulterior purpose of this kind he should not seek to obtain a large revenue. His position should become very much like that of the man who places his money in a bank, where he gets not more than 4 per cent. The simplest solution of his problem is to place the money in such a bank or in a trust company, where interest is paid. But "a more scientific, and undoubtedly more profitable use" of such funds would be to buy maturing bonds or short-term notes. In this way a man can secure investments in railway or industrial corporations of the highest standing where the rate of interest ought to be well above 4 per cent. Meanwhile, should he desire his money before the securities mature, "the market is always ready for such notes and their prices do not fluctuate to any great extent."

THE ACTIVITY IN BONDS

Since the opening of the new year, there has been nothing more striking in the investment market than the call for bonds. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says there has been "a flow of capital on a scale of unusual magnitude" into such investments. On the New York Stock Exchange, bond transactions "have broken nearly all records for magnitude, with steadily rising prices." Houses have been busy with orders from clients all over the country, literally from Maine to California, and the inquiries have come from all classes of buyers.

An interesting feature of the demand has been what dealers call the "chicken-feed business," which term applies to orders from individuals for one or two bonds, this term for bonds corresponding to "odd-lot buying" for stocks. Another source of demand has been interior banks that ordinarily are heavy lenders on Wall-street collateral. The writer assumes that "at least $150,000,000 has thus been employed," and inclines to think even these figures are too conservative. The demand became so great for high-grade bonds at one time that houses found it difficult to fill them. Discussing the underlying causes for these bond investments, the writer says:

"The reasons for diversion of capital into high-grade bonds, at times of financial reaction and depression, are familiar: They are, first, the doubtful prospects of enterprise, which make the position of creditor preferable to that of partner; second, the instinct of capital, released from idle trade to seek refuge in a place where it will earn its interest, and whence it may be obtained again at need without sacrifice of principal; third, the very easy rates on the money market, which make even a 3- or 4-per-cent. investment-yield attractive.

"So remarkable a situation leads naturally to two inquiries—what will be the result so far as regards new issues of securities; and what will be the result on values of outstanding bonds? In both, it is inevitable that, as supply of the highest grade is absorbed or goes to virtually prohibitive prices, demand will lower its stipulations, and accept securities of the second grade. This ought to be the opportunity for railways needing money, which have already, and often long ago, pledged and used up the first liens on their properties, and which have been handicapped, even in so good a bond market as this season's, by inability to offer such security as the investor asked for. It certainly ought also to be the opportunity for good outstanding bonds which, from one cause or another, investors have lately shunned.

"Is this recourse of investors, great and small, to the bond market almost exclusively, a good sign in itself, or a bad one? There are two ways of answering. It is a symptom of financial reaction and uncertainty, because it shows that only the sure things are in request. But it can not be described as an unpropitious turn in events that the public with money in its hands should have forsaken speculation and illusion and devoted itself to visible and tangible realities."

During the week ending February 13 bonds were sold for four railroads, and other companies were negotiating for similar loans. It had often been questioned why the railroads did not earlier take advantage of the remarkable demand that existed for bonds. The same paper says on this subject:

"Since the panic the demand of investors has been confined entirely to prior-

GUARANTEED BONDS

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OOD, substantial bonds are about the most satisfactory of all investment securities—

But bonds are usually available only to people of large means—

The small investor has to be satisfied with 3 or 4 per cent. interest in a savings bank, while his more fortunate neighbor secures a return of 5 or 6 per cent, with equal security, from his bond investments.

The reason of this is simply the fact that bonds are usually issued only in denominations of $500 or $1,000—too large for the small investor to handle conveniently.

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company is going to change that condition—

It is issuing and **guaranteeing** bonds in denominations of $100, with the sole object of extending the bond investment opportunity to the man of moderate means.

Water Works' bonds are always among the very choicest of investment securities

They are bound to be safe from the very nature of the business back of them—

There is no competition in the business of supplying water to a thriving community—

There are no manufacturing or selling problems to solve—

It is simply a matter of delivering the **raw material**, which doesn't cost anything, and collecting the money—which is usually **paid in advance.**

A bond of this character, **guaranteed** as to both principal and interest by such a corporation as The American Water Works and Guarantee Company, is an ideal investment for the man with $100 or the man with $100,000—

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It is estimated that "$100,000,000 is annually wasted in advertising." Who knows but this is largely due to too much relationship? A surgeon advises an operation. An architect should not own a brickyard. After all is said and done, the plan, scheme or conception is the only really important factor in advertising. Is your plan perfectly satisfactory? Let us talk it over and see.

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lien bonds of companies whose ability to earn a surplus over fixt charges was being demonstrated beyond question by monthly statements. Bonds of that character were eagerly sought by investors. Comparatively few companies, however, had prior-lien bonds to sell, most of the companies having already sold all of the bonds authorized under those mortgages. Until the floating supply of the old outstanding issues as well as the new prior-lien bonds were absorbed by investors, none of the railroads would take the risk of having an offer of junior liens prove a failure.

"This week's new bond offers, therefore, mean that bankers have arrived at the conclusion that investors will buy new junior-lien bonds at an attractive price rather than bid higher for the issues already outstanding. The upward trend of earnings since May of 1907, as well as the scarcity of 'gilt-edged' bonds, has been a factor in the conclusion reached by the bankers.

"In each instance at least part of the new bonds sold this week will go to retire old issues or pay off floating debts. The balance, however, were intended for rails, cars, etc., and the money thus to be spent is one of the most favorable factors in the industrial outlook. It would seem, therefore, that the railroads now at last have their chance in the favorable bond market. To what extent other new bond issues will be announced depends upon the credit and class of security offered by each applicant."

FEWER IDLE CARS

The Fortnightly Bulletin of the American Railway Association, issued on February 13, showed that the number of idle cars on American railroads had decreased by 9,135 cars since the previous fortnightly report. The total of idle cars then was 301,571. During the previous fortnight the reduction had been 21,807. In spite of these reductions, the number of idle cars still remains greater than at any time during the last six months of 1908.

The chief item in the recent decrease is the box cars, 16,572, but this reduction was in part offset by an increase of 6,031 coal and gondola cars, as a consequence of unfavorable conditions in the coal trade. Following is a table presented by the association, showing the surpluses at intervals of two weeks since the panic of November, 1907:

1909.			
Feb. 3	301,571	June 20	349,567
Jan. 20	310,706	May 27	381,779
Jan. 6	332,513	May 13	404,375
1908.		April 19	413,338
Dec. 23	221,058	April 15	375,624
Dec. 9	174,064	April 1	305,979
Nov. 25	123,619	Mar. 18	296,035
Nov. 11	109,515	Mar. 4	313,273
Oct 30	100,073	Feb. 19	321,264
Oct. 14	101,837	Feb. 5	342,828
Sept. 30	125,678	Jan. 22	341,842
Sept. 16	170,652	Jan. 8	341,110
Sept. 2	221,214	1907.	
Aug. 19	253,199	Dec. 11	114,819
Aug. 5	280,936	Nov. 27	2,384
July 22	308,171	Nov. 13	*44,802
July 8	303,042	Oct. 30	*83,811
June 24	312,847		

*Net shortage.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bradstreet's (February 13) reported the condition of trade as in general "quiet" and "rather irregular." Underlying conditions had been accentuated by unsettled stormy weather. While the feeling as to the future was one of optimism, conservatism prevailed in actual dealings. Industrial establishments reported operations as on the whole below the normal. Collections were declared to be "only about fair," due in part to the irregularity of the weather, and in part to the reduced purchasing power of the country. The commercial demand for money was "slow," altho money was easy and surpluses were "piling up in the banks."

Dun's Review declared that industrial conditions improved slowly and that retail trade was "much restricted." Much idleness was reported from some sections of the country and in many important points machinery was operated "only to partial capacity." Consumption, owing to the reduced earning capacity of labor, remained curtailed.

Meanwhile *The Statist* of London had just noted improvement in British trade. Banks in the manufacturing districts were "drawing steadily upon London." Manufacturers admitted that orders were coming in "in large numbers and much more freely than for a considerable time past." Speaking generally, there was "unquestionably a better feeling in all the manufacturing districts." *The Statist* believed that this improvement would be "accelerated by exceedingly cheap money and confidence in peace." Traffic returns for the railroads, however, did not reflect improved conditions, but naturally they could not yet do so. Only prospects could be reported, the result in traffic returns coming later. As to the outlook for railways, the same paper said:

CHARLES A. PEABODY,
President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

"With better traffics there will be larger profits, and then we may hope for increased dividends. The boards of the various railway companies have shown by the agreements into which they have entered with one another for effecting economies that they recognize the need for cutting down working costs, and we trust that at last they will be induced to collect the statistics which will enable them to see where economies can best and most fruitfully be effected. If so, our railways will start upon a more profitable era and investors in railway securities will fare better."

INCREASED BUILDING EXPENDITURES

The figures of building expenditures during January, 1909, as compiled for *Bradstreet's*, indicate heavy increases. Returns are submitted for 83 American and six Canadian cities. In the American cities the expenditures for January aggregate $47,829,108 as against $23,935,222 in January, 1907. Of the 83 American cities, 64 show a gain over January of a year ago, while only 19 show decreases. Of these 64, nearly one-half report expenditures as double those of January last year. The following table shows the returns for many of the American cities, with the increase or decrease for January this year, compared with January, 1908, the returns for December, 1908, being appended:

	January, 1909.	Inc.	Dec.	Dec., 1908
Atlanta, Ga	$505,799	1251	....	$170,822
Baltimore, Md	337,855	68.5	....	928,348
Berkeley, Cal	88,000	....	7.8	174,500
Birmingham, Ala	220,090	249.0	....	165,235
Bridgeport, Ct	119,050	85.9	....	307,873
Buffalo, N.Y.	553,000	127.5	....	629,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	86,000	151.4	....	142,000
Chatta'ga, Tenn.	51,095	....	19.4	53,377
Chicago, Ill	8,227,700	229.1	....	5,467,250
Cincinnati, Ohio.	245,400	48.4	....	300,125
Cleveland, Ohio.	458,945	57.4	....	904,857
Columbus, Ohio.	120,338	29.0	....	171,275
Dallas, Tex.	204,965	88.8	....	122,065
Denver, Col.	694,475	136.1	....	1,029,100
Detroit, Mich.	798,150	144.7	....	1,024,800
Fort Wayne, Ind.	250,275	....	21.8	10,700
Galveston, Tex.	9,242	....	42.5	48,495
Greater N. Y.	15,888,802	110.3	....	16,110,415
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	93,340	190.6	....	123,950
Hartford, Ct	93,925	130.1	....	182,995
Indianapolis, Ind.	178,520	32.8	....	287,940
Kansas City, Mo.	432,730	....	24.8	676,070
Lincoln, Neb.	66,500	10.1	....	89,775
Los Angeles, Cal.	646,007	37.8	....	667,629
Louisville, Ky	132,830	85.9	....	129,443
Manchester, N.H.	768,400	1247.3	....	25,090
Memphis, Tenn	220,571	115.7	....	274,612
Milwaukee, Wis	238,541	95.0	....	831,770
Minneapolis, Min	377,840	67.5	....	723,170
Mobile, Ala	38,850	29.7	....	31,875
Nashville, Tenn.	722,803	1028.7	....	75,561
Newark, N. J.	620,090	86.1	....	641,034
New Haven, Ct	174,300	29.8	....	698,645
New Orleans, La	216,559	10.7	....	272,273
Norfolk, Va.	145,632	137.7	....	129,445
Oakland, Cal.	377,131	30.0	....	597,643
Omaha, Neb	277,550	47.3	....	378,625
Phila., Pa.	1,677,025	75.7	....	2,052,855
Pittsburg, Pa	677,039	103.3	....	596,557
Portland, Ore	431,415	....	31.0	939,075
Richmond, Va	322,037	....	28.9	167,018
Rochester, N. Y.	215,964	53.5	....	357,635
Salt Lake City	375,100	1189.0	....	471,050
S. Antonio, Tex	307,895	132.5	....	135,195
S. Francisco, Cal	1,996,310	....	10.9	2,043,783
Scranton, Pa.	427,128	851.2	....	185,004
Seattle, Wash.	2,072,465	385.2	....	1,503,420
Spokane, Wash.	275,100	149.0	....	515,495
St. Louis, Mo.	1,124,210	41.0	....	1,386,459
St. Paul, Minn	285,576	44.6	....	887,124
Syracuse, N. Y.	246,010	112.0	....	207,220
Toledo, O	110,127	27.9	....	165,360
Washington, D.C.	1,262,522	379.8	....	725,875
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	60,000	19.5	....	246,685

As will be seen, returns for Greater New York, with the Borough of Richmond wanting, point to a total expenditure for January of $15,888,802, an increase of 110 per cent. over January last year. These figures for Greater New York represent just one-third of the total expenditures made in that month in all of these 83 American cities.

AS TO MR. HARRIMAN

It was announced recently that Mr. Harriman had entered the board of directors of the New York Central. The incident gave occasion to the New York *Evening Post* for an interesting article on Mr. Harriman's enormous railway influence. That paper does not believe that he "personally had such investment interest in any great number of railways as would of itself make his power formidable," but at the same time, with colleagues whose investments are

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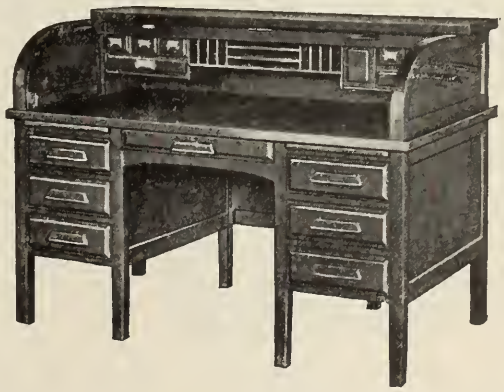

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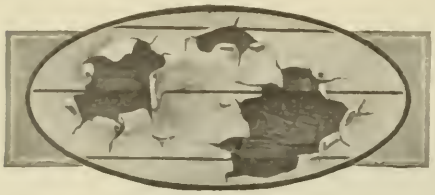

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larger than his own, and who have virtually joined their holdings with his, the scope of his power has been materially extended, while a further addition to it has been secured through the use of $131,000,000, raised upon the credit of the Union Pacific. The result is that Mr. Harriman "controls to-day, in part or wholly, ten great railway systems, aggregating 77,000 miles, or more than one-third of the total railway mileage of the United States." These railways and the amount of holdings subject to his virtual control are as follows:

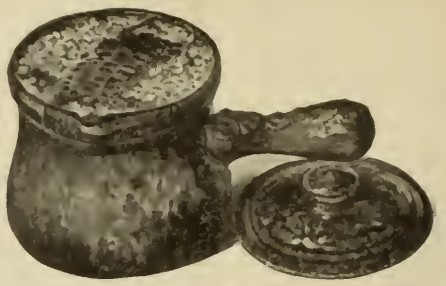
	Mileage.
Union Pacific	5,916
Southern Pacific	9,731
Illinois Central	4,378
New York Central	12,282
Atchison	9,350
St. Paul	8,687
Northwestern	7,623
Baltimore and Ohio	4,462
Delaware and Hudson	845
Georgia Central	1,914
Erie	2,571
Total	77,759

Mr. Harriman some years ago denied that he controlled more miles of railroad than any other one man; he asserted positively that he "did not control one mile of railroad," and did not believe that any one man, or any one company, could control vast interests of this kind. There were fourteen or fifteen thousand persons, he said, who cooperated in the control of railroads and other corporations in which he was interested. The comment of *The Evening Post* on this remark was that most people "will class it with the logic of the Schoolmen." Mr. Harriman had made a metaphysical distinction, whereas the hard facts were that he "fully exercised the control described." Should any shareholder doubt this "let him try to discuss the policies of the year in a Harriman company's annual meeting." In conclusion the writer of the article said of the meaning of the Harriman situation:

"An ambitious railway dictator is rather rapidly getting into his grasp the greater part of the country's transportation industry; he has freely used the surplus and borrowing powers of one corporation to buy stock, and therefore control, in others; he is at least as much of a factor in Stock-Exchange speculation as Jay Gould ever was; he admittedly dabbles in politics, and it was only by a narrow chance that he missed getting similarly under his control, in 1905, the Equitable Life Assurance Company, with its enormous capital resources."

THE WEALTH OF FRANCE

M. Leroy Beaulieu, and other French statisticians, have compiled, with comments, figures of the present great strength of the financial position of France. They present a remarkable condition of affairs in view of the fact that the financial crisis has led to a very considerable reduction in trade with America. There is an annual saving in France of approximately one billion dollars, which sum may be now accepted as a constant factor. M. Beaulieu estimates the present wealth of the French people at $45,000,000,000, which is more than $1,100 for every man, woman, and child. He adds that these figures are much below the true amount, inasmuch as they are based upon declared succession taxes, and furthermore take no account of



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large accumulations of gold and of securities which French peasants and others conceal, a sum in itself so large as perhaps to rival the hidden treasures of India.

During the last fifteen years France has loaned abroad $521,400,000 in gold, altho her excess in imports over exports has amounted to $785,800,000. Last year the gold holdings of the Bank of France were increased by $200,000,000, and now stand at $700,000,000, which is the largest amount in the history of the bank; other banks in the country hold $833,800,000. The annual income which the French derive from their foreign investments, chiefly government stocks (the amount of which has been almost doubled in the last fifteen years), is now $360,000,000. Fifteen years ago the balance of trade was against France to the extent of $140,000,000, while it is now in France's favor.

BUSINESS FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSES

According to a compilation presented by *Bradstreet's*, there were 14,066 business failures in this country last year. This is an increase of 37 per cent. over 1907 and of 49 per cent. over 1906. In 1906 the number was the smallest recorded for about thirty years. The liabilities for last year made a total of $296,298,216, which was a decrease of 20 per cent. from the total for 1907, but it was nearly two and one-half times as large as the total for 1906.

Bradstreet's, in another article, presents an interesting study of the causes of failures. This year, as formerly, investigations convinced it that "tendencies present within the individual himself are largely responsible for four-fifths of all business failures," the remaining one-fifth being due "to extraneous conditions over which he has little, if any, control." A further conclusion is that the amount of capital employed "bears a direct relation to the success or failure of individual traders, those with limited resources having the smallest chance of survival."

Eight leading specific causes are named for failures that are due to the individuals themselves and three which are due to circumstances outside. The eight are: "incompetency," "inexperience," "lack of capital," "unwise granting of credits," "outside speculation," "neglect of business," "personal extravagance," and "fraudulent disposition of property." The three others are "specific conditions," "failure of others," and "competition." Among the comments which *Bradstreet's* makes on the failures of 1908, under the conditions above specified, appear the following:

"In 1908 the eight factors first mentioned caused 77.5 per cent. of all the failures, as against 81.1 per cent. in 1907 and 79.7 per cent. in 1906. The three influences beyond individual control accounted for 22.5 per cent. of all the failures, as against 18.9 per cent. in 1907 and 20.3 per cent. in 1906. These percentages on their face indicate that the causes outside of the individuals themselves were more fatal last year than in the panic year; but in this connection it needs to be borne in mind that the panic did not become acute

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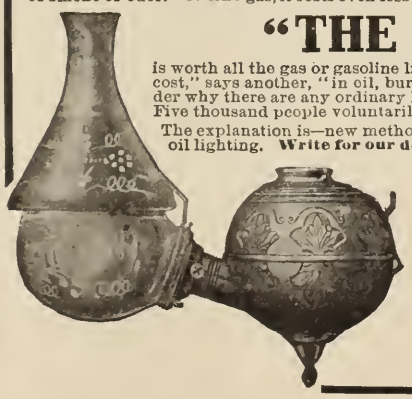

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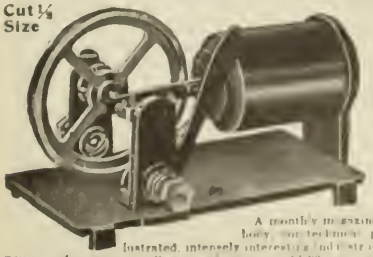

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until the last quarter of 1907, leaving the fullest effects of the disturbance, as regards the number of casualties, to be exerted in the year just closed.

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TWO MEN

Within the past few weeks disquieting rumors, apparently not well founded, however, have several times been current in financial circles as to the health of Mr. E. H. Harriman. Some of these were grave enough to suggest Mr. Harriman's possible retirement from the railway world. Coincident with them was the announcement that Mr. Thomas F. Ryan had retired from the directorates of all save three or four of the important companies with which he has been closely identified. In *The Financial Chronicle* is a striking comment on the influence which these two items of intelligence had on the industrial and financial world and the stock market. The illness of Mr. Harriman, when verified, scarcely amounted to more than a slight indisposition, but it was sufficient "to unsettle the stock market, and put the financial world in a quiver." Mr. Ryan's retirement, on the other hand, was "viewed with entire complacency," and yet he, like Mr. Harriman, had been identified as a dominating force in many large enterprises. *The Chronicle* then points out, as reasons for this, the following:

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"C. E. W.," Marshalltown, Ia.—The correct pronunciation of the word "chortle," according to the Standard Dictionary, is chor'tl ("o" as in "nor").

"G. B. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give the plural of 'ignoramus.' If 'ignoramuses,' why not 'ignorami,' the same as the plural of 'hippopotamus,' which takes the form 'hippopotami'?"

The plural of the word "ignoramus" should, according to rule, be formed by adding *es;* thus, "ignoramuses." ("Nouns ending in *s* form the plural by adding *es*."—*Greene's Grammar.*) It can not be changed into "ignorami," because it is not, like the word "hippopotamus," a Latin noun, tho of Latin derivation. According to the Standard Dictionary, however, even the word "hippopotamus" is preferably written in the plural "hippopotamuses," altho it may, like many other English nouns of Latin derivation, be written in the plural in the form used in Latin—"hippopotami."

"W.," Shreveport, La.—The definition of "toad-eater" given by the Standard Dictionary is: "1. A fawning parasite; toady. . . . 2. A mountebank's assistant, alleged to swallow toads in order that his quack employer might appear to cure their supposed poisonous effects."

"J. S. H.," Stithton, Ky.—"Is it correct to dispense with punctuation in writing (not typewriting) addresses? *e.g.*, J D Brown
Brocton
Boone Co
Ky"

It is entirely wrong to omit the punctuation-marks, and more especially after such abbreviations as "Co." and "Ky.," which assuredly should have the period after each to show that they are not complete words.

"C. F. H.," Oxford, O.—The word "politics" must always be written with a singular verb, because, tho plural in form, it is singular in signification.

"S. A. J.," Sioux Falls, S. D.—"Is the use of the word 'win' in the following sentence justifiable? 'Not even a Paderewski could *win* exquisite harmonies from a piano out of tune.'"

Yes. The Standard Dictionary gives the definition of the word "win" in this sense as "to obtain or achieve."

"C. M.," Washington, D. C.—The pronunciation given by the Standard Dictionary of the word "pajamas" is pa-ja'maz (first and third "a's" as in "sofa," second "a" as in "arm") and that of "kimono" is ki-mo'no ("i" as in "it," both "o's" as in "no").

"J. G. C.," Macon, Miss.—"Is the expression 'those molasses' ever correct?"

No, it should be "that molasses."

"J. D. M.," Carthage, Ill.—J. K. Hoyt's "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" gives John Wesley ("Sermon XCII.—On Dress") as the author of "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

"W. S. A.," Portland, Ore.—The correct pronunciation of "obligee" given in the Standard Dictionary is ob"li-jee' ("o" as in "not," "i" as in "it," "ee" as in "meet").

"W. D. A.," Evergreen, Ala.—"Are the following sentences correct? (1) 'Suppose that two young gentlemen each *find themselves* in possession of one dollar?' (2) 'If either of you gentlemen *is* (or *be*) here to-morrow.' (3) Is it not more elegant to say 'It is stated' than 'It is pointed out'?"

The following are correct: (1) "Suppose that two young gentlemen each *finds himself* in possession of one dollar." (2) "If either of you gentlemen *be* here to-morrow." (3) The former expression, "It is stated," is certainly the more elegant form.

"J. B. L.," Dayton, Ala.—"Subtle" is pronounced, according to the Standard Dictionary, sut'l ("u" as in "but").

"O. D. H.," Hollins, Ala.—"What is the construction of 'a' in the sentence, 'Lasalle was *a* bold and tireless explorer'?"

It is an indefinite article limiting or modifying the noun "explorer."

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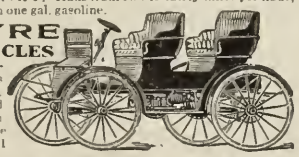

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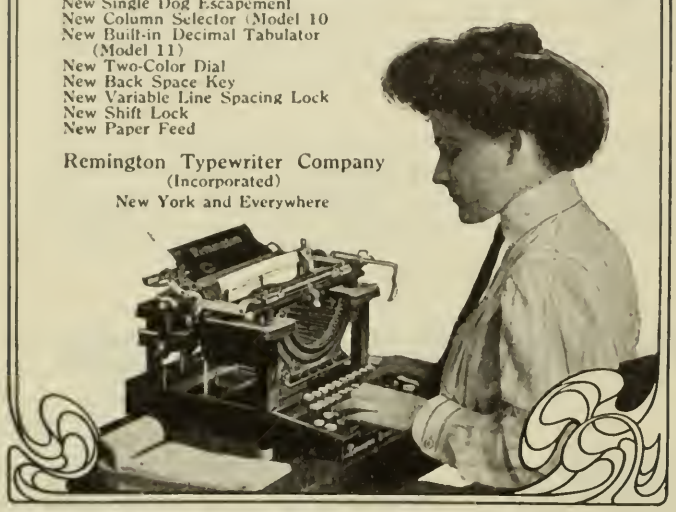

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 985

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ROOSEVELT IN RETROSPECT

NOW that Mr. Roosevelt has vacated the White House, suggests one editor, the nation will feel like the city man who went to the country to gain perfect rest and couldn't sleep because there was no noise. A Harvard professor of political economy, asked to contribute to a newspaper symposium on Theodore Roosevelt's place in history, answers briefly that he will rank as "the noisiest President we have ever had." His noise, his egoism, his unnumbered, unprecedented, and disquieting activities, say his critics, have disturbed and excited the country to the point of weariness. Yes, reply his friends—and there are indications that they speak for the mass of the people—he has been noisy enough to awaken a somewhat somnolent national conscience and to put the fear of God in the hearts of the great corporations. Such noise, they say, can be disturbing only to those interests which have reason to shrink from publicity, and would prefer to pursue their way in quiet and unobserved.

Photographed, 1909, by Pach Bros.

THE PRESIDENT.

Every President, as one writer remarks, goes out of office with what appears to be at least a momentary eclipse of popularity, because with the passing of his power his political enemies find new courage to attack him, while his merely political friends grow indifferent and lukewarm, their eyes being turned toward his successor. Yet even now, when his tide may be said to be at its ebb, Mr. Roosevelt is probably the most popular man in the United States. At the same time, as even his friends admit, there is no one who is so intensely hated in certain quarters. Among those who hope that every lion in Africa will do its duty, says *The World's Work*, are "many of the great corporate interests, most of the centers of high finance, and the newspaper spokesmen for these, and a considerable part of Congress." Out of his excess of combativeness, remarks the same publication, he began, in the closing months of his Administration, new fights that quieter men would have welcomed a chance to avoid. But it adds that "the mistakes of judgment, the eccentricities of temperament, and the superfluous combats of these seven years" are mere incidents, soon to be forgotten, in a great official career. Conspicuous among the fruits of this career are the laws he brought about for the regulation of corporations, the movement he inaugurated for the conservation of our natural resources, the Panama Canal, the reorganization of the Army and Navy, and the strengthening of our Government's foreign influence. Of his correction of corporate abuses we read:

"Seven years ago, the Interstate Commerce Law was a dead letter. In other words, transportation companies and other great corporations followed the practises that had naturally grown up, whereby discriminations were made in favor of the strong and against the weak. Altho this was a perfectly natural tendency, and an inevitable result of our great corporate development, it was a very dangerous threat to American life. It meant that sooner or later, if these forces kept at work as they were then at work, equality of opportunity in many business affairs would pass. It meant not only that the great corporations would be all-powerful in commerce to the abridgment of individual liberty and action, but it meant also that they would control our political life, as, indeed, they had come to do and as, indeed, to a certain extent, they yet do. The temperament of the Senate, for instance, was notoriously a corporation temperament.

"Mr. Roosevelt set about correcting this evil, and there is no fight so difficult as a fight against those who are entrenched behind privileges which they regard as their natural rights—and which many of the community so regard. No fair judgment can fail to see that there has been a great improvement in our corporate methods of doing business. Any great-corporation lawyer will tell you that his work for his clients is done in a different way from the way he did it seven years ago—it is done with more care for the individual's

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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"THE NEW GUIDE."
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

rights. Anybody with eyes can see that there is a strong tendency toward greater publicity in corporation management."

"The Rooseveltian epoch in American history may have many or few things to make it memorable," says *La Follette's Weekly* (Madison), "but one alone is sufficient to give it place in history—the inauguration of the great movement for the conservation of our national resources." If the tide of waste and destruction is turned back, it adds, and a better era ushered in, it will be the chief glory of the Roosevelt Administration to have set in motion the good work. "He has written his name indelibly upon our continent"—to quote again from *The World's Work*—"by such great policies as the reclamation of the desert, and the turning of the people's thought to a comprehensive plan for saving and utilizing our great waterways, our forests, and our soil." Moreover—

"The love of outdoor life has received an impetus from Mr. Roosevelt that it would be hard to measure. If a physically sluggish man of sedentary habits had been President these seven years, the general appreciation of life in the open, of exercise, of sport, of adventure, which is adding years to our average of life, would surely be far less keen. This, too, is coupled with a constant care for all that makes family life wholesome. He has preached to mothers and to daughters till we smile at his homilies; but there has been no other preacher who has endlessly repeated these fundamental truths all these years with such good effect."

"The realest Roosevelt," the single man under the multifold attributes, according to another analyst of the ex-President, stands revealed in his conservation messages and in every utterance pertaining to his love of "outdoors." Says Mr. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, writing of the man and his administration in the New York *Evening Mail*:

"The one strong, big part of Roosevelt's first message was the portion of it which bore upon the forests, the flowing waters, and the great plains and broad valleys of the far West that look upward to the sun and ask for moisture. There may be uncertainty about railroad rates, and half-heartedness about reciprocity, but there is neither vagueness nor weakness about what Roosevelt says of the forests and the waters. The first message rings loud and clear with it, and the second takes up the subject eloquently where the first left off, and the advocacy gains in strength and force to the very last: so that, in spite of congressional contempt and indifference, the whole country, the whole continent, listens at last.

"These forest utterances of Roosevelt's these appeals in behalf of wasted natural resources, are a cry of the heart; in them stands the man himself. . . . . .

"The man who keenly desires that so much of the country as is not forest shall be garden, so that the people shall have the bowers of paradise all about them, can never be antipatriotic, and can never be a bad politician. Theodore Roosevelt's childhood endowed him with a passionate love of the woods, and to his special forest love was in that same period added a tender respect for the plowed field and the husbandman.

"It is possible that the supremacy of this out-of-door sentiment in Roosevelt has restricted his subtlety as a statesman. Perhaps the real lover of the forest can never become old enough to be a

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MR. ROOSEVELT'S NORTH AMERICAN CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

In this group the United States, Canada, and Mexico are represented. Still further extending the idea, one of Mr. Roosevelt's last acts as President was to invite forty-five nations to send delegates to an international conference on the conservation of natural resources to meet at The Hague in September.

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS CABINET AT THE END OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

From left to right around the table they are: President Roosevelt, George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General; T. H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; James Garfield, Secretary of the Interior; George Von L. Meyer, Postmaster-General; Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War; Robert Bacon, Secretary of State.

perfect man of state; Emerson, we know, says that 'in the woods a man casts off his years, as a snake his slough, and is always a child; in the woods is perpetual youth.' I know that Roosevelt, in spite of his occasional canniness as a politician, is a man of simple, youthful, forest mind. But the people would rather have him that than any other kind of man; and I am convinced that the record of his accomplishment in the affairs of the nation would be much shorter to-day if he were not the boyish out-door fellow that he is."

"There is reason to believe," this writer goes on to say, "that Mr. Roosevelt himself regards the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan, signed at Portsmouth on the 5th of September, 1905, as the greatest achievement of his Administration." For his pacific intervention, which set a period to a disastrous and wasting war, he was awarded the Nobel peace prize the following year. Of the terms of this treaty Mr. Chamberlin writes:

"Japan reaped the fruit of victory, but the treaty of Portsmouth prevented such an 'aggrandizement of her power as would have been dangerous to the influence of America in the Pacific. It made possible the understanding which now exists. There is good reason to believe that it prevented an eventual struggle for Pacific ascendency between Japan and the United States. . . . . .

"Since President Roosevelt, almost alone among American statesmen and publicists, had the sagacity to perceive all that his intervention meant when he called the Portsmouth conference, he can scarcely be blamed for thinking well of it as he looks back over his presidential career."

Any tribute to Mr. Roosevelt for his contributions to the cause of peace is also a tribute to ex-Secretary Elihu Root, who, in addition to his good work in South and Central America, has negotiated and signed twenty-four arbitration treaties with various countries, including all or nearly all the chief states of the world. At a dinner given in honor of Senator Root by the New York Peace Society last week Mr. Choate stated that "he has done more to promote the peace of this nation and of all the other nations than any other living man."

A symposium of estimates by college presidents and professors, gathered by the New York *Herald*, reveals some interesting views. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, says that the range of Mr. Roosevelt's intelligence and of his intelligent interests "certainly surpasses that of any of his predecessors," and thinks that "he may well prove to be the greatest preacher and doer of political righteousness that America has ever had." Says Professor H. J. Ford, of the Politics Department of Princeton: "His administration will shine in history as the most powerful movement ever made up to his time to infuse a democratic character into the conduct of government and to bring the course of legislation under the control of public opinion." "He has contributed more than any other man to the moral awakening of the American people in methods of business and politics," affirms Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, "and even in international politics he has made his moral influence felt." On the other hand, Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of the Law Department of Yale, predicts that "history will regard Mr. Roosevelt as the most lawless President we have ever had," citing specially his frank criticisims of the judiciary. This charge has been

1. CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.
   - Extension of Forest Reserves.
   - National Irrigation Act—next in importance to the Homestead Act.
   - Steps toward improvement of waterways, and reservation of water-powers for national benefit.
2. RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION:
   - Hepburn Rate Act.
   - Employers' Liability Act.
   - Safety Appliance Act.
   - Regulation of the hours of labor of railroad employees.
   - Establishment of a Department of Commerce and Labor.
   - Pure Food and Drugs Act, Federal meat inspection, and inspection of packing-houses.
3. ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW:
   - Northern-Securities case.
   - Conviction of public-land thieves.
   - Conviction of post-office grafters.
   - Many successful suits, civil and criminal, against railroad rebaters, etc.
4. IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSES:
   - The Navy doubled in strength and increased in efficiency.
   - State Militia brought into coordination with the Army.
   - Battle-ship fleet sent around the world.
5. OUR DEPENDENCIES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.
   - Acquisition of the Canal Zone and active work on the Panama Canal.
   - Development of civil government in the Philippines.
   - Development of trade in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii.
   - Second intervention in Cuba, and reestablishment of Cuban government.
   - Reorganization of the finances of Santo Domingo.
   - Establishment of better relations with the republics of South America.
   - Settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.
   - The Root-Takahira agreement.
   - Negotiation of several important arbitration treaties.
   - Reorganization of the consular service.
6. THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.
7. SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902 BY THE PRESIDENT'S INTERVENTION.

THE RECORD OF ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

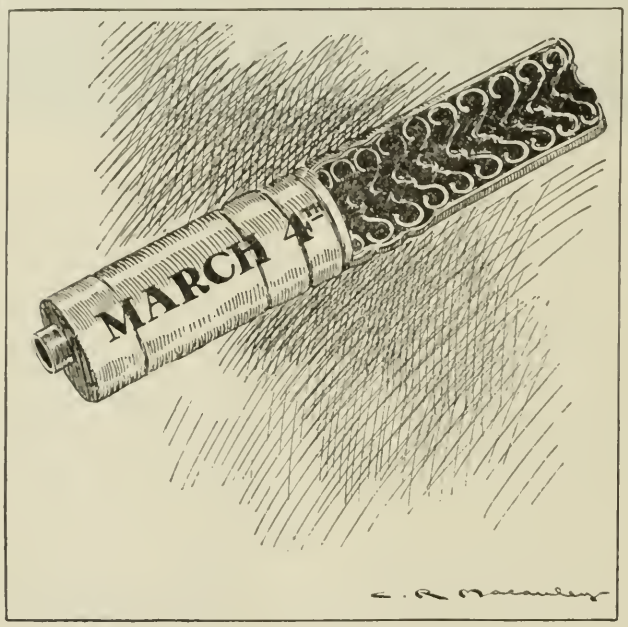
so often uttered that Commissioner Francis E. Leupp, writing in the New York *Outlook*, says:

"A law, simply as a law, is no fetish for the worship of Theodore Roosevelt. He has been dubbed by sensationalists and hasty thinkers a lawless President, but no generalization was ever more absurd. He has simply asserted the broad principle that the philosophy underlying life is greater than any of the individual minds which share in carrying it to fulfilment; in other words, that the statutes and judicial decisions which go to make up our body of law are emanations from the human brain, which is finite, and hence that they do not necessarily contain the crystallized sum of the wisdom of the universe; that our assumption that their authors were anxious to do right as they saw the right, justifies an effort to interpret every law on sane lines, and as nearly as practicable in conformity with the accepted scheme of things; and that the application of all law should be to all men alike."

"While Mr. Roosevelt is a shrewd politician, he is still more an enthusiastic moral reformer," writes Dr. Lyman Abbott in another issue of the same magazine, and as such "his influence will ever remain in the higher civic ideals and the quickened patriotic life of a great people." Of the various classes of people whom Mr. Roosevelt has antagonized, Dr. Abbott goes on to say:

"He is looked upon with degrees of hostility varying from a passionate enmity to a mild aversion, by the various classes whom he has antagonized; by the corruptionists whose schemes he has foiled and whose characters he has exposed; by the Philistines who think that successful crime should be condoned because it has succeeded; by the political doctrinaires whose dreams of reform he has disturbed by applying to their theories the test of actual life; by those peace-lovers who are more desirous of peace than of purity, or who think the traders should not have been scourged out but only coaxed out of the temple; by that peculiar type of conservatives who believe that whatever is must continue to be, and who are constitutionally averse to all reform because it involves change and readjustment, which are inconvenient; and, finally, by those who approve both his principles and his achievements but criticize some of his methods and phrases. But he has also aroused a passionate devotion to himself among a great and, I believe, increasing number of his fellow citizens, who admire him as a statesman and love him as a preacher of righteousness."

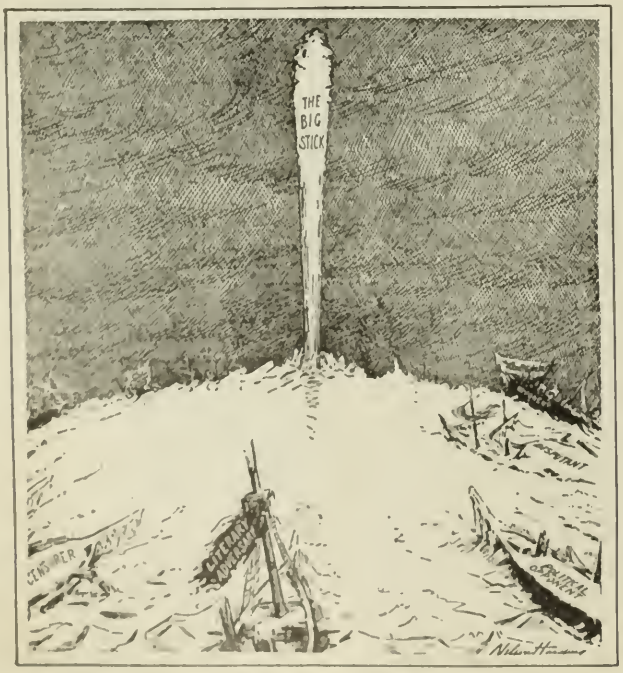
The summary of Mr. Roosevelt's administration which we print with this article is taken, with slight alterations, from *Munsey's Magazine*.



"THE GREAT SILENCER."
With apologies to Maxim.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

A FINE OF $108,000 FOR REBATING

WHILE no corporation magnates have been fitted out with striped suits by the Supreme Court in its recent decisions, the substantial fine extracted from one corporation treasury will have a sobering effect on them, thinks the Baltimore *Star*, for they "can not depend upon regaining from shippers and passengers the money lost in a steady drain of fines, and must either quit the forbidden business or all business." These remarks are inspired by the decision of February 23, affirming the fine of $108,000 against the New York Central



THE UNCONQUERABLE POLE!
—Darling in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ENOUGH TO MAKE MOST ANYBODY WANT TO GO TO AFRICA AND KILL SOMETHING.
Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

THE DAY BEING DONE.

Railroad for giving freight rebates on shipments of sugar by the Sugar Trust. Several other anticorporation decisions were rendered on the same day. One of these ruled against express-franks, one upheld the Arkansas Antitrust Law in an action against the Beef Trust, and another decided that the Louisiana Railroad Commission may regulate telephone charges. These decisions, with other recent ones, confirm "the regulative power of the people over the corporations they create," remarks the New York *World*, and show that "the stream of privilege does not rise higher than its source." The New York *American*, in an editorial glorifying its own part in the rebate prosecution, says the decision answers the cynics who ask "What's the use?" of fighting for the right.

The chief point of interest found by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the rebate case is the interesting claim made by the counsel for the defense that a corporation can not be held guilty of crime, and fined, as the innocent stockholders would thus be deprived of property without due process of law. Justice Day's opinion on this point, concurred in unanimously by the other justices, is summarized thus by the New York *Sun:*

"While he acknowledged that some of the earlier writers on common law held that a corporation could not commit a crime, Justice Day said that the modern authority universally held to the contrary, as he showed by quoting many decisions of the courts. It was also well established that a corporation might be held responsible for damages for acts of its agent within the scope of his employment, but not wantonly, recklessly, or against the express orders of his principal.

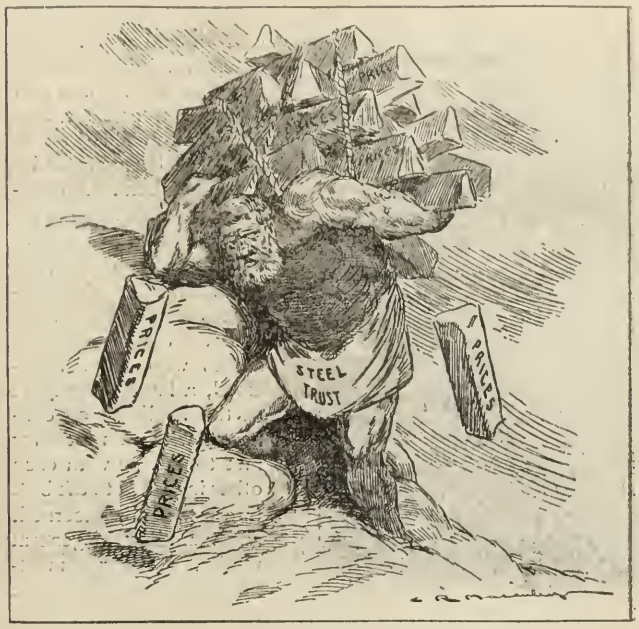
"It was true, he said, that there were some crimes which in their nature could not be committed by corporations. But there was a large class of offenses, of which rebating under the Federal statutes was one, wherein the crime consisted in purposely doing the things prohibited by statute. In that class of crimes there was no good reason why corporations might not be held responsible and charged with the purpose and knowledge of their agents acting within the authority conferred upon them. If it were not so, many offenses might go unpunished and acts be committed in violation of law, whereas, in the present case the statute required all persons, corporate or private, to refrain from certain practises forbidden in the interest of public policy.

"There was no valid objection in law and every reason in public policy, Justice Day continued, why the corporation which profited by the transaction and could only act through its agents and officers should be held punishable by fine."

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE STEEL WAR

ALTHO the immediate effect of the Steel Trust's declaration of an open market promises to be a savage price war followed by wage reductions and possibly strikes, many papers hail the situation as a portent of returning prosperity. Thus the New York *World* declares that it has noted no such good omen since the end of 1907, while according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "the decline in iron and steel foreshadows a general readjustment of prices on a lower level," since the probable reduction of wages in this great branch of industry will naturally result in "an increasing pressure for lower figures in the cost of living." Now that the United States Steel Corporation has discovered that trade depression must be met by a reduction of prices, remarks the Newark *News*, "the skies are brighter for business recovery than at any time since the panic turned everything upside down a year ago last October." "A decidedly hopeful sign of the times," comments the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, viewing it in the same light, remarks: "That even so powerful a corporation should have been compelled to admit its obedience to the established laws of supply and demand both demonstrates the inherent force of those laws of political economy, and, what is more pleasing, presages a near return of prosperity."

It is certain that in the long run a large increase in tonnage production will result, affirms *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), which goes on to say that "the profits of producers may be reduced, but against lower selling prices there will be economies in production, partly through wage reductions which are the legitimate consequence not simply of the conditions now being established, but of the conditions brought about more than a year ago." To cog-



OVERLOADED.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

nate industries, it adds, the results of increased tonnage can not but be favorable. Thus:

"Our exports of machinery and other manufactures of iron and steel will be stimulated. In pig iron, which went through a complete course of liquidation and readjustment last fall, the result will necessarily be good. The spread between the raw material and the finished product of the blast-furnace industry should necessarily be increased by the increased tonnage promised in the whole industry. When more rolled steel is consumed, more iron castings are called for, and more of the metals tin, spelter, lead, and copper, so that an increased tonnage of steel products should lead to greater activity in other industries which in their turn should react favorably upon steel."

Somewhat less optimistic, however, is the comment of *The Iron Age* (New York). "While it must be conceded that consumers will be greatly benefited by the lowering prices," remarks this paper, "the wiping out of profit in the manufacture of steel may have its sinister side in checking the development of further facilities for production for some time to come." It continues:

"It is to be hoped that the competition for business now seen in the steel trade will not become so fierce, or will be affected by personal animosities, as to leave wreck and ruin in its track. As usual, those who are least able to stand the strain of profitless prices are the ones who have precipitated this state of affairs. Having sown the wind they must now reap the whirlwind. As to the volume of business which the lowering of prices is desired to induce, it is questionable whether an improvement will be seen immediately. Consumers generally are likely to wait until they recognize genuine bargains, even if they have the means or the requirements justifying purchases in quantity. It seems reasonable to suppose that in spite of inducements now offered many will continue to buy from hand to mouth until tariff revision assumes definite form or even until the crop prospects of the year shall have given convincing signs of a satisfactory outturn."

The "Steel Trust" is said to control about 80 per cent. of the ore output and 60 per cent. of the finished product. The story of its unsuccessful effort to maintain prices at a boom level through-

out a period of depression is told in the following statement issued by Chairman C. H. Gary on February 18:

"Following the panic of October, 1907, the iron and steel industry was in jeopardy. Jobbers and consumers throughout the country had purchased large stocks at prices prevailing when conditions were favorable, and these were undisposed of. Pending contracts for construction, which involved large purchases of iron and steel, were extensive. Contracts for new furnaces, mills, and equipment, and for raw and semi-finished material, had been made by large numbers. An immediate and radical reduction in prices would have meant bankruptcy to multitudes. To prevent disaster and ruin, and at the request of scores who were interested, a large percentage of the leading men connected with this industry met to advise with each other in regard to the best interests of all concerned, and including the general public. Various meetings followed from time to time up to the middle of June, 1908. Accurate reports of these meetings were given to and published by the newspapers. Partly, at least, as a result, stability of prices, as distinguished from wide and sudden fluctuations, existed until about the beginning of 1909, altho no agreements were made to maintain prices, and notwithstanding a small percentage of manufacturers stood aloof from the conferences.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYING GOOD-BYE TO ADMIRAL EVANS AT THE START.

"It appears that for one reason or another, including particularly the tariff agitation, many of the smaller concerns who have not been disposed to cooperate during the last year have become more or less excited and demoralized, and have been selling their products at prices below those which were generally maintained. This feeling has been somewhat extended and has influenced unreasonable cutting of prices by some of those who were opposed to changes, but felt compelled to meet conditions in order to protect their customers. As a result of these conditions there has been a material decrease in new business during the last month, for the reason, as stated by consumers, that they proposed to wait until after they were satisfied bottom prices had been reached.

"In view of the circumstances . . . the leading manufacturers of iron and steel have determined to protect their customers; and, for the present at least, sell at such modified prices as may be necessary with respect to different commodities in order to retain their fair share of the business."

SPERRY'S GREAT LOOP

HAD war flamed out when our fleet was on the coast of Australia, or at Suez, it would have been as helpless as a fleet of dismantled frigates in the days of sail power and the smooth-bore. Thus does one editorial writer persist in sounding the fog-horn at a time when most of the editors are patriotically dipping their pens in blue sky and sunshine to welcome the fleet back home. This rather discordant note, however, has in it nothing of novelty. It is sounded to emphasize the fact that the American Navy in time of real war would be almost entirely dependent upon foreign-owned colliers for coal service. Editors and naval critics, as one writer points out, have been ding-donging the "'ware-shoal" bell over this hidden reef for years. The laudatory comment of the great majority of the press on the cruise is particularly significant, as *The Scientific American* points out, in "view of the bitter criticism with which it was assailed" when the project was first proposed. "It is a tribute to the far-sighted sagacity which projected the voyage," says this same writer, and the New York *Sun*, which has been almost hysterically opposed to the journey, believes the cruise an "achievement without precedent or parallel, and spectacularly splendid." *The Sun*, however, looking through the "hole in the doughnut," sees the deep strewn with empty American money-bags—melancholy mementos of the cruise. It says further:

"The bill is now to be computed. Mr. Roosevelt decided that the expense should be incurred; the people will pay. They have to. The cost of coal, owing largely to the unavoidable employment of foreign colliers, will be a heavy item Other expenses are not so easily calculated, and the total can not be determined until the ships go into dry dock and the hands of the artificers. The known cost is in the millions; the supplemental cost may add millions."

President Roosevelt, in his welcome to the fleet at Hampton Roads, said in part:

"Over a year has passed since you steamed out of this harbor, and over the world's rim, and this morning the hearts of all who saw you thrilled with pride as the hulls of the mighty war-ships lifted above the horizon. You have been in the Northern and the Southern hemisphere; four times you have crossed the line; you have steamed through all the great oceans; you have touched the coast of every continent. Ever your general course has been westward, and now you come back to the port from which you set sail. This is the first battle fleet that has ever circumnavigated the globe. Those who perform the feat again can but follow in your footsteps. . . . . .

"Incidentally I suppose I need hardly say that one measure of your fitness must be your clear recognition of the need always steadily to strive to render yourselves more fit; if you ever grow to think that you are fit enough you can make up your minds that from that moment you will begin to go backward.

"As a war machine the fleet comes back in better shape than it went away. In addition you, the officers and men of this formidable fighting force, have shown yourselves the best of all possible ambassadors and heralds of peace. Wherever you have landed you have borne yourselves so as to make us at home proud of being your countrymen. You have shown that the best type of fighting man of the sea knows how to appear to the utmost possible advantage when his business is to behave himself on shore, and to make a good impression in a foreign land. We are proud of all the ships and all the men in this whole fleet, and we welcome you home to the country whose good repute among nations has been raised by what you have done."

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WELCOMING ADMIRAL SPERRY AT THE END OF THE CRUISE.

The Springfield *Republican*, while extending a cordial welcome to the fleet, nevertheless makes a plea for the privilege of viewing the situation from an antimilitarist viewpoint. "There must be a limit," it believes, "even to popular enthusiasm over war-ships, if we are to remain a peace-loving nation and keep our expenditures for war armaments within wireless communication of sanity." *The Republican* goes on to discourage the idea of ever repeating

the cruise, and then proceeds to discuss its probable effect upon the peace movements of the world. We read:

"The cruise has tended to stimulate the increase of armaments in all countries. The fleet left its mark upon Brazil and Argentina, for it had scarcely left their harbors when the governments of those leading South-American countries began to dream of *Dreadnoughts*, and costly new naval programs were actually framed in Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Upon the naval Powers of Europe, too, the blight of an intensified naval rivalry rests. Why do the British people this year demand six new *Dreadnoughts*, in spite of the alarming deficit in the treasury? It is not because of Germany alone. For England now builds against the United States—she has a two-power standard plus 10 per cent. for a national religion—and the enthusiasm with which 'white Australia' greeted the American fleet, and interpreted its coming as a warning to Japan and the Orient, heightens the pressure throughout the British Empire for the maintenance of Britain's incontestable supremacy at sea."

WATCHING FOR HER SHIP TO COME IN.

A snapshot taken at Hampton Roads which tells its own story.

GREEKS AND BARBARIANS IN OMAHA

PESSIMISTIC remarks about our state of civilization mark the editorial comment on the riots in South Omaha on February 21, in which a mob tried to show the Greeks of that city that they were undesirable citizens by injuring about fifty Greeks, Rumanians, Poles, and Austrians, and destroying about $25,000 worth of property. The Hartford *Courant* thinks the affair "is on a level with the 'foreign-devil' proceedings in China during the Boxer riots," and the Omaha *World-Herald* declares it is "a humiliation to Nebraska." A Greek had killed a policeman, it appears, in resisting arrest, and a public meeting was held to denounce the act. "The blood of an American is on the hands of these Greeks," shouted one speaker, "and some method should be adopted to avenge his death and rid the city of this class of persons!" The riot followed. Greeks were stoned, windows smashed, and a saloon was looted with special enthusiasm. The attorneys for the Greeks intend to sue the speakers at the meeting to make good the damage done by the mob. The dispatches say that the South-Omaha packing-houses have discharged all their Greek labor and the Greeks are leaving town by rail and on foot, some walking through the falling snow without hats or overcoats. The Omaha Greeks publish in the *Daily News* of that city this defense against the charge that they are undesirable:

"We call attention to the fact that the late sad trouble in which the police officer lost his life is the only felony or serious crime that has been charged to a Greek in the past three years in Douglas county.

"While the police records will show that some Greeks have been arrested for gambling and drinking and minor offenses, the district-court records will prove that no Greek has been tried for a penitentiary offense in Douglas county in the past three years.

"We ask the papers of Omaha to examine the records, and if these facts are verified, we request them to place us fairly before the community, as these things will show that we are not undesirable, but desirable citizens."

The Pan-Hellenic Union, of Chicago, has also issued a statement, in which we read:

"If any one, be he of Greek or any other parentage or nativity, has offended against the law, let him be punished by the law in its properly constituted tribunals.

"We have never believed, nor do we now believe, that American spirit is so narrow, American sense of fair play so dead, or the principles of the constitution and American institutions so forgotten that the offenses of any man of any nativity should condemn all of the same nativity to punishment at the hands of any one.

"We wish that for every offense committed by one of our nativity the thinking public would remember the large body of Greek-Americans who have earned and hold the respect of true citizens for their loyalty to the land of their adoption, their energy in its business, their fealty to its institutions and its principles of government."

The Omaha *Daily News*, while condemning the effort to expel the Greeks by violence, maintains, nevertheless, that they are undesirable and should never have been allowed to come. Their quarters have been unsanitary, it declares, and their manners offensive, and they have lived in such a way "as to threaten to lower the American laborer's standard of living." They are brought here by contractors and "have no idea of making their homes here." They merely "want to make as much money as possible" and return home to live in idleness.

"The Omaha *Daily News* is not advancing this condition of affairs as justification for the mob violence that occurred in South Omaha.

"But the Omaha *Daily News* DOES WANT to let the people of Omaha, of Nebraska, and of the United States know that South Omaha has borne with patience an element which would test the forbearance of ANY OTHER COMMUNITY.

"This paper also INSISTS that such outbreaks as occurred in South Omaha are likely to occur anywhere where big industrial concerns are permitted to import an undesirable and cheap labor element that threatens the prosperity of our own working class.

"In a sense, therefore, the Government may be held to be partially responsible for such outbreaks, and can not expect them to cease unless MORE STRINGENT IMPORT CONTRACT LABOR LAWS are passed and are MORE RIGOROUSLY ENFORCED."

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LISTENING TO STORIES OF THE CRUISE.

SMOKING OUT THE TOBACCO OCTOPUS

"WHERE there is much smoke, there is some fire" seems to have been the rather old-fashioned but successful working hypothesis upon which the United States Commissioner of Corporations has been basing his investigations of the tobacco industry. The newspapers have recently published two chapters of Commissioner Smith's report. These instalments deal with the formation of the Tobacco Trust, with the degree of its control, and the powers by which the control was secured. They make known officially what was understood before, that the Tobacco Trust has absorbed 250 rivals, that it controls perhaps a larger per cent. of production than any other trust, that its capitalization lacks all but the salt to be a stiff competitor of the Seven Seas, and that its control is concentrated in the hands of ten men, who hold 60 per cent. of the total capital of $316,000,000. A peculiarity of the situation, however, as the New York *Times* points out, is the fact that the growth of the trust seems to have had little effect upon its rivals. Commissioner Smith says upon this point:

"The output of individual concerns that remained independent has increased in most instances. The combinaton has superior advantages over competitors from the great size of its plants and from the control of more efficient machinery, but these alone have not been sufficient to enable it to increase its degree of control, while at the same time charging high prices for the greater part of its product, particularly in view of the fact that many consumers prefer to patronize independent concerns. Despite enormous expenditures for advertising and in 'schemes,' and despite frequent price-cutting by means of its so-called 'fighting brands,' there has been in several branches of the industry a constant tendency for competitors to gain business more rapidly than the combination, and thus to reduce its proportion of the output."

The New York *Times*, commenting further upon this phase of the situation, says:

"This reduces the tyrant to the position of a pleader for public favor. It fights for its life like any little man, or like the Steel Trust itself, for another example. All trusts are mortal and vulnerable. There is not one of them which can issue an edict that the public must buy at its own prices. The Beef Trust—perhaps the most hated of all—before now has been beaten when its goods were left on its blocks. Demand will always regulate supply and price, until such time as supply is able to command consumption. If the consumer can not or will not buy, the trusts are helpless, whether they sell diamonds or kerosene or bacon. There have been times when this has not seemed true, but in the light of current events the fact can not be obscured to-day."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which summarizes the history of the tobacco octopus as narrated in Commissioner Smith's report, notes the fact that it made its first meal of the cigaret industry. We read further:

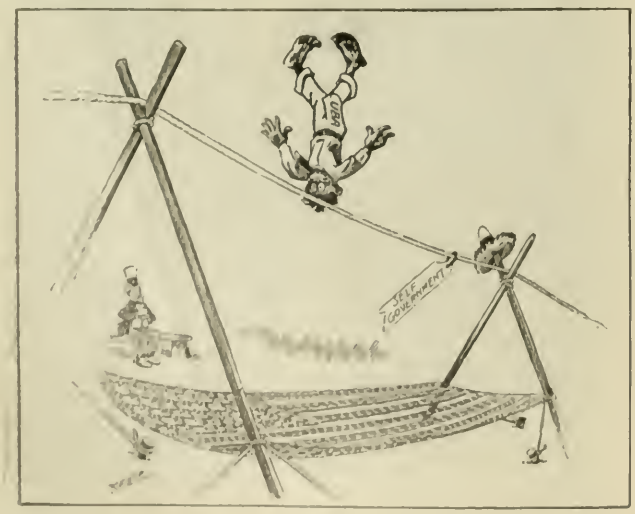
"After the cigaret monopoly was well along on its profitable career, another combination was effected to control the plug- and smoking-tobacco branch of business, in which the Continental Tobacco Company was engaged. This company had been formed by the usual process of uniting competing concerns by the issue of stock to take over their properties, but the business was very profitable and some 'powerful capitalists' got up a rival combination in the Union Tobacco Company, which led to negotiations for merging this in the American Tobacco Company by a liberal exchange of stock. After the American and the Continental had pretty well got possession of the field another step was taken in the common interest of those who were prominent in the control of the two. They formed the Consolidated Tobacco Company in 1901 to hold a majority of the stock of both, thus concentrating control.

"This was a holding company, and after the Northern Securities Company decision in 1904 it was deemed prudent to merge the whole combination in the American Tobacco Company as a single corporation. This was accomplished by an exchange of all the securities of the Consolidated, the Continental, and the American for those of the reorganized American Company. The old companies had both common and preferred stock with equal voting power, but in the merging process the shrewd move was made of confining the voting power to the common stock of the new company and limiting that to little more than $40,000,000, while the preferred stock amounted to nearly $80,000,000 and the bonds to more than $136,000,000. This concentrated control was in the hands of the small gang of manipulators who directed the whole proceeding.

"Since 1904 the process of absorption and combination has continued and the net capitalization, exclusive of inter-company holdings of securities, is said to be over $316,000,000; and the trust now controls about four-fifths of the tobacco business of the country, with the exception of cigar-making, as well as plantations in Cuba and Porto Rico for leaf-production, and a variety of industries in machinery, materials, and supplies incidental to the business, including a complete monopoly of licorice."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. TAFT'S New-Orleans visit is at an end, and second-hand silk hats as good as new may now be purchased for a nominal sum there.—*Houston Post.*



IS THIS THE BEGINNING OF THE FINISH?
—Relse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

CAN'T somebody make a Culebra cut in the price of Panama hats?—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

"MARRIAGE is woman's duty," says *Harper's Weekly.* It also is a necessary preliminary to alimony.—*Washington Post.*

How are the mighty fallen! "Jesse James" is in the house of correction for stealing a bottle of milk.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is lucky for our faithful public employees that Lincoln and Washington were not born on the same day.—*Chicago News.*

WHAT a difference there is in one little article! Also, what a great relief! Harriman is to take a rest. Not the rest.—*Chicago News.*

HARRIMAN takes his place as the chief exponent of non-Euclidian geometry by the deft way in which he makes parallel lines meet.—*New York Post.*

AMONG the new commerce-destroyers whose construction the Navy Department is urging, why not reserve for one the name of Roosevelt?—*New York World.*

THE Boston *Record* suggests that at $25 a plate the New-Orleans alligator-banquet to Taft looks like an attempt to "break" the Solid South.—*Columbia State.*

"THERE are no plumbers in Hades," says the Charleston *News and Courier.* Our Charleston contemporary always speaks with authority.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WE fear seriously that the vigor of Mr. Roosevelt is impaired when he dismisses the westerners who disagree with him as only "misguided men."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WHEN Mr. Taft comes to making a selection of his automobiles, the salesmen will make him realize what a mere bagatelle the selection of Cabinet officers is.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

A PERILOUS SITUATION IN PERSIA

OF the three monarchs who recently granted constitutions to their loving and other subjects, we read that the Czar and the Sultan are now able to enjoy carriage drives about their capitals, while the Shah of Persia is practically a prisoner in his palace, hiding behind the bristling bayonets of his guards and remembering nervously the fate of Charles I., who had a misunderstanding with his Parliament. It will be recalled that the Shah exprest his feelings by cannonading the Parliament House, with the result that the legislators adjourned and have not met since. Persia at large, however, is reported to be honeycombed with revolution and filled with armed bands who lack only the opportunity of cooperation to turn a smoldering revolt into a conflagration of fury. There is "an armed rebellion" against Mohammed Ali "in three important provinces," declares the London *Times* correspondent at Teheran, "and loudly exprest dissatisfaction at many points, including the capital itself." The rebels, however, "are separated from each other by hundreds of miles of desert country." As in Russia, there is "no tangible correlation between the elements of revolt," and "no symptom of aggression against the central power." In the mean time—

"The Shah is comfortably encamped in a garden on the outskirts of Teheran. Within a great radius nobody disputes his dominion, tho there are many who murmur at it. His strength consists of a body of troops commanded by foreign officers whose masterful behavior during the *coup* has filled the discontented with wholesome respect. Take the foreigners away, and Nationalists and Royalists would be at each other's throats, with the odds still considerably in favor of the latter."

The Shah thinks he is safer there than if he granted a Constitution, when, perhaps, he would be put on his trial, like Charles of England, whose fate he fears. Thus we read:

"That the country is breaking into pieces, and that the Arab tribes in the south are always more or less on the war-path and are more obstreperous than usual, are evils in the eyes of the Shah much smaller than the consequences which would ensue from the granting of a constitution. A parliament means placing power in the hands of his enemies, many of whom he profoundly, perhaps not without reason, believes are intent on taking his life and ending the dynasty. No ordinary measures will force the Shah to listen to the Constitutionalists or to advice from the Powers. In this respect for the moment he is comparatively safe on the throne."

The country, however, is suffering, and foreign trade languishing. This forces to the front the question, how is Mohammed Ali to pay his troops in the decline of his revenues? The only way out of the difficulty, says the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), is to be found in the intervention of Russia and England, whose interests in Persia are seriously injured by the present disorders. In this valuable French weekly we read:

"It is natural that these disorders should prove prejudicial to the interests both of England and Russia. These Powers, however, have declared that they will not intervene unless the lives and property of Europeans are attacked. Under these circumstances how can order be reestablished without a resort to force? This is a question which causes serious searchings of heart among English and Russian diplomats. We can not count either on the Parliament or on the Shah for the restoration of order in this kingdom, such is the jealousy which each cherishes toward the other. But if they could be persuaded to act each one within his sphere, according to their special prerogatives, conditions would at once be ameliorated. A loan from England and from Russia would relieve the penury of the treasury. But would the Shah, still seated on his throne, be disposed to lend an ear to the orders of Parliament? Recent events forbid us to expect it. Under these conditions it seems that an Anglo-Russian intervention and diplomatic control of the Government at Teheran, and the nomination of a board of experienced counselors would be the sole remedy for the present state of affairs."

The *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), the organ of extreme Socialism in Germany, seems to suggest that Mohammed Ali is not far wrong in thinking that he has brought the country to a perilous pass, and driven the people to a fury in which his own head is imperiled. To quote from an article in this weekly, written by Tigran Derwisch:

"We really hope that the fate of Louis XVI. is not destined to be shared by Mohammed Ali. But the people have become terribly embittered and their grievances are very serious. Already Persian subjects are beginning to talk about deposing the Shah, or putting him to death. As soon as it comes to the point that the Persian people feel compelled to storm the royal palace by a bloody onslaught, in order that they may once more establish the

AN EGYPTIAN VIEW OF THE LIBERATION OF TURKEY.
—*Punch* (Cairo).

TOO HASTY PATRIOTISM.

"I do homage to thee, England," cries the Young Turk, without noticing that the pedestal of British greatness is Turkish territory.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SIDELIGHTS ON TURKISH LIBERTY.

Constitution, it is quite certain that the guilty head of their monarch will fall under the guillotine in the great square at Teheran." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CAT AND THE MONKEY IN MOROCCO

"THY claws are sharp, thine arm is long, thou art as quick as lightning, sweet Grimalkin," quoth the ape. "Please pull out those chestnuts for me!" The flattered cat obeyed, in spite of singe and scorch, and the monkey, snatching up the nuts, ran off to enjoy them in quiet. So runs the ancient fable, whose moral the Paris *Soleil* applies to the recent agreement made between France and Germany whereby France secures the military occupation of Morocco, and Germany has freedom of trade there. This Monarchist organ of the Church and aristocracy is one of the few newspapers, whether French or German, which disapproves of the compact. France had all the work, it complains, while Germany is to reap the reward. To quote the *Soleil*:

"We have spent millions, as well as the more precious blood of our soldiers in Morocco, we have employed our war-vessels to mount guard, winter and summer, off Casablanca. We have taken military possession of Chaouia, Figuig, and Udja. We have maintained the struggle for years and have submitted to every sacrifice, only in order to yield to Germany a share in all the economic advantages we have so painfully attained on retiring from Morocco. Here you see what our policy is really worth—a policy of cowards, ignoramuses, and blockheads. This policy, in foreign affairs, has been pursued for the past thirty years by the Republicans in power. 'Anything, if only we may remain in power,' is their motto. They sacrifice everything to their own ease. That is the main chance with them, and with this object they cry, 'Let us have no trouble with our neighbors.'"

The simple truth about the agreement recently signed, avers this paper, is that France has signed away to Germany something that belonged to herself, and to which Germany had no manner of right. It is practically a treaty between French and German speculators for the exploitation of Morocco. To quote further:

"What is the meaning of the Franco-German agreement which was published a few days ago, and communicated to the council of ministers by Mr. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs? It clearly results in our sharing with Germany all the advantages we, single-handed, have won in Morocco. Morocco has been a remarkably 'soft thing' for them. We know what companies they have formed there, what lands they have purchased under fictitious titles, what mines have been coveted and exploited, what politicians have floated the stock, in expectation of realizing a fortune thereby. It is for such creatures as these that William II. indulged in his rodomontades at Tangier, it is for these that our poor soldiers heroically perished at Chaouia."

The writer thinks that perhaps William II. is at the head of the Morocco shareholders. The French soldiers died for the sake of French and German speculators, who divide the spoils of victory, declares this writer, and adds:

"Who can say that William II. is not one of the shareholders in these Morocco companies? He may not attend the meetings of the shareholders, nor hold office on the board of directors, but doubtless he is grand president of them all. He has only to frown and our politicians tremble, and he obtains without striking a blow or expending a cent, without losing a single Pomeranian grenadier, the same advantages as we have purchased with our heart's blood. The whole world excepting ourselves will die with laughter at the news. And our Government will be able to say to the German Kaiser

> We thank your highness on this happy day
> For tricking us in such a clever way

Meanwhile we are permitted to evacuate Casablanca, and refit our ships. The 'affair' is ended and this treaty will ever afterward in history bear the sinister name of 'the Casablanca deal.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN CONQUEST OF RUSSIA

GERMAN colonists have invaded Russia in such numbers, exclaims a Moscow editor, as to amount almost to a conquest of the country. In the war with Japan Russia awoke to the fact that German officers led its armies, and that its government posts were filled with industrious and intelligent Germans who had crowded out the slower native element. Now it appears that the Czar's cities and towns are filling up with a people who keep their allegiance to the Kaiser. France and England may hold Russian bonds—the Germans hold Russian soil. The bonds may depreciate in value to nothingness in time of revolution, but the Germans are on the spot, with rifles in hand to maintain their ground. At the present moment, we are assured by Mr. M. D. N. Vergun in the *Slavenskje Vjek* (Moscow), of which he is editor, there are in Russia over 2,000,000 Germans, mostly Prussians, distributed in 2,755 colonies, and largely military in organization. Among the population whose sympathies are German must be reckoned also the German-speaking Jews, mostly grouped in the western provinces, which cover some 32,000 square miles of territory. These control the trade of the country and have abundant capital, for they are backed by German financiers at home. The Germans form at least one-half of the population of the towns. To quote Mr. Vergun:

"The last government census, made as far back as 1897, sets down the German residents in Russia as 1,783,000, to which number must be added 5,110,000 Jews, whose language is a German dialect intermixt with a little Hebrew, and whose racial ties and traditions are German and not Russian. This makes close on 7,000,000 Germans in European Russia at that time. This proportion is not appreciated at its true significance till it be remembered that the towns and cities of Russia only contain some 13,000,000 inhabitants, and that the German and Jewish elements are concentrated almost entirely in towns and the cities, of which they constitute one-half of the aggregate population. For instance, the paramount position held by German tradesmen in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Lodz is an acknowledged fact."

The German influence in more remote districts amounts almost to an autonomy, we are told. On this point the writer observes:

"This is particularly the case along the Lower Volga, where the German residents elect civil magistrates who scarcely ever speak a word of Russian in the exercise of their functions. The various German colonies are kept attached by political ties and organizations to their country of origin. In the Vistula and Baltic provinces entire German villages have been received *en masse* as immigrants. The site of their new home is generally a point of some strategic importance, and they are financed by Berlin banks."

Their military and gymnastic organizations are under the inspection of German officers. Thus we read:

"Along the Vistula German social and socio-political institutions have flourished for years—gymnastic clubs, cycling clubs, singing clubs, and rifle clubs whose members are drilled to the use of the service weapon and regularly inspected by German officers. . . Whole regiments of German riflemen march unrestrictedly through the villages of Russian Poland singing with enthusiasm the stirring chorus of 'Wacht am Rhein.'"

The writer dwells upon the vast amount of land which the Germans have acquired in Russia, and gives the following instance:

"Of the 695 manors registered in the Yurieff district only seven or eight are owned by Russians, the remainder by Germans. In Russian Poland 4,220 out of the total 49,160 square miles are held by Germans in fee simple. In the southwestern provinces of Volhynia, Ukrania, and New Russia, Germans possess 4,220 square miles out of a total of 104,770 square miles. In these provinces alone 4,500 dwelling-houses and 1,800 factories, representing a value of $150,000,000, are the property of Germans. The total holdings of the Germans in Russia amount to 31,640 square miles, nearly a sixtieth part of the entire area of European Russia, 1,951,000 square miles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROYAL PARADE TO PROMOTE PEACE.

Edward and William impressing the public with their friendliness by riding together through the streets of Berlin. The Kaiser calls it "a new pledge for the future peaceful and friendly development of the relations between our two countries."

MORAL EFFECT OF THE BERLIN VISIT

THE two most powerful monarchs in the world have been seen driving out together, walking together, and dining together. The European press and, much more, the general public, see in these things an augury of peace. In his speech at the great Berlin banquet William II. is reported as saying to his guest:

"Your Majesty may be assured that, with me, my capital and residence of Berlin and the whole German Empire see in your Majesty's presence a token of the friendly sentiments which induced your Majesty to pay this visit. The German people greets the ruler of the mighty British world-empire with the respect due to him, and perceives in the visit a new pledge for the future peaceful and friendly development of the relations between our two countries."

To which Edward VII. replied:

"With regard to the aim and desired result of my visit, your Majesty has given eloquent expression to my own feelings, and I can, therefore, only repeat that our coming purposes not only to recall before the world the close ties of relationship between our two Houses, but also aims at the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries."

These were no idle words of mere politeness, and the effect of the whole visit upon the public mind, declares *The Spectator* (London), must do incalculable good. To quote the words of an editorial:

"The royal visit to Berlin, since it encourages an optimistic view, and tends to contradict the feeling that war is inevitable, is therefore bound to do good. Indeed, if it did nothing else but make the 'man in the street' say: 'The Powers can not be going to war, or the King and the Emperor would not be so friendly and take so much trouble to please each other,' it would have done a good deal.

"When, as in the present case, we can couple with the international amenities of the royal visit to Berlin an act so satisfactory and so useful in itself as the new Declaration of France and Germany as to Morocco, we have a further right to say that the cause of peace has been advanced."

UNCLE EDWARD—"What a charming chap he'd make if he would only drop politics!"

—*Rire* (Paris).

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL UNCLE.

"Now will I slay for thee the fatted calf."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

IMAGINARY GLIMPSES OF THE VISIT.

INDIAN WRONGS IN THE TRANSVAAL

THE Japanese in California are not the only Asiatic aliens who are complaining of the treatment dealt out to them by the earlier settlers and the Government of the country to which they have emigrated. The whites and the colored Asiatics are now reported to have come in conflict in the British colony of the Transvaal. The Government has found great difficulty in checking an insurrection among those Indian aliens in South Africa who are crying aloud for equal rights as citizens with the Africander or British colonist. One of the Indian champions of this cause, "the Moses of his people," has been severely treated in the law courts, as Mr. L. W. Ritch, secretary of the South Africa British Indian Committee remarks in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad):

"Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Hindu, theosophist, loyalist, and patriot, son of a late Prime Minister of Kathiawar, and, incidentally, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, is for the second time in one year undergoing imprisonment in one of His Majesty's Transvaal jails—this time with hard labor.

"Future generations of Indians will do reverence to the memory of this white-souled son of India; future generations of Englishmen will know the hot blush of shame and the stink of humiliation at the remembrance of the folly of their fathers whenever, in the days that are to come, the story of the Transvaal Indian question shall be read or discust."

Mr. Ritch, of course, thinks the British Government is all wrong and that the Indian in Africa is badly treated. He is a fine fellow, the native Hindu, and his grievances are real, says this writer. The principal grievances against which Mr. Gandhi agitates may be briefly summarized from his words as follows:

Only such Asiatics are suffered in the British Colony of the Transvaal as can prove a pre-war residence. Asiatics have to pay £3 as an entrance fee, and £17,000 was raised by these fees in 1903. In that year the old documents of title were exchanged for certificates containing identification particulars. All Asiatics, including Indians, are excluded from political and municipal privileges, nor can they own real estate, excepting in certain Asiatic reserves. An attempt was made to deport the Asiatics in 1903. This, however, failed, and they have since been merely segregated.

Of this treatment of the Anglo-Indian Mr. Ritch remarks:

"This policy of reducing the keen-witted, industrious, and comparatively highly evolved British Indian settler to the same helotage as that designed for the African aboriginal and his offshoot, the so-called 'colored people,' is excused on the score of the great danger, real or imaginary, that must result to white prestige if by reason of differential treatment, non-Europeans were to mount to positions of equality with or perchance of superiority to the dominant race. There is no doubt that the Africander would rebel against even the prospect of non-whites, however high their qualifications, being placed upon a footing of equality with him and his. How long it will be possible to artificially repress natural aptitude in deference to racial and color prejudice is a question that time alone can solve. Africander prejudice is, however, but one of the foes that will have to be conquered if fair play is to be secured to British Indian settlers in South Africa. The other is trade jealousy.

"It will be readily understood that such a combination as prejudice and the pocket constitutes a truly formidable enemy."

The scheme of exclusion and segregation is denounced in the following ringing words:

"The twentieth century has witnessed the advent of a school of shoddy Imperialism consisting mostly of apostles of colonial preference to whom it is an axiom that the colonies can do no wrong. India, not being a colony, albeit the elephant of the Imperial circus, is in the calculations of these gentlemen of comparative unimportance.

"The Imperialist of this school is possest of a passion for multiplying 'white men's countries' and if, as in the case of South Africa, the land to which their attention is for the time being turned, happens to be already populated with a large and increasing majority of colored aborigines, then so much the worse for the latter. Given natural conditions favorable to white settlement, the shibboleth of 'the white men's country' is promptly adopted. If perchance this meant the establishment and maintenance of all that is best in Western civilization—white ideals and the uplifting of the backward subject peoples to the realization of these—it would have something at least to recommend it to those who are yet unconvinced that 'might is right.' But what one does find is that this doctrine of 'the white men's country' connotes either the elimination of the colored native, or his segregation in reserves that are of least value to the white settlers, or the studied discouragement and even repression of his natural impulse to rise in the human scale and, in some cases, even his deliberate degradation. As a helot he may be tolerated, but his education must be carefully regulated so that he shall not be encouraged to indulge in any foolish aspirations to rise above the level of the hewer of wood and drawer of water for his white overlord. Thus seemingly does this stamp of Imperialist interpret the Gospel of the 'white man's burden.'

"The native policy of certain of our South-African colonies affords a striking example of the practical application of this brand of Imperialism, and its logical extension is further illustrated by the attitude and conduct of the Natal and the Transvaal parliaments toward their respective domiciled British Indian population. Gandhi is in jail because he is the Moses of his people in South Africa and a serious obstacle to their reduction to the proper level to which alone, according to Africander ethics, they, as colored people, are properly entitled to aspire."

LINCOLN DEIFIED—AND DISREGARDED

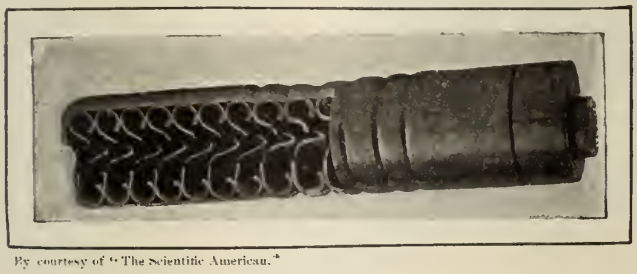
THE English and Canadian papers express the view that the present generation of Americans have fallen far behind the standard and example set them by Abraham Lincoln. The London *Spectator* believes that the simplicity, uprightness, and hopefulness of the President who chose Grant as his sword of battle, and emancipated the slaves, have perished with him. Hence the complaint of the Toronto *World* that the work Lincoln began is not being carried on, and that the American people think they have done their duty when they have merely uttered a laudation of the great emancipator. Any way, we are told, these panegyrics are extravagant. "There is too much of a tendency, a set intention, among our neighbors to overreverence Lincoln," and "the 'Old Abe' of the light-tongued of his time has grown into Father Abraham of the Bosom!" But, the writer is "forced to surmise," the deification of Lincoln is merely "a cover for neglect of political responsibilities," and he remarks that those who praise Lincoln had better follow his example and carry on his unfinished work. As he says:

"The truth is that Lincoln's great task, his heraclean labor, was only begun; it still cries for cure if there be any. The terrible blot is still there. See not the blot, deity Lincoln, stand idle till a Savior emerge! As if this kind would not scoff at him when he came! And other social disorders prevail, in regard to the distribution of wealth, the aggrandizement of political power in the hands of a few, of great trusts, of millions of men wearing the collars of these great aggregations who hold it crime in a man in receipt of wages that his hair is turning gray, of wide-spread misrule and looting of cities, of a press that has gone largely into the service of the new masters of the people, of a debased theater, of the worship of veneer as taught by *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and of business smartness as glorified by *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Frank Munseys who write of 'Mrs. Lincoln and her court,' and 'her ladies-in-waiting,' of the high finance of Wall Street and the priesthood of that finance exemplified by Harriman, Ryan, Rockefeller, and Gates—these and other things are so bad that Roosevelt, who had the courage to see them, and name them, to strike at them, to try to cure some of them, has now to make his salutation, about to die, or go out of the ring so damaged and discredited that the people will hardly summon him again! Or is he, too, some day to be another Savior?"

THE NEW NOISELESS GUN

THE new device to render the discharge of a firearm practically noiseless has already been noticed in these pages. We are now enabled to give detailed descriptions and illustrations from an article contributed to *The National Guard Magazine* (Columbus, Ohio, February) by Capt. Earl D. Church, of the ordnance department, Connecticut National Guard. The inventor of the new "silencer" is Hiram Percy Maxim, son of Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, and nephew of Hudson Maxim, inventor of maximite, the new high explosive. Says Captain Church:

"In this age of antilogy we have grown used to the horseless carriage, the wireless telegraph, the fireless cooker, and other contradictions of fundamental principles, but the *noiseless gun* comes with a shock, belying its action, upsetting as it does the traditions of a thousand years or more, destroying to a large degree the roar of cannon, the crack of small arms, the malicious purr of the machine gun, and the other attendant explosive sounds which go to make up the noise of battle, and producing new conditions and problems in warfare which are revolutionary to the extreme. And all of this is brought about, not by the discovery of a new powder which would require an entire reconstruction of arms to meet its reactions, nor by the invention of a new gun, valved, vented, and gas-chambered, as might be possible, both of which



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE MAXIM SILENCER.

would render obsolete every arm of whatsoever caliber now in existence, with a calamitous loss to the world running into the billions of dollars in the necessary rearmament; on the contrary the most radical results are obtained by the invention of the Maxim silencer, a small, ingenious product utilizing natural first principles in its operations and so constructed that it can be affixt to any gun made without rebuilding or interfering with the principles governing the action of such gun. Instead, therefore, of destroying the value of that already in existence, as do so many inventions, offsetting thereby their own good, this device preserves that which is, and adds to the world's resources by its own initiative and creative value."

The first suggestion for the "silencer," we are told, came from the "muffler" of an automobile, and for some time experiments were carried on by Mr. Maxim along this line. But a "muffler" for a gun, on the automobile principle, would have to be as big as a barrel. Evidently it was necessary to depart essentially from this idea, and success was ultimately achieved by such departure. Says Captain Church:

"If the slow expansion of the gases in a closed retort could not be utilized, it is manifest that they must be allowed to attain inertia in some other way. Here the principle of centrifugal force came to the inventor and he knew if he could interrupt the pencil of gas following the bullet at the muzzle of the gun (traveling in a Springfield rifle at the rate of over 2,600 feet a second and exerting a pressure of 10,000 pounds per square inch) and could impart to it a high swirling motion, the gas could not escape through the orifice until it had slowed down and its energy was spent. But how to leave a clear opening for the passage of the bullet and still catch and separate the gas and change its direction from moving forward in the horizontal plane of impetus to traveling in a vertical orbit at right angles thereto—this was the problem.

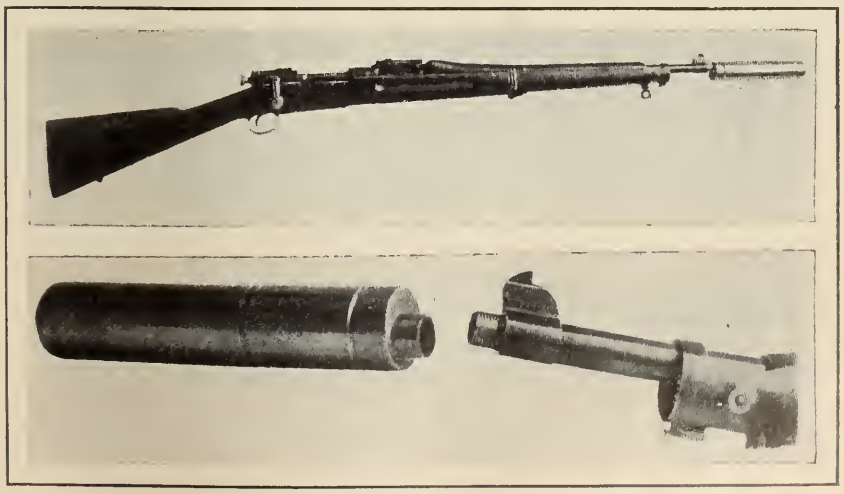
"Without taking space to describe the endless experiments which

HIRAM PERCY MAXIM,

Inventor of the silencer. He is seen here holding a card before it.

led to the final result, the operation of the perfected silencer may be described as follows:

"The bullet passes through a hole larger than the bore of the rifle and, touching nothing, passes on its way uninterrupted. The gases, leaving the muzzle and entering the first vortex-chamber, commence to expand, and a part, striking the opposite side off center and upon a surface partially convexed and leading to the side of the chamber, are diverted from the initial plane and by eccentric action are imparted a swirling motion between guides until they interrupt and cross at right angles, the remaining pencil of gas passing through the hole for the bullet, cutting and deflecting this, with the result that it enters the next vortex-chamber diminished in volume and velocity. Here a further expansion and cutting off of some of the main pencil of gas occurs, which is set to swirling by the vortex and is directed across the remaining pencil, further retarding and cutting into it and tending to break it up into rapidly revolving circles of gas. This operation is repeated successively through twelve vortex-chambers in the silencer for the



SPRINGFIELD RIFLE WITH MAXIM SILENCER ATTACHED.

LOWER PICTURE SHOWS MANNER OF MAKING ATTACHMENT BY INTERRUPTED THREAD.

Springfield rifle, the pencil of gas holding together less compactly and expanding with increased rapidity and with more of it cut off and diverted to a swirl as each successive chamber is passed and the velocity is correspondingly diminished until there is practically no gas traveling in the forward plane to emit from the end of the silencer with any force. In fact, an experiment along this line almost uncanny in its negativeness is to drop a pencil through a silencer or look through it to a light, indicating the clear hole of considerable caliber and then try to extinguish a match held in front of the hole by blowing through it. One may blow until he is red in the face and the match will scarcely flicker. The incredulous experimenter will invariably, after failure, hold the silencer up to the light to see if the hole is still there. . . . . .

"In weight the silencer ranges from a very few ounces upon a light 22 target-rifle to ten ounces, which is that of the largest and strongest now made, namely, that required by the new Springfield rifle. The shape of the silencer is a simple cylinder affixt to the muzzle of the rifle by an interrupted thread and attached eccentrically to one side so that the main body of it lies below the barrel and entirely out of the range of or interference with the sight. For the Springfield rifle the silencer is one and three-eighths inches in diameter, six inches long, and contains twelve vortex-chambers, the first of which are held in place against the severer shock they have to sustain by corrugations in the cylinder. In tests the small additional weight upon the muzzle has not interfered in the least with accurate sighting, but on the contrary has seemed to exert a certain steadying effect, particularly in offhand work at 200 yards.

"From actual tests made, the invention has shown that it does away with 97 per cent. of the sound of discharge. This has been demonstrated by trials before very ingeniously constructed sound-recording machines in use in factories manufacturing ammunition, a Springfield without the attachment having registered the extreme limit recorded by the machine of a four-inch swing of the pointer, while with the attachment the pointer scarcely stirred and registered exactly the same as a clap of the hand.

"The bullet noise is, of course, not eliminated. In all velocities exceeding 1,400 feet per second a bullet creates a vacuum in that it goes faster than the air can close behind it. The subsequent effect of the air rushing in upon the vacuum is similar to the sharp crack of thunder following a bolt of lightning, and a certain explosive sound, therefore, follows the bullet. Below 1,400 feet per second a bullet successfully passes with a hissing noise changing to a hum or sing as the speed diminishes, until in low velocities it passes with practically no atmospheric disturbance noticeable. There is still the crack of the bullet, therefore, from the Springfield or other high-velocity rifles, the hiss and hum from less powerful guns, but in the smaller target rifles absolutely no sound is heard other than the click of the hammer, causing one to scarcely believe that a cartridge has been exploded at all. With the 22-automatic the inventor is accustomed to have rifle-practise by members of his family in his own house, using a box of sand for a backstop, and the sound of the gun can not be heard in the next room."

It has been suggested that the silencer may interfere with the velocity of the bullet, or may lessen the accuracy of fire. Tests described by Captain Church show, however, that this is not the case. There are thus no disadvantages attached to the use of the silencer. Its advantages are thus stated by the writer: First, the abolition of noise will make it possible for a word of command to be heard along the whole firing-line, and the fire can therefore be controlled more efficiently by the officer in command. Secondly, concealment of an attacking force may be complete even after firing has begun. Third, the injury to eardrums by shock—a serious matter nowadays—is entirely obviated. Gun-shy horses may be used for cavalry, as there will be no noise to frighten them. Fourth, the wound made by a bullet from a rifle equipped with a silencer is cleaner and more humane, the new device removing the high-pressure gases which usually accompany the projectile and give it a rending or explosive effect, especially at short distances.

THE "WHITE" RHINOCEROS

WHEN an animal is said to have a "white" variety, this is often found to be simply an albino, and most of these are white by courtesy only, the actual color being a dirty gray or some lightish tint of pink or slate. In the case of the "white" rhinoceros, there is, apparently, even less excuse for the name, the color of the species not differing much from that of the "dark" or "black" rhinoceros. Prof. E. Trouessart, of the Paris Museum, who writes on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, December 26), tells us that the explorers who first saw animals of this species mistook the white clay, with which they had powdered themselves, for the actual color of their skins. Says Professor Trouessart:

A BABY WHITE RHINOCEROS.

"The largest of all the African animals, except the elephant, is the 'white rhinoceros' of the Transvaal Boers, also called the 'flat-nosed rhinoceros' by the traveler Burchell, who was the first to describe it exactly. Several years ago the species was believed to be extinct, and it is probable that it would have been so, to the south of the Zambesi, if the Cape government had not taken the survivors under its protection. More recently it has been found that the species exists also in the Sudan, where it is still rather well represented. Nevertheless, it seems much more localized than the black rhinoceros, which is scattered throughout all Africa, but which is also tending to disappear.

"The name 'white' rhinoceros is quite inexact. The animal is a more or less yellowish gray, like all its thick-skinned congeners. It is supposed that the first hunters who encountered it in the plains watered by the Orange and Vaal rivers saw afar off animals that had recently been wallowing in whitish clay, and took this for their natural color. It is well known that, in the same region, 'red' elephants have been described. Levaillant assures us that this color was due to the reddish ocher with which the animals had powdered themselves. But at any rate, the name 'white rhinoceros' has stuck to the species.

"Color apart, the flat-nosed rhinoceros is distinguished from the other African species, and even from all known relatives, by very clear characteristics. It is very tall (about seven feet), but what is noticeable at first sight is the form of its snout, which is squarely terminated in front . . . and not prolonged by a prehensile lip as in other species. . . . The molar teeth are flatter and their folds of enamel are more complex, which accords with the animal's herbivorous habits.

"It has two horns, but the front is much longer and stronger than the second, which may be completely wanting, or represented only by an insignificant knob. This has given rise to the belief in a 'one-horned' African rhinoceros, which was announced by Fresnel in 1848 to the Academy of Sciences. . . . . .

"Another characteristic is that the animal is covered with small, regular knobs, which remind one of the larger ones seen on the Indian rhinoceros, while the skin of the black rhinoceros is smooth or irregularly folded. . . . . .

"The white rhinoceros is calmer [than the black] and is even rather lazy. He passes almost all day asleep in the shade, stretched on the ground like a huge dog. It is only when the sun sinks toward the horizon that he wakes and begins to seek pasture.

animal was even more successful than from another of the same species. The quintessence of good eating, therefore, would be to feed on oneself—to breakfast off a roast from one's own ribs, and to lunch on one's own fingers, daintily detached and broiled. "Logic is logic," as Dr. Carnot might have learned had he been familiar with the works of his brother physician, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

OUR ANCESTORS NOT ASIATICS

WE used to be quite certain that Central Asia was the cradle of the Aryan race. Recently, however, many students have concluded that there are insufficient grounds for believing this, and some consider the European origin of the Aryans as definitely established. One of these, Professor Zaborowski, of the School of Anthropology, in Paris, has just written a book on the subject, "The Aryan Peoples of Asia and Europe," which is appreciatively reviewed by Mr. L. Franchet in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 16). Says this writer:

"The place of origin of the Indo-European peoples seemed definitely ascertained when it was believed to be proved, by the study of their dialects and religions, that it must be looked for in the midst of the high plateaus of Central Asia, and particularly in the Pamirs, which must thus have served as the cradle of the 'Aryas' who were our ancestors.

"Travelers went to the Pamirs and saw for themselves that it was impossible to live in these icy solitudes; but some of them still continued to assert in their writings that the primitive race from which we are descended had really originated in this part of the globe.

"This theory was so seductive that it was really hard to give it up; it seemed to rest on facts, whereas it was buoyed up on such hypotheses as we find too often in the sciences related to anthropology. Nevertheless it has encountered some detractors, and one of them, Mr. Zaborowski, produces against it a bundle of proofs that rest on solid foundations and not on suppositions.

"In his 'Aryan Peoples of Asia and Europe' he takes up, one by one, the facts on which the Asiatic origin of the Aryans has been predicated, analyzes them and dissects them. . . . He seeks vainly for proofs in linguistics, in archeology, and in history, to ascertain whether there really was in Central Asia a territory where a primitive Aryan people lived. This proof he does not find. . . .

"The author recognizes that the narratives of travelers, by their ambiguity and confusion, have caused us for a long time to uphold widely differing theses, from which any skilful writer could always draw a conclusion favorable to his own ideas. . . . . .

"Among the documents whose historical value should be regarded as suspicious, he notes particularly the Hindu collections regarding the Vedic religion, the chief of which, the 'Rig Veda' is still often considered as of great assistance in the study of the ancient populations of India. . . . . .

"The careful study that the author makes of the peoples of India, Media, Persia, the Caucasus, Russia, and Turkestan, from the point of view of language, religion, and civilization, his study of the great migrations from the neolithic age to that of bronze, the facts that he groups and the parallels that he establishes on the subject of early Aryan civilization, form an ensemble which, presented in perfect order, throws on the Ayran question a specially brilliant light and opens new horizons.

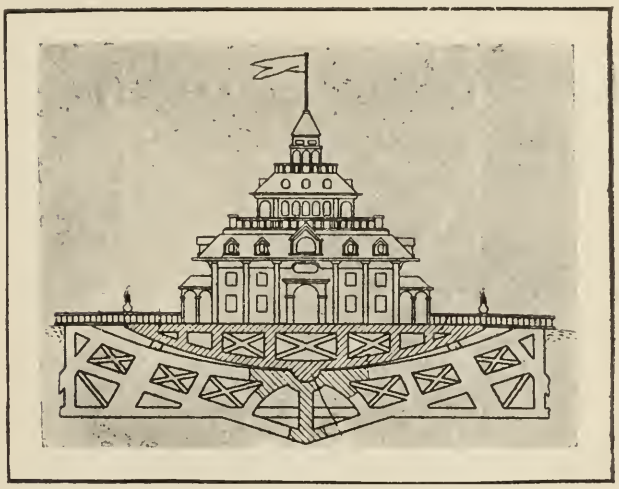
"In any case, a scientific demonstration has now been furnished that these early Aryans could never have lived in Asia, but only in Europe. Their very incomplete knowledge of the metals, their pastoral habits, their mediocre agriculture, the plants that they cultivated, the domestic animals that they bred and ate, their tools, their drinks, their food, their houses—all this accords in all points with what archeology teaches us of the peoples of the mid zone of Central and Eastern Europe at the end of the stone age when the use of copper was extending, to be shortly followed by objects of bronze.

"There still remains much to do, but Mr. Zaborowski in his very interesting work points out the road to be followed. He has resolved the Aryan question by showing where we may be led, in the study of the history of peoples, by a rational instead of a theoretic interpretation of the documents already in our possession."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EARTHQUAKES UNDERGROUND

IN general, it would seem that the effects of earthquakes are not serious in underground places such as mine-shafts, caves, cellars, etc., altho some cases are on record where shocks felt in such localities have not been noticed on the earth's surface. A contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, January 23) says on this point:

"It has been remarked that at Messina, altho the seismic observatory was destroyed, the cellars where the seismograph was installed did not suffer. This is due to the fact that the destructive phenomenon, produced by a relatively deep, but local, cause, is particularly a vibratory movement transmitted by the earth as a rigid solid. . . . Thus every exterior edifice, or every orographic projection, behaves more or less as if its foundations had been shaken. The motion at the top is multiplied by the length of the lever-arm formed by the free part of the structure above ground. This is why high houses suffer more than low ones, and buildings of stone more than those of reenforced concrete. Similarly, portions of the surface that are mobile or susceptible of sliding or cracking are more affected than compact masses whose parts remain firm. To avoid the effects of an earthquake, people flee into the open country, but they might much better descend into a mine. Mr. Burthe, a mining-engineer, writes us several interesting notes on this subject.



A BRILLIANT GERMAN IDEA

Prof. Eugen Bormel, the Berlin sculptor, suggests that houses in earthquake regions be built of steel and riveted to a rocking steel foundation. This would give the house an agreeable motion that would make an earthquake a pleasure. If the motion became too violent, probably the furniture could be riveted to the floor and the people lasht to the chairs.

"Two old miners, one in Bolivia and one in Chile, have told him that, ascending to the surface one day after working in a mine, they found all the neighboring houses thrown down by an earthquake, whose occurrence they had not even surmised when in the depths. Likewise, in 1823, violent shocks were felt at the surface in Falun and Persberg, Sweden, without the miners' knowing anything of them. Nevertheless, we should make no hasty generalizations.

In the first place, it is well known that the earth shakes underground as well as on the surface, and experiments on the propagation of vibrations by the earth have been made by registering, on a device placed in a mine, waves produced by the explosion of dynamite. Thus we may understand how, in certain cases, shocks may have been felt underground without being noted, or at least without being reported, on the surface. Humboldt relates a case of this kind at the opening of the nineteenth century in the silver-mines of Marienberg, Sweden, but even here the miners were only shocked, not killed, and the destructive effect below the surface was very slight, and there was no choking up of the mine. It is by its preexisting voids, such as the shaft of a mine, a cave, an open lode, a fissure, or a fault, that the deep-lying crust tends to move, become dislocated, and to be deformed under the action of the seismic vibrations. The well-known effects on springs, whether thermal or not . . . are a simple illustration of this."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICAL DUTY OF THE CLERGY

WILLIAM H. TAFT recalls the earlier time when the Congregational minister of New England exercised a powerful political influence, in addition to his clerical functions. Tho great changes have come over our methods of life since that day, the ministry still offers opportunities for political influence that ought to be cultivated. A recognition of this, he thinks, should again attract some of the best brains of the country into the ministerial profession, now so depleted by the vast increase in rewards and influence of other vocations. Mr. Taft gave utterance to these reflections in a Washington's birthday address at the University of Pennsylvania, outlining the part which each of the important professions has in a government by the people. As reported by the New York *Tribune* he said of the ministry:

"To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy with which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only an other-worldliness and no thought of this. This is, of course, the narrowest view of the profession. Whatever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making it impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community. There can not be general personal and social business morality and political immorality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community.

"During the Administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard the country over in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. They have not all always been discreet. They have sometimes attempted to make the moral reforms by law wider than practical experience would justify. Indeed, the tendency of some ministers in taking part in politics and seeking governmental reform is to demand too close a realization of their ideals, and an unwillingness to give up the accomplishment of some for decided progress toward others. This is a limitation upon their usefulness.

"In two ways the minister is becoming more closely in touch with politics and governmental affairs. In the first place the modern tendency of government is paternal. Individualism is not dead, but the *laissez-faire* school does not have its earnest and consistently rigid adherents now as it did years ago. We all recognize, I think, or at least most of us do, that there is certain aid, there is certain protection, that the Government is in duty bound, acting for all the people, to extend to a smaller number of the people whose circumstances and condition forbid their looking out for themselves. Thus in the enforcement of health regulations, in the passage of tenement laws, child-labor laws, establishment of orphan asylums and places of refuge for waifs, and in many other ways the work of the minister in home missions brings him in contact with necessity for government action, and he is heard, and is entitled to be heard, upon the policies of the Government in these regards.

"So, too, in the matter of foreign missions. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among Oriental races, who, however old their traditions and their civilization, are now tending toward Occidental ideals, is the establishment of foreign missions as the outposts of the advance guard of Christian civilization. These missions have the duty of representing the ideal of Western Christian progress, and through them such progress is to be commended to the races whom, it is hoped, we may induce to accept that same civilization. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are now becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper Oriental policies, and they are to be reckoned with by the men more immediately charged with the responsibility of initiating and carrying on such policies."

A WORKINGMAN'S WORD TO THE CHURCH

A WOOD-PULP worker in Central New York thinks that the reason the Church does not reach the workingman is because the workingman does not believe the church-member to be sincere. He objects to the church, "not because it is wrong, but because it is cowardly." The workingman, he says, can not see that church-members "are greater or any braver than he is." Furthermore, he sees in members of the church "very little resemblance to Him whom the common people heard so gladly and whose feet the sinners kissed." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston) quotes these and the following strictures as parts of an address delivered by Mr. Charles W. Wood in the Presbyterian Church in Stillwater, N. Y. The speech was said to have "excited great comment." The speaker assumed to speak in a representative capacity and declared that the workingman, looking at the Church, sees "a lot of Pharisees with broad phylacteries, and absolutely fails to be 'reached.'" We quote further from him:

"How may the Church reach the workingman? Experiments are being made all over the country. The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association is 'feeding the brute' and watching for results. Some churches are going to all manner of extremes in furnishing entertainment for him. Workingmen like to be entertained, and the advocates of this innovation are enthusiastic about the way they are nibbling the bait in some places; but to those who wish the Church to be something more than a house of high-class vaudeville the outlook is discouraging. If the problem were how to entertain the workingman, it would be easy. But the purpose of the Church is to do something more than entertain, and it must be sorry satisfaction to a disciple of Christ to get a crowd together by means of entertainment, who are willing to stomach a sermon in order to see the fun.

"The Church of Christ has tried almost every conceivable way of reaching the workingman excepting one. That one way it could hardly be expected to try, for it was the method that Christ employed. It was a simple method, too simple to penetrate the brains of organized orthodoxy anywhere; it consisted of reaching the sinners by mingling with them and going where the sinners were. Of course it caused criticism when he ate with the publicans and sinners; the Pharisees called him a glutton and a wine-bibber; they said they didn't think much of his associates, and intimated that a man who was anybody wouldn't have much to do with a crowd like that. Jesus didn't stand very high socially. The first three Gospels are full of the criticisms thrown at him by the nabobs of the Church. But somehow he didn't seem to care. 'I am not come,' he said, 'to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance.'

"My dear church-member, if your object in life is to get social recognition, if you are cautiously avoiding the publicans and sinners, if you are smugly satisfied with your own righteousness, if you consider yourself too good to associate with us, it is your right as an American citizen to do so. But please don't come to us with the bluff that you are a follower of Christ; for, even if the bluff works, it will be because we don't know anything about that real Jesus; and you will not reach us."

The speaker is "not sure that the Church *can* reach the workingman." But, he adds sarcastically:

"After its members have tried everything else, wouldn't it be a good scheme to try to be a little like Christ? We have a right to ask, 'What would Jesus do?' I suggest that you don't even try to convert us until you ask yourselves seriously whether you are real followers of Christ or just eminently respectable churchmen. You are ever so good; there's no doubt about that; but are you a follower of Christ?

"These words seem rather severe, but it is time that some one should speak. Here is the Church, composed of profest followers

of Christ, looking at millions of us poor wretched wage-slaves, lost souls who are going to hell as fast as they can; and you wonder why we can't be decent and come to church. What do you actually care about us? We jar your nerves some and you feel that your own lives and property would be safer if we could all become good, orthodox believers, and quit all our dangerous habits; but what do you care about us? If your whole heart and mind became filled with the Christ-love which will enable you to love us in our baseness and our sin as Jesus did, we'll know it. We won't run away from you, and we won't stand off and think up lies about you then."

The journal that quotes this speaker observes editorially that his words are "racy, vigorous, and contain truth that it will do many of us good to read, in spite of its bitter tone." It thinks that "it is well to see ourselves as others see us, and especially for church people to know what representative workingmen think of them and of their churches." Yet this commentator can not help believing that the critic-laborer has failed to see cases where the Church according to his own heart really does exist. It adds:

"We thank him for his criticisms, and assure him that we will look more carefully into our own hearts, as he suggests, to see whether in this matter we are loyal followers of Christ.

"We should also like to intimate that Christ has a message for him as well as for church-members. His messages were for all, and not for a particular class or sect. He says to the workingman, as well as to the prosperous church-member, 'Follow me,' 'Love one another,' 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' 'Forgive as ye would be forgiven.'

"We will gladly listen to what this workingman or any other man says in regard to our faults, and will try to correct them, but we also ask for mutual toleration and for the love on his part that 'thinketh no evil.'"

OUR ROMAN-CATHOLIC POPULATION

THE official Catholic estimate of their own numerical strength in this country is 14,235,451 souls; the Protestant estimate, as given by Dr. Carroll, puts the number at 12,394,731. The discrepancy which appears every year between the two estimates has caused considerable rather bitter discussion, and it now provokes a long letter from Archbishop Ireland to the London *Times* (February 13). He takes issue with the American correspondent of that journal, who recently called in question the last Roman-Catholic census of the United States published recently by the official Roman-Catholic Directory. The statement of the correspondent, says the Archbishop, "can not well be taken otherwise than as a positive charge of glaring unfairness and dishonesty on the part of the editor of the 'Directory,' and, impliedly, on that of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, under whose patronage the 'Directory' makes its appearance before the American public." The statements to which this high ecclesiastic objects are these:

"What is called a Roman-Catholic census of the United States, compiled from advance sheets of the official Roman-Catholic Directory, is published to-day. It shows that the number of Roman Catholics in the country is 14,235,451. . . . These figures are impressive, but they ought not to be used for purposes of comparison with those of other denominations, especially in America. Roman-Catholic statisticians in compiling the numerical strength of the Church do not, as those of other religious bodies do, confine their enumeration to actual membership. In the case of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for instance, who number only 830,659 . . . the inclusion of persons affiliated to that body by family ties would double that number as nominal adherents. All such persons are included in the statistics of the Roman-Catholic Church, whether they belong to the organization or not, and the entire population of the so-called Roman-Catholic countries swells the total."

The Archbishop takes up the matter categorically and gives in detail the method by which statistics are secured. Thus:

"I am writing of the United States, and there I know for certain only such persons are included in the Roman-Catholic census as make personal profession of the Catholic faith; and persons merely affiliated to the Church by family ties (if mere family ties may in any manner be said to constitute an affiliation) are not included in the figures given out by the Catholic 'Directory.'

"The figures given out by the 'Directory,' it should at once be remarked, are not of the 'Directory's' own finding. They are those furnished by the Most Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis to the National Bureau of the Census, at Washington, under instructions received from the National Bureau itself.

"In the United States the laws do not authorize the questioning as to the religious belief of the citizen in the taking of the regular census of the population. The Bureau, however, is encouraged to obtain a religious census by such indirect means as may seem practicable and effective. Usually recourse is had to the religious bodies themselves and to such agencies as they severally may recommend. In the case of the Roman-Catholic Church it was agreed between Mr. S. N. D. North, director of the National Bureau, and the body of the Archbishops, that the Metropolitan of St. Louis should have the matter in hand, and by putting himself into communication with every bishop and every parish priest obtain for the Bureau an exact estimate of the Roman-Catholic population, so far as this was possible, upon such basis and through such calculations as Mr. North himself should have previously approved.

"The basis adopted was this:

"'Those shall be reckoned as Catholics who, baptized in the Church, whether in their infancy or in their later years, still profess to be Catholics—not having since their baptism withdrawn from the Church, either by open act of apostasy or by conduct impliedly tantamount to a renunciation of the Catholic faith—mere infrequency, however, in attendance at mass or at the sacraments not constituting such renunciation.'

"In other words, those and those only were to be enumerated as Catholics who, baptized in the Church, continue to make personal profession of the Catholic faith. These were the instructions formally and plainly written to the several bishops and parish priests; these the instructions to which bishops and parish priests gave obedience in their enumerations of the Catholic population within their respective dioceses and parishes.

"How very different all this is from the statement of your correspondent that the Roman-Catholic statisticians include in their enumerations all persons having no other affiliation with the Church than such as family ties may give them! Actual initiation into the Church by baptism and subsequent personal profession of the Catholic faith alone constitute membership in the Catholic Church, and only such persons as come under those conditions are comprized in the figures of the recent Roman-Catholic census. Never could it have entered into the mind of a Catholic acquainted with his Catechism to imagine that a mere vicarious profession of faith through the agency of friends or relatives constitutes a Catholic; never did it enter into the minds of bishops or priests contributing to the Roman-Catholic census to mark down as a Catholic one who could claim only such vicarious affiliation."

In a short time, asserts the archbishop, the National Census Bureau will publish as its own the figures now given out by the "Directory"—14,235,451 Catholics in the United States. But these figures the Archbishop of St. Paul personally thinks too low. He adds:

"To represent fully the reality, I believe they should not be under sixteen or even seventeen millions. Three or four dioceses, among which is found one of the most populous dioceses in the country, sent no report to the Metropolitan of St. Louis, so that he was obliged to credit them with only the figures printed in older numbers of the 'Directory.' In the reports of some other dioceses no adequate allowance, it seems to me, was made for the masses of newly arrived immigrants, especially those of Oriental rites. Throughout, too, I could read vestiges of older habits of some parish priests to claim as Catholics only those who are pewholders or regular contributors to Church funds. But let the figures stand, such as they have gone to the National Bureau of the Census; and let us say that, adding to those figures the number of Catholics in our newly acquired dependencies, we find to-day under the Stars and Stripes as the very *minimum* a Catholic population of 22,474,440—a figure most gratifying to the Catholics of the United States and most hopeful for the future of the Catholic Church in our well-beloved country."

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THE RETURNING FLEE

See article on page 366. The ships are in the following order: *Connecticut* behind the passenger-steamer), *Kansas, Minnesot*

DEALING WITH BAD MINISTERS

WHILE it is not a pleasant subject to treat, the Chicago *Standard* (Presbyterian) thinks it is time somebody spoke a few plain words on the treatment of immoral clergymen. Where there is not actual denial of the existence of ministerial immorality, it declares, there is too frequent a tendency to hush up the facts, and conceal them from the public. "Many a church has granted a letter to a pastor whose immorality was beyond question, rather than suffer from the inevitable consequences of trying him and excluding him from its fellowship." The theory upon which some Christian people seem to proceed is stated thus: "Don't kill a mad dog, but get him over into the next township. No matter how many people he bites, so long as they are not our people." *The Standard*, with considerable warmth of feeling, deals with this sort of evasion of plain Christian duty in these rather vigorous words:

"It is high time to stop such foolishness and deal with this problem in a sensible manner. It is time that upright ministers and reasonable churches took steps to protect the cause of Christ from the injury being wrought by bad ministers. It may be impossible to prevent lapses, but it ought to be quite possible to keep those who have lapsed from resuming ministerial functions in some other field. It has even been suggested that there ought to be a ministerial 'black list,' upon which should be placed the name of every minister who is known to have committed immoral acts. Let such list be kept by the State superintendent of missions, and let every church consult that list before engaging a pastor with whose record they are not familiar. This is specially desirable for churches that are comparatively small and weak, for these are the ones that are usually victimized by unworthy pastors. By interchange of lists it would be possible to keep the record of men who, too often, are now permitted to prey unmolested on the weak and unsuspicious churches.

"Is there need for taking measures for such protection? A little church in one of our Northern States called a man glib of speech and attractive in manner, of whom it knew little or nothing. Within a month he had begun to show his unworthiness, and investigation revealed the fact that he had been guilty of immorality while pastor in a neighboring State and had been deposed from the ministry. He was finally ousted, but not until the church was almost destroyed. It may be said that the church should have been more careful; should have looked up the man's record before calling him. Undoubtedly. But to whom were its members to turn for information? If the State superintendent had been in possession of such a list as that of which we speak, and this fact were generally known, it would have been a simple matter for the church authorities to consult this official for their protection. Why not have the denominational papers publish such lists? Because they have hard enough work to pay expenses without being subjected to libel suits. Give the denominational papers the support that they should have and then they may be in a position to help protect the denomination from bad men, even at the risk of expensive litigation. They certainly can not do it under present conditions."

If the guilty minister repents, he may be forgiven, the writer admits, but he should not be turned loose to ruin other churches. The writer analyzes a case where the repentance of a minister was open to question, and a more severe judgment would have doubtless saved further trouble.

"In a recent case of flagrant ministerial immorality, as reported by the daily papers, certain members of the church pleaded that the pastor should be permitted to retain his pastorate because he was penitent, and we are taught by Jesus to forgive. In this case it is to be noted that the penitence followed discovery. The conscience that had been asleep for some years suddenly awakened when the immorality became known. In such a case the genuineness of the repentance is questionable. But, assuming that there is no reason to doubt the reality of the man's penitence, what then? Shall he be allowed to continue in the pastoral office? Under no consideration. Ministerial immorality absolutely and forever disqualifies the sinning man from the discharge of ministerial functions.

"This is no snap judgment thrown out on impulse, but a conclusion reached after many years of observation and no little careful pondering of the matter. Will it not work hardship to some men whose contrition for their sin is real and profound? Most assuredly. That, however, is not the only or the chief thing to be considered. It is better that one man should suffer than that the interests of the kingdom of God should be injured. What is best for the cause of Christ? When a man who is standing before his fellow men as a special ambassador for Jesus Christ falls into immorality, however he may sorrow over his transgression, he can not undo the harm that he has done or reestablish himself in the confidence of the community as a whole. The knowledge that he has once posed as a representative of all that is pure, while guilty of impurity, will breed suspicion in the minds of those who look on. If he is desirous of serving God, let that service be in a position where he seeks no leadership.

"It is time to have done with maudlin sentimentality on this subject. The churches of Jesus Christ owe it to themselves and to their Lord to use their utmost effort to put out of the ministry and to keep out every immoral man. If a minister has such contrition as he ought to feel he will not seek to continue in the sacred office upon which he has brought disgrace. The Church is the last institution that can afford to rest under the suspicion of covering up the derelictions of its leaders. 'Turn the rascals out' is a good motto for the Church as well as for the municipality. The community which has reason to feel that the Church is trying to cover up the uncleanness of a minister of the gospel will not be profoundly moved toward the kingdom of God by any appeal which may be made. No church will suffer as much from the notoriety involved in the trial and deposition of an unworthy pastor as it will from the conviction on the part of the community that it is striving to hide moral uncleanness."

AMPTON ROADS.

braska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky.

LETTERS AND ART

AN ART THAT NEEDS CRITICISM

LANDSCAPE architecture is about the only field of art that is lacking in art criticism. This art is now well established in America, says Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Amherst College, but the absence of adequate criticism "presents unquestionably the greatest handicap under which the art labors." A progressive literature without constant criticism is an impossibility, he asserts in a lecture delivered before the Horticultural Society of Boston and reported in the Boston *Transcript*, but landscape gardeners seem to resent criticism of themselves and refuse to pass judgment on the works of their fellow artists. He says:

"It seems to be considered a crime to say that Mr. Brown's design for the public park is good, and Mr. White's design for the college campus inadequate. Indeed, some of these good men appear to feel that it is unprofessional and ungentlemanly to think about such things."

Upon such an attitude Professor Waugh remarks:

"Let us understand now and evermore, that this attitude is wrong and harmful. The right way is to welcome and assist criticism. Well-informed, intelligent criticism will clear the air, will set a standard of taste, will foster a wider and better appreciation of our gracious art, will tend to the improvement of technic, will set higher ideals before our professional workers, and in a thousand ways will help both the makers and the enjoyers of landscape pictures."

Andrew Jackson Downing is mentioned as "by all odds the first American landscape gardener." Judging by "the number and character of his disciples, his name is the most illustrious in the entire history of American agriculture, horticulture, or gardening." He aimed at the "natural" style, in which respect he was followed by Frederick Law Olmsted, the leading designer of the period following the Civil War. In 1857 Olmsted and Calvert Vaux designed the plans for Central Park, in New York; later he devised the "parking system" of the streets of the city of Washington. Others of his works are the Riverside and Morningside parks, New York, Prospect and Washington parks in Brooklyn, Washington and Jackson parks in Chicago; the World's Fair Grounds of Chicago, especially Wooded Island and the Lagoon, Mount Royal Park, Montreal, and Biltmore, N. C. Professor Waugh writes of him:

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,

Whose work in landscape architecture is held to excel that of any other American.

"In any consideration of Olmsted's work careful attention should be given to his written reports. Among these should be specially mentioned his report on Franklin Park and his 'Considerations of the Justifying Value of a Public Park.' He revitalized the natural style. To-day, at least in America, the natural style and the Olmstedian style are synonymous, while the works of all his predecessors would be rated artificial.

"Olmsted introduced a new appreciation of natural scenery. He first taught us to admire nature in her own dress. Downing was of course a lover of natural landscape, but this element of his character was not brought strongly forward in his landscape gardening.

"Adaptation to site and surroundings was the key-note of Olmsted's work, and this also amounted to a new discovery in landscape art. He discovered the native flora. Gardeners everywhere were planting Japanese magnolias, purple beeches, and Camperdown elms. Olmsted turned boldly, and not without violent opposition, to the commonest roadside shrubs. He adopted the outcast weeds. With the richest indigenous flora of any country in the world, we were still planting the species and varieties of European nurseries. We may remark further that this use of the native flora was the one Olmstedian principle most quickly acclaimed and adopted by others.

"The native plants were used in large quantities. Common dogwood and viburnums were put in by carloads. For the first time in the history of landscape art, plants were adequately massed. This principle was not carried to extreme, however; and in fact it has not yet received the development which it merits. Indigenous plants were given their natural environment. Much attention was given to the development of this principle, especially by some of the followers of Olmsted.

"His roads were peculiar and characteristic—and peculiarly and characteristically successful. A considerable part of their success is due to their adaptation to the contour of the land. He appears to have been the first conspicuously to adopt the principle of rhythm in natural landscape composition, tho any artist composing freely and with a proper feeling for his work will inevitably follow this method more or less. This method can not be formulated in a sentence, but every artist at least will understand what it signifies."

Some considerations upon the present condition of the art in this country are furnished by the Professor. He observes:

"Landscape-gardening now enjoys unprecedented opportunities in America. These opportunities come both through the presence here of many excessively wealthy patrons of the art and

through the democratic patronage of municipalities and public institutions.

"The old controversies over styles have been hushed, and instead of them we now enjoy a remarkably catholic taste and eclecticism of treatment. We have all grades of the natural style, every shade of adaptation of the Italian style, examples of the Japanese style, and hundreds of excellent works which meet the requirements put upon them frankly and adequately without reference to any set 'style.' This breaking away from set and conventional styles indicates that American landscape-gardening has now taken root in its own soil. The services of the profession have passed largely from private into public fields. The leading problems now are not private estates of gentlemen, but municipal parks, play-grounds, and city-planning. So broad a field of benevolent humanitarianism was never before opened to any part.

"My own judgment is that American landscape architecture, as it comes more and more to its proper estate, will be influenced more and more by the native landscape. It will conform itself in a larger and more fundamental way to the topography and the scenery of the Continent. American landscape architecture will some day utilize the boundless resources of natural scenery. Niagara Falls must some day be the center of a public park."

DISPUTING MENDELSSOHN'S POSITION

THE centenary of a modern artist's birth usually finds him "placed" in the niche where posterity is apt to keep him; but there seems still some hesitation in regard to Mendelssohn. There was none regarding Beethoven in 1870, says Mr. Ernest Newman, a prominent English music critic; and there is likely to be none in respect to the precise significance of Liszt and Wagner in 1911 and 1913. Bach, Glück, and Mozart all took naturally their proper places; but February 3, 1909, the centenary of Mendelssohn's birth, we read, "finds the great majority of musicians and the general public still in conflict upon the question of his final worth." The man in the street, it is said, still vaguely classes him with the great masters such as Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart; but to the musician he has become "the symbol of all that is amiably weak." This is due, Mr. Newman thinks, at least in part, to the work of his followers, who, rather than Mendelssohn, are to be blamed for "the dead weight of entrenched tradition against which our more original composers have had to struggle." The onslaughts that Mendelssohn suffers at the hands of musicians are compared by this writer to the act of that "ingenious French gentleman who fired at Dreyfus the other day," pleading that "he had no feeling at all against Dreyfus, but simply wanted to register his public protest against Dreyfusism." Yet in almost every department of music, Mr. Newman asserts, in *The Contemporary Review* (February), Mendelssohn "has been out-distanced not merely by later composers, but by his two great contemporaries." He is writing of concert programs in England, but as the same performers visit us as appear there, the estimate will not unlikely fit the case in American concerts. We read:

FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

The exaggerated esteem in which he is held by the man in the street, says Ernest Newman, has had the inevitable effect of making most modern musicians rank him a little lower than he deserves.

CECILE CHARLOTTE SOPHIE MENDELSSOHN, BORN JEANRENAUD,

Daughter of a French clergyman in Frankfort, whom Mendelssohn married in 1827.

"His pianoforte music now looks very feeble and bloodless by the side of that of Schumann and Chopin. His chamber music has little or nothing of the vitality of some of Schumann's, whose songs, again, have now swept Mendelssohn's completely off the board. Two of his symphonies and four or five of his overtures still keep their place; but, excellent as they are in their own line, they are rather overshadowed now by Schumann's deeper and more human work. Mendelssohn's piano concertos have dropt out of the repertoire of almost every pianist, tho the G minor is occasionally played by young ladies, who like it for the easy opportunities of display it affords; Schumann's piano concerto remains as vital as ever. Where Mendelssohn still commands a hearing is with his violin concerto and his sacred choral works—neither of which Chopin or Schumann attempted. Wherever his contemporaries have come into competition with him he has been worsted. He was a far more expert craftsman than either Schumann or Chopin; but his easy mastery of the technic of his art has not been able to atone for the too frequent superficiality of what he has to say. The present centenary will show pretty conclusively the parlous state of the bulk of his music. The celebrations take, in almost every case, the shape of a performance of 'Elijah.' Think of the

Bach, or Beethoven, or Strauss, or Wagner festivals we could give; there is material enough for a couple of weeks of music-making. Then think how limited our choice is with regard to Mendelssohn. 'St. Paul' is now so old and thin that it can hardly stand up for a complete evening. The violin concerto, the 'Scotch' and 'Italian' symphonies, and some half-a-dozen of the overtures we can always hear with pleasure, but not too close together; their limited range of feeling and the sameness of their idiom would pall upon us if we were compelled to have a whole evening of them. The piano music, the chamber music, and the songs would prove even more monotonous; a Mendelssohn piano recital or *Lieder* evening, indeed, would be an impossibility. The bulk of the work for solos, chorus, and orchestra—the 'Loreley,' 'The First Walpurgis Night,' the 'Lauda Sion,' the 'Antigone' music, the music of 'Œdipus' and to 'Athalia,' the 'Christus,' and others—are dead beyond resuscitation. There remain only 'Elijah' and one or two of the Psalms; and as the English public knows nothing of the latter, it is 'Elijah' that has to bear the whole brunt of the majority of the centenary celebrations."

Von Bülow, it is recalled, once declared that Mendelssohn "began as a genius and ended as a talent." Mr. Newman thinks he "came to maturity too soon; hence the small amount of development his music shows from first to last, and the tendency to premature exhaustion." By the time he was fourteen, "with a precocity unusual even in his race," the Hebrew, he had become almost a man. He learned everything easily and his parents overworked him. Death, hastened by the excessive strain of work voluntarily imposed upon himself, came at the age of thirty-four. Tho prolific of works, his range of musical ideas is extremely limited, as the writer shows:

"Almost the whole of Mendelssohn is summed up in two typical works, one at the beginning and the other at the end of his career—the overture to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' (1826), and 'Elijah' (1846). His range was a limited one, and these two works pretty well cover it all; almost everything that is good in his other instrumental works has something of the spirit of the overture in it; while 'Elijah' is his supreme effort to express definite human emotions in his art. In his instrumental work as a whole the note of humanity is lacking; the work is often very beautiful, but its beauty is either of sub-human or non-human things—as in the overtures to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' the 'Hebrides,' 'Melusina,' and 'A Calm Sea,' and in many piano or chamber-music movements—or of human nature in the naive gladness of physical motion—as in the Italian and Scotch symphonies—rather than in the throes of thought or feeling. In his vocal works he necessarily had to aim at expressing vital and varied human emotion; and his work in this line is mostly a long record of failures or half-successes until we come to 'Elijah'—complete successes in the case of one or two of his settings of the Psalms, partial successes in cases like 'St. Paul,' and more or less complete failures in the songs, his two operas, and works such as 'The First Walpurgis Night,' 'Antigone,' 'Christus,' and others."

From "Illustrirte Zeitung," Berlin.

MENDELSSOHN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-THREE.

From "Illustrirte Zeitung," Berlin.

MENDELSSOHN IN HIS THIRTEENTH YEAR.

The London *Times*, expressing itself editorially, thinks, on the other hand, that Mendelssohn's music "is still really popular in spite of all that advanced critics have said against him." It says further:

"The violin concerto, the 'Ruy Blas' and Hebrides overtures, and the Scotch Symphony are still enjoyed, altho some may enjoy them with a guilty sense that they are wronging their own higher artistic natures in the process. But there are many who would enjoy works of art more, and, therefore, would understand art better, if they were less morbidly anxious about their own esthetic consciences, and if their virtue in such matters were less 'fugitive and cloistered.'

"It is curious how people who lead quite ordinary, humdrum lives themselves get the notion that in art, and especially in music, they can put up with nothing that is not an expression of the most profound and elemental passions. Such passions would probably shock or frighten them very much in real life; but when they get into the concert-room they profess to be infallible and remorseless judges of artistic sincerity, and they find it in no composer who does not make a pageant of his bleeding heart or wrestle with the deepest problems of life. By this assumed austerity of taste they deprive themselves of a great deal of innocent pleasure which simpler people enjoy. For music, tho it can never be both good and prosaic like some literature, can be less serious and less passionate than Beethoven's Choral Symphony without losing all merit.

"There could not be a Defoe in music; but there could be and there have been composers whom we can compare with poets like Tennyson and whom we can enjoy in the same way. Mendelssohn is one of these; and like Tennyson he has become, through his very merits, an object of suspicion to those who are so distrustful of their own taste that they are afraid to enjoy at all what they can enjoy easily."

ANTIQUES WHILE YOU WAIT

CREDULITY and the desire to attain the unattainable account for the immense trade in spurious "antiques." Millionaires who are consumed with both these qualities are more to blame than forgers who minister to them, says Miss Helen Zimmern, who gives some interesting instances of deceived and saddened plutocrats in an article in *The National Review* (London, February). The trade is not confined to America; this writer refers to recent volumes on the subject, such as Mr. Robert Munro's "fat volume" on "prehistoric falsifications," and a work by Mr. Paul Eudel, who "has collected instances of every species of fraud in his book 'La Truquage.'" A musician hardly imagines "that he can run a railroad, a railroad magnate that he can direct an orchestra, a brewer that he can conduct a legal case, a lawyer that he can manage a vineyard," Miss Zimmern observes, "yet where art is concerned all are connoisseurs, every man is ready to pass a verdict." "I would rather trust my own judgment about pictures than that of any expert," the author says she "heard a man say who, till he made his pile, had never lifted his head from his account-book and whose acquaintance with art was limited to the oleographs and colored advertisements of his Western wilds." The author "feels almost inclined to say" that "such a person deserves to be taken in."

The trade is "as old as the Pyramids, literally, not metaphorically," declares Miss Zimmern, and goes on to prove it:

"It is well known that most of the scarabs and Egyptian souvenirs sold at Cairo and Alexandria are made in Birmingham and Italy, where an enormous trade is done in false Egyptian antiquities, which are buried, and by chemical means made to look older than the old. And so skilfully are they executed that not only the tenderfoot is taken in, but Egyptian antiques of this class are found in nearly all museums, especially those of recent formation, for to the art-collector who has arrived upon the scene too late can be addrest Jove's remark to the poet in Schiller's poem, '*Wo warst Du denn als ich die Welt vertheilte?*' But all this again, I repeat, is not new. In unwrapping mummies, never disturbed since dim distant ages, there have dropt out from among the winding-sheets scores of false scarabs apparently of Greek make, from which it is gathered that already then, probably for economy's sake (there is no new emotion under the sun), such emblems were manufactured wholesale and flooded the Egyptian markets. And in more comparatively modern times even the divine Michelangelo resorted to this device, for in his day as in ours, only the old was esteemed and highly paid. Wherefore, when, as a mere youth, he carved his child Hercules, he discolored, chipped, and buried it by the advice of a dealer, and thus turned it into an antique. When unearthed the statue was exhibited as a recently excavated treasure. Cardinal Riario bought it as such. When the fraud was discovered Cesare Borgia, the acute, thought to do a little deal of his own. He rebought it of Michelangelo, on whose hands it was returned, and when the sculptor's fame had grown as Cesare foresaw, he resold it to the Duke of Urbino, from whose collection, after many vicissitudes, it wandered to Turin."

The writer, who lives in Italy, tells us of one of the "ablest makers of Renaissance pictures" in whom lived "a Renaissance soul." "By atavism his fingers turned out pictures *à la* Lippi, Botticelli, Mantegna," which he sold for trifling sums to interested amateurs, little dreaming to what uses they would be put. Many of his pictures now hang as genuine in public galleries, even in Italy; and America, we are told, is "full of such pictures." In turning to a later epoch it is probably not necessary to tell us that "America is crowded with Corots, Courbets, Troyons, Rousseaus, Diaz, and others of the epoch," since the "Barbizon school seems particularly to have lent itself to counterfeiting." The writer casts a glance over some other fields.

"Drawings, professedly by Dutch and Italian old masters, are so common that the nicest discrimination is required. In the late eighteenth century there existed in Bologna a school of counterfeiters that turned out masterpieces on these lines, prepared with a view to the English Lord Johns doing the Grand Tour, designs that to this day fill many a portfolio in English homes or have passed into foreign hands under the auctioneer's hammer. A superior knowledge of paper grains and water-marks makes detection easier nowadays; still the prices paid are at times high enough to encourage the counterfeiter to make papers like that used in the artist's day, and further diligent search among old account-books and diaries often reveal blank pages of the date required. An extra dip of coffee, a burning of the edges to give a worn look, is all that is required, and a skilful operator then draws upon it, in the style required, a silver-point or a red- or black-chalk design, often one that might be a first sketch of some famous picture by the master whose dead soul he is thus wronging. The whole is then generally expensively and exquisitely mounted on cardboard in the manner beloved of collectors, and goes forth on its errand of deception. . . . . .

"Autograph-hunters should above all beware how they acquire signatures or letters. Of course every one does not fall in so easily as M. Michel Chasles, the celebrated geometer, whose case, brought into court, remains famous. He bought a collection of some 27,000 autographs, including letters from Jesus Christ, Cleopatra, Alexander the Great, Lazarus, Mary Magdalene, Pilate, Judas, Alcibiades, for which he paid a goodly sum. The court let the counterfeiter down gently with a £20 fine and two years' imprisonment, it being pleaded by his lawyer that upon M. Chasles' gullibility the greater burden of blame must rest. . . . . .

"As for black-letter books, Elzevirs, Aldines, etc., they are faked by the ton. A facsimile paper is made, the text photographed upon blocks and stereotyped, and the large red-and-black letters inserted after. Some *editions princeps* of the classics are distinguished by certain head- and tail-pieces of great charm. Their presence or absence used to date and authenticate a book. But this was in prescientific days. The missing pieces are now slid on to more recent and less costly editions. A bibliographic expert relates how infinite are the traps set for his ilk. Thus, tho in buying old books he looks at them page by page, for often a page is missing and a false one inserted, or a book is made up of three, four, or five copies of the same work, but of different dates, yet even so one may walk into a trap. Once when examining a MS. he only discovered a false page by the mere chance that he noted that it was not worm-eaten, while the rest of the pages had been traversed straight through by one of these little bibliophiles. The forger had overlooked the fact that a worm eats his way from cover to cover. For the rest every detail was perfect. Literary forgeries dealing with the alterations and substitutions of texts need a work to themselves."

THE "AMATEUR SPIRIT" IN IK MARVEL—The careers of C. E. Norton and Donald G. Mitchell prove that "it is perfectly practicable for an American, given 'the amateur spirit' in himself, and possibly some modicum of private means, to lead a retired and gracious and beneficent life." This statement is made by an anonymous writer in the department called "The Point of View" in the March *Scribner's*, and he makes it in face of the fact that "to the foreigner in general and the Englishman in particular the notion of a retired or retiring American is an anomaly which he refuses to entertain." Of Mitchell we read:

"One rejoices to see, in the obituaries of 'Ik Marvel', that this capability is noted with admiration and even with envy. The case is more compelling than that of Professor Norton, because of his senior's and survivor's early and unquestioned literary successes. Professor Norton never made such successes. It might be said with plausibility that his retiracy was as much enforced as spontaneous. Indeed, that might be said of Mr. Mitchell, too, tho the enforcement in his case came from a valetudinary condition. Certainly not from failure of any literary aspirations which he may have entertained. Perhaps nothing else ever seized and held the attention of so many of the candid youth of America as 'Dream Life' and the 'Reveries of a Bachelor.' At any rate, the seizure and the holding were quite unmistakably attested. If it were really weak health alone that induced the winner of these successes to abdicate his victorious position instead of trying to repeat them, then one might find in the abdication an abundant consolation even for a valetudinary condition. To turn from failure to 'do chores' and solace one's leisure with the Georgics and Columella is one thing; to turn from signal success to the same vocations and avocations is quite another, and immensely more exemplary."

Baker, Ray Stannard. New Ideals in Healing. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 105. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 85 cents net.

Benson, E. F. The Climber. Pp. 346. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40.

Mr. Benson's book is a study in selfishness. One Lucia Grimson, poor, discontented, but ambitious, schemes deliberately to "grab" the things in life that she considers worth while. Her wants are insatiable. To quote her own extravagant language, "I want the Pleiades to wear in my hair; I want to wear the moon as a pendant round my neck; I want Saturn and Jupiter to shine in my girdle; I want Venus." By ingenious deception, a titled husband, wealth, and social standing are secured, but these are not enough. Finally, the dangerous experiment of winning the affections of her friend's husband is tried, and this marks the beginning of the end.

The theme is not a pleasant one. The book contains few lovable or interesting characters with the exception, possibly, of the ridiculous but whole-souled Aunt Cathie with the queer dress and manners of a dim past. Even the goodness of the wronged wife is of the milk-and-water variety and calls forth little admiration.

The end of the story finds several lives wrecked and Lucia back in the small world with its round of monotonous duties from which she had struggled so frantically to escape. The outlook is hopeless for all, and it is with a sense of dreariness that the reader closes the book with the question in his mind if the society life of to-day is really as bad as it is painted.

Bryant, Marguerite. Christopher Hibbault, Roadmaker. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Carrington, Hereward. The Coming Science. 12mo, pp. 393. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

Carus, Paul. The Bride of Christ—A Study in Christian Legend Lore. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 111. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Children's Longfellow. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 334. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

Clay, John Cecil, and **Herford,** Oliver. Compiled for D. Cupid by. Cupid's Almanac and Guide to Hearticulture for This Year and Next. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 90 cents net.

Cole, William Morse. Accounts—Their Construction and Interpretation for Business Men and Students of Affairs. 8vo, pp. vi-345. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Cradle of the Rose, The. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." With colored illustrations. Pp. 320. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Seldom does a novel present a more pleasing combination of attractive binding and inviting title than the above. The character of the story, however, somewhat belies its smooth-sounding name, dealing as it does with the political disturbances of modern France. It concerns the attempt of certain nobles of Brittany to restore the civil and religious rights of their country. The wife of an English ambassador, but a Breton by birth, is the heart and spirit of the enterprise. The Castle de Rozkavel (The Cradle of the Rose) was formerly her home and figures largely in the narrative. Lady Clanvowe's chief help is derived from a manly young naval officer, recently retired for patriotic reasons. Given a beautiful and magnetic woman and a handsome young lieutenant, thrown constantly into each other's company and bound together by mutual hopes and fears, and complications are sure to arise. These are disposed of artistically, but it is feared not quite to everybody's satisfaction. It is a lost cause in more senses than one. The characteristics and traditions of the fisherfolk of Brittany are treated understandingly. The water-color drawings are an interesting feature.

D'Albe, E. E. Fournier. New Light on Immortality. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii-334. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75 net.

Davies, Randall, and **Hunt,** Cecil, Selected and Arranged by. Stories of the English Artists from Vandyck to Turner, 1600-1851. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.

Davis, M. E. M. The Moons of Balbanca. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 180. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

Deeping, Warwick. Mad Barbara. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

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ANDREW LANG,

Whose "The Maid of France" is reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Dixon, Clarissa. Janet and Her Dear Phebe. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1 postpaid.

Dudeney, Mrs. Henry. Rachel Lorian. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Duffy, Richard. An Adventure in Exile. A Sentimental Comedy. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Durley, Ella Hamilton. My Soldier Lady. 12mo, pp. 228. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co. $1.25.

The fact that this novel reached a second edition within thirty days proves its acceptability with novel-readers. It consists of a series of letters written by a lady and conveying "big, satisfying slices of Kentucky life" to a friend who has gone to Japan. Clever, bright, and interesting as it is, no one can fail to be refreshed by its sprightliness and clever description of life in the South. Of course the all-necessary love-motif is interwoven with a graceful lightness of touch which is charming. In a sense these letters may be taken as the other half of the correspondence which makes up "The Lady of the Decoration," a highly successful book by another author published about two years ago.

Flexner, Abraham. The American College. A Criticism. 16mo. New York: The Century Co. $1 net.

This book attempts to discover and point out the weaknesses of the present college system, or, rather, lack of system. The writer believes that the American college, under present arrangements, is seriously defective in both spirit and method. College graduates are largely superficial and immature, their education having been deficient in concentration, seriousness, and thoroughness. Indeed, Mr. Flexner declares that a college degree is won on so limited an amount of proficiency that in a business office it would cost the young man his position. The elective system is chaotic, it impoverishes by premature specialism and wastes energy by aimless distribution. Such is the indictment, and it is made in very severe language. The college is lower in its standards, even, than the commercial world to whom it is alleged to have yielded.

Mr. Flexner is by no means pleading for a return to the old classical curriculum. The plea is not for the abandonment, but for the completion, of modern tendencies. It is maintained that the heart of the university ought to be the college. Mr. Flexner traces the difficulty back to the relation, or the want of proper relation, between the college and the secondary school. The initial blunder of the college is that it unknowingly "snubs" elementary education. The present elective system needs to be worked back into the secondary schools. The latter are still on the old classical basis which the college has forsworn. Indeed, "when Latin ceased to be compulsory in the college, its days in secondary education were numbered." At present, the secondary school is largely a "cramming-machine." The college, therefore, defeats itself in advance through its narrowly intellectualistic admission machinery. The freshman passes out from a very irksome drill into a sudden freedom of choice for which he has had no preparation.

This book is a real contribution to the subject. Mr. Flexner is iconoclastic, and yet at the same time constructive, and his book will find a response in the minds of many who have given careful thought to the situation.

Foley, D.D., George Cadwalader. Anselm's Theory of The Atonement. The Bohlen Lectures, 1908. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Hastings, James, assisted by John A. Selbie and other scholars as editors. Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Vol. I. A—Art, pp. xxii-903. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908. Cloth, $7 net. Half morocco, $9.

The increasing stress of modern life, demanding the most concentrated employment of time possible and leading to intense specialization in all departments of knowledge, has created a demand for specialized works of reference in the present century of which the past was not even prophetic. This is evinced by the many great works of this sort either recently completed (like the two great dictionaries of the Bible) or at present in the making (the Catholic Cyclopedia and the New Schaff-Herzog). And there is room and need for all. The results of modern education are so wide and so deep that a specialized field can hardly be so limited as not to require its own chief work of reference.

The work under discussion is an excellent illustration of this last fact, and shows

also how rapidly knowledge develops. For, altho "Religion and Ethics" are included in its title, examination of the first volume shows the particular interest to be comparative religion, a department which as a distinct discipline is hardly half a century old. It is important to note that the new work is not a Bible dictionary, nor a dictionary of theology. It is both larger and narrower than either of these. It evidently aims to take in not only all religions, but all sects of all religions. Yet in this broad field, even with the great bulk to which it is proposed to extend its pages, it is clear that development and history of specifically Christian doctrines may not be expected. The intended scope of the work is illustrated when it is seen that ten volumes are projected, that the first volume contains 888 closely printed royal-octavo pages of text, and that if the entire work is continued on the scale of Volume I. not less than fourteen volumes will be needed. Successive volumes are to be issued at intervals of about a year. So much for the work in general.

In Volume I. the array of contributors is monumental. While the largest amount of the material is from English and American sources—the writers being the most eminent in their departments, French, Dutch, German, Austrian, Hindu, Parsee, and other scholarship is richly represented. The book is so far international. And the qualifications of the contributors are what one would expect under the selection of the two editors. The extent to which specialization is carried out may be judged when it is noted that the article "Altar" is in fifteen sections contributed by eleven authors, all distinguished in their respective branches. The latest views and known facts may be confidently expected with such a staff of contributors and such a presentation of their knowledge as appears in Volume I.

In the preface the editors modestly ask for criticism. One wishes one could say that it is not called for. But examination shows that the editing of Biblical and theological dictionaries does not equip a man for taking charge of a reference-book which covers so large a field, unless the counsel of specially equipped advisers is taken. For it is in the matters of editing, allotment of space, and selection of writers for particular topics that room for criticism has been afforded. For example, when one compares the two pages devoted to "Animism"—a discussion of which is basal in comparative religion—with the more than eight pages given to the relatively unimportant and restricted topic of "Apostolic Succession," lack of proportion and of perspective comes into view. The reviewer can not help the conclusion that the editing is distinctly empirical, not expert. What can one say when he finds that in the bibliography (one of the very weak points of the book) three pages are given to a bibliography of "Animals," while many important articles (e.g., "Allegory, Allegorical Interpretation") have none? "Animals" covers fifty two pages, and has no summary and no side heads. The provision of these would have helped to an appreciation of the contents of the worthy discussion—a lack which is felt throughout the work. The typography of the book and its general make-up are excellent beyond criticism.

Henshaw, Nevil G. Aline of the Grand Woods. A Story of Louisiana. 12mo, pp. 491. New York: Outing Pub. Co. $1.50.

Hepburn, A. Barton. Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Hopkins, Alphonse A. Profit and Loss in Man. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The great movement toward Prohibition going on in some parts of this country lends a peculiar interest to the present volume, which is written by an enthusiast who has been Prohibitionist candidate for the governorship of New York. The work is composed under purely Christian inspiration and the style is incisive and clear. It is full of facts, statistics, anecdotes, and illustrations, and would furnish quite a treasury of material to Temperance or Prohibition lecturers, as well as to preachers. Yet it is extremely lively and interesting reading for the home.

Hotchkiss, Chauncey C. A Prisoner of the Sea. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: John McBride Co.

Hough, Emerson. 54 40 or Fight. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 402. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Hull, William I. The Two Hague Conferences and their Contributions to International Law. 12mo, pp. xiv–516. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Hurlbut, Rev. Jesse Lyman. Stories of Our Naval Heroes Every Child Can Read. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 75 cents.

Hurlbut, Rev. Jesse Lyman. Stories about Children of All Nations Every Child Can Read. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 289. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 75 cents.

Johnson, Owen. The Eternal Boy—Being the Story of the Prodigious Hickey. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Jones, John P. India: Its Life and Thought. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Of all Asiatic countries India is, on the whole, the most interesting; for here more races, religions, and civilizations have developed, struggled, and left their deposits in language, art, and the most varied and complex human society. Those who, wearying of superficial tourists' books, would study the great underlying ideas out of which the present "unrest" rises, and would have a clear conception of the roots and order of growth, both of the historic faith and of the modern religious movements, must read this book. It is not only richly illustrated and well printed, but the style is delightful. None but one who has lived long in the land and has repeatedly corrected and revised his impressions could have written such a work. Nevertheless, thirty years of mature experience in India have taught the author modesty and his lack of dogmatism makes his text both illuminating and suggestive. He takes us to the cities which are typical of each faith, outlines the growth and development of each religion, and shows what are the particular problems of the missionaries. Evidently caste is the greatest of discouragements and harder to overcome than all other obstacles. We know of no book that sets forth at once the theory and the practise of caste with thoroughness and scholarly sympathy. The survey of the old literatures and of popular Hinduism is ample. The pictures of home life and of the pall of pessimism which hangs over all and the phenomena of Islam are finely given. The survey and discussion of modern religious movements closes with an inspiring chapter on the progress of Christianity in India, a good index completing all. This is *the* book on twentieth-century India.

Kingsley, Florence Morse. And So They Were Married. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 148. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Lang, Andrew. The Maid of France. Being the Story of the Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc. 8vo, pp. 379. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

On April 18 of last year, by the decree of Pope Pius X., the shepherd girl of Domremy, the deliverer of Orleans, the martyr of Rouen, known in history as Jeanne d'Arc, was beatified, or given the title of *beata*, blest. Her honors, such as they are, have been a long time in coming, and it is whispered that, in this particular, the decree of the pope was published in order to show that the power of the Vatican still prevailed in France. The statue in the

(*Continued on page 388*)

A LITERARY MOTOR PARTY

On the front seat, looking up, is Edmund Gosse; behind him Mrs. Gosse, beside whom sits Arthur Ainger of Eton. The owner of the car, A. G. Benson, author of "The Upton Letters," is standing by one of the rear wheels.

best, even the larger share of what they produced. The point has perhaps been reached when we might seek protection from the Barbizonians; certainly to rid ourselves of false Millets and Corots and others whose insidious presence has given rise to grave distrust. We can not perhaps have too many such books as this one of Mr. La Farge's, who discusses them with sympathy as well as with criticism.

One name is recovered for us from an oblivion, strengthened in our cases by our distance from his native scene. We learn of Theodore Chassériau, who, not as much of a radical as Delacroix, seemed to grasp the best of both classical and romantic schools, then in fierce opposition. Beyond this even, he seemed to embody a prophetic sign of Puvis de Chavannes and of the later Millet. His paintings, and the few drawings one occasionally sees, says Mr. La Farge, "keep to a certain vein of academical classical refinement and attention to some side of what is called drawing, but they are animated by a certain poetic vein of imagination which was kindled by Delacroix, and here and there, in certain arrangements, in certain figures, in a tendency to some simplifications, one can see the future of Puvis de Chavannes, and something also of the Millet who was to come."

The others, who are better known, are treated with an adequate fulness. Delacroix, quite naturally with a painter of Mr. La Farge's preferences, excites his deepest admiration, tho after him Millet and Corot are ranged as the higher peaks in this imposing range. The volume is fitted out with numerous illustrations, happily, for the most part, chosen from examples to be found in this country, and thus afford an added cause for gratification beyond the mere statement that to appreciate adequately this famous group of Frenchmen one must seek for them in this alien soil.

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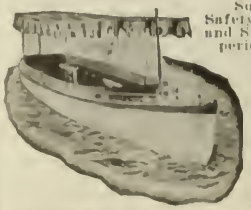

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Marden, Orison Swett. Peace, Power, and Plenty. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Moody, William Vaughn. The Faith Healer. A Play in Four Acts. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Ober, Frederick A. Sir Walter Raleigh. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Orcutt, William Dana. The Spell. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Osborne, William Hamilton. The Red Mouse. Pp. 321. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"In the midst of it there sprang a red mouse from her mouth." The meaning of the strange title of this novel is hinted at in the above passage from "Faust" which has reference to diabolical possession. The title of the book is surely sufficiently striking to invite a reading.

A dissolute New-Yorker, his wealthy wife whose riches prove her husband's undoing, a man trying to climb the ladder of political preferment while the woman he loves tempts him to reach the top at whatever cost—this quartet form the principal actors in a rather highly colored drama of modern life. Being average men and women, their lives are governed by complex motives, and the reader who attempts to define a certain course of action in relation to any one of them is doomed to disappointment. Thus the prosecutor of the pleas is not so great a reformer that he is above bribery, nor, on the other hand,

MARGARET HANNIS,
Author of "The Emancipation of Miss Susanna."

is Lawrence Challoner so depraved as to have lost the last shred of manhood. In a word, the book is full of surprizes.

The general verdict will doubtless be that it does not contain a dull page and, regarded merely as a means of recreation, fulfils its mission to the letter. Those who desire the up-to-date in the fiction line will not be disappointed in "The Red Mouse."

Peabody, Josephine Preston. The Book of the Little Past. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 49. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Phillpotts, Eden. The Three Brothers. 12mo, pp. 480. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Preyer. David C. The Art of the Netherland Galleries—Being a History of the Dutch School of Painting, Illuminated and Demonstrated by Critical Descriptions of the Great Paintings in the Many Galleries. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–379. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Ruskin. John. Selections from the Works of. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Chauncey B. Tinker, Ph.D. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xix 328. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Schurz. Carl. Reminiscences of. Vol. III. Edited, with a Continuation, by Frederic Bancroft and William A. Dunning. 8vo, pp. 486. New York: The McClure Co.

The present and last volume of Carl Schurz's autobiography begins with a description of the battle of Gettysburg, in which he took part as major-general of cavalry. There are many peculiarly exciting and affecting incidents related in connection with this and the subsequent struggle at Chattanooga. All of Mr. Schurz's military experiences are illustrated with many potraits and views. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the volume is the author's account of his travels on a tour of inspection throughout the Southern States, as a special commissioner appointed by the President to inquire into conditions in which the war had left the States of the Secession. His impressions of the negro's capacity for free labor have since been verified by experience. As a specimen of his lively and picturesque style in describing what he saw, we quote the following from his account of a visit to Charleston.

"There was not a human being visible on the wharf. The warehouses seemed to be completely deserted. There was no wall and no roof that did not bear eloquent marks of having been under the fire of siege-guns. I was informed that when our troops first entered the city, the wharf region was overgrown with a luxuriant weed, giving it the appearance of a large swamp. Since then it had been cleared up, but in many places the weed insisted

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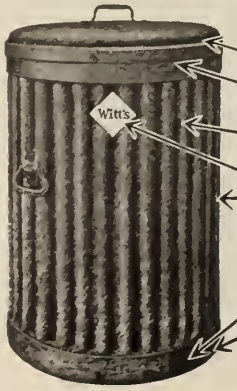

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I am having a photograph forwarded to you which I believe will prove of interest to yourself and other members of your firm. It is a picture of a Steinway Piano on the move in Central India.

I am the fortunate possessor of one of your beautiful drawing-room Grands, and for the last fourteen years it has been the greatest joy to ourselves and our friends in India. It was with us some years in Bombay (a warm, moist climate), and then came with us here to a very hot summer climate (114° in the shade), and in the winter one below freezing.

We have now been transferred to Madras, and I am here attending to the despatch of our properties. The first article to be packed and attended to was my cherished piano, and I thought you would be interested in this picture of the first stage in the long journey to Madras (1,500 miles), as it left our bungalow in the charge of an elephant.

For musical and mechanical perfection I think the Steinway is unequalled, and when my soldier husband has completed his service we mean to take our treasure home to England with us. It will emerge as good as new after a short spell in the hands of your London branch, and we shall both be glad to keep our old friend, as the soundboard and other important parts are quite perfect in spite of climatic changes and wanderings. Believe me,

Yours very truly,

LOUISE M. SMITH

(Wife of Colonel Stanley Smith, R. A., British Service)

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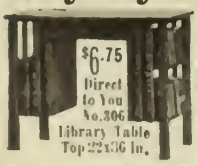

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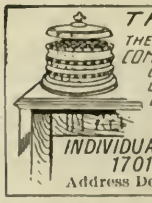

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upon growing up again with irresistible vigor. Nothing could be more desolate and melancholy than the appearance of the lower part of the city immediately adjoining the harbor. Altho the military authorities had caused the streets to be 'policed' as well as possible, abundant grass had still grown up between the paving-stones. The first living object that struck my view when making my way to the hotel was a dilapidated United States cavalry horse bearing the mark I. C.—inspected and condemned—now peaceably browsing on the grass in a Charleston street. A few cows were feeding in a vacant lot near by, surrounded by buildings gashed and shattered by shell and solid shot. The crests of the roofs and the chimneys were covered with turkey-buzzards who evidently felt at home, and who from time to time lazily flapped their wings and stretched forth their hideous necks."

His multifarious talents were exhibited in his success as Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, which brought him in contact with all the leading men of the day (1865–66). This brilliant chapter in his life is illustrated with many portraits.

The political career of Carl Schurz, on which he started as United States Senator for Missouri, is not included in the original "Reminiscences." The last thirty years of his public life are, however, ably and clearly treated by the two editors whose names are on the title-page.

There is always a charm in a narrative related in the first person singular. The first English novel, that of Richardson, was a series of letters in which the writer details immediate personal experiences. The present work is the narrative by an eminent German-American of what he did and saw as an important and active participator in the most momentous crisis of United States history. The work is well and sometimes brilliantly written by one whose sense of point and proportion as a newspaper man or journalist, has done him good service in producing a work which is as entertaining as it is historically valuable.

Shakespeare, An Evening with. An Entertainment of Readings, Tableaux, and Songs set to the Old Tunes. Arranged by T. Maskell Hardy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 118. New York. Duffield & Co.

Shakespeare, The Old Spelling. Edited by F. J. Furnivall and the late W. G. Goswell-Stone. The Merchant of Venice. The Tempest. New York. Duffield & Co. $1 each.

Singleton, Esther. Switzerland. Illustrated. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

Those who have kept in touch with Miss Singleton's previous volumes of travel will welcome the latest addition to this valuable series. These works have an advantage over the ordinary books of travel in that the material is gathered from numerous and widely different sources. Thus the reader sees the country or city in question not only from the viewpoint of the traveler, but from that of the artist and author as well. The present volume is enriched by such names as Ruskin, Hugo, and Goethe. Two chapters are contributed by the compiler. The history of the country, a sketch of its sturdy and independent race, and a detailed description of its snow-capped peaks are each treated in turn. The experiences of well-known travelers in Alpine climbing are here re-

corded with thrilling accounts of escapes and fatalities. The First Ascent of the Matterhorn and the familiar, but ever new story of the Hospice of St. Bernard are worthy of note. Probably no other country has been written up with more enthusiastic interest than Switzerland, and the names Chamouni, Jungfrau, and Mont Blanc never lose their charm. The beautiful and copious illustrations add greatly to the descriptive matter. The book is both a good guide for the tourist and an excellent substitute for the less fortunate stay-at-home.

Spurzheim, J. A. Phrenology. 8vo, pp. 400. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

So many new ideas on mental and psychical subjects have sprung up since Dr. Spurzheim propounded his craniological and psychical theories nearly a century ago that phrenology has almost become a lost or forgotten science. His principles are, however, enshrined in this, the *magnum opus* of its originator, which is edited with an introduction by Cyrus Elder, in the hope, as he states, of calling the attention of our most advanced scientific thinkers to Spurzheim's speculations.

Symonds, Margaret (Mrs. W. W. Vaughan). Days Spent on a Doge's Farm. Pp. 288. New York: The Century Co. $2.50.

It is a forgotten corner of Northern Italy at the foot of the Euganean Hills to which the reader is introduced in "Days Spent on a Doge's Farm"—an undiscovered country as far as the average tourist is concerned. But altho outside the beaten track of travel, it has not passed unnoticed by a few great travelers, for this sleepy country inspired the Georgics of Vergil, was loved of Shelley, and became the last home of Petrarch.

This volume does not claim to be a guidebook, but is rather a series of informal talks gathered largely from diary jottings concerning the writer's personal impressions of people and places. Bird and flower notes, accounts of lonely drives over the interminable plain, harvest days on the Doge's Farm, strolls on the banks of the Adige, and wonderful trips to neighboring ruins—all these are written up in a happy manner.

The story of the Farm includes, of necessity, its once celebrated mistress, the late Countess Pisani, and the entire book is stamped with the strong personality of that autocratic lady. "Like a rare jewel set in a single band of iron, she stands alone in memory." Bringing to her husband's heavily mortgaged, badly managed estate a good bit of English energy and common sense, she succeeded in transforming it into one of the most productive farms in Northern Italy, literally causing the desert to blossom as the rose. Her garden experiences are suggestive of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

The present edition is a successor to that published fifteen years ago. The text is supplemented with sketches by the authoress and a generous supply of photographs.

Townsend, Edward W. The Climbing Courvatels. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 postpaid.

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This bank will hold the deed to your land in trust for you until your payments are completed. The very day your first deposit of $40 is received, the deed will be executed and placed in the bank. It will pass entirely out of our hands. It will be no more ours than if you had completed the payments and had it in your own hands. It will be yours—held in trust for you until you have made 12 payments of $31.00 each. And think of it—all this time, without moving from your present location, **you will be earning money from your fruit farm.** You will be earning 8%—the full legal rate of interest in Texas, from every penny that you put into the bank. That is almost **three times as much** as you can earn from ordinary bank deposits.

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CURRENT POETRY

To My Violin

By Morna Pease

["In silvis viva silui: canora jam mortua cano."

Sycamore that spread a shade,
Where the blackbird, unafraid,
Singing in you, music made,
Pine that murmured of the breeze
Where you leaned to summer seas,
Wood that once was living tree,
Let the dumb now speak through thee.

Hidden things that know no way
Out into the light of day,
Captives watching for a ray,
Dreamers by some temple gate
Who for moving waters wait,
Wonder-working wood, let me
Touch your strings and set them free.

Bound—you open wide the doors,
Dumb—a voice they find in yours,
Dry—through you the fountain pours,
Inarticulate—they talk,
Paralyzed—they rise and walk,
Wood of magic, haunted tree,
Thus you lay your spells on me.

Till within a charmèd ring
Half-created things shall spring
Into being while you sing,
Crowding in a countless throng,
Crying with a new-found tongue,
Wood of Orpheus, wood of Pan,
Loud you sing the soul of man.

—*The Spectator* (London).

Ambition

By Rose Marie Naething (age 16)

A youth, I stood upon a plain at dawn,
And gazed with fixt and emulative eyes
At distant heights, clear-cut against the morn,
"There I will stand!" In haste then, to the skies
Denying each small hour's near demand,
With strong feet I crusht the flowers in my way,
Eyes, ears, and heart fast closed to this—God's land.
My hands were empty—yet with all to pay!
But I climbed on the very mountain-side,
Breathing full freely in the upper air,
And hoped—ill hope—from man to be untied.
The pinnacle arises—almost there!
And now the difficult far heights are won
I stand unused and useless—in the sun!

—*The Question Mark* (Greenwich, Conn.).

The Shepherd Day

By Edith Wyatt

The silver-hooded morning
Spoke freshly to my heart
From some high misty pasture land
Where cool leaves blew apart.
I saw his cloak glance on the strand
Past cobbled street and mart

"*I am the shepherd morning,*
I am the shepherd day,
Come, foot and soul, and walk with me
Wherever runs the way,
By dusty road and green-cropped lea
Through weather clear and gray."

"O fleet foot morning, mock not me,
Too swift you speed apace
Drop your adorning down for me
And let me see your face—
Now I have crossed with you till noon
The meads and steeps of space."

"*Divine am I, your master,*
The day of life you'll live.

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Come faster on and come faster on
And take the roads I give."
And down the craggy pass I saw
His mantle fugitive.

The river frogs were calling "Hark!"
And bush and sward and mold
Were blue and stark with dew and dark
And fragrant in the cold.
Half sheltered in a byre unsought
We found a wayside fold.

Then backward glanced my master day,
And as he turned apace
His hooded mantle dropt away
With free and random grace;
And only when my guide was gone
I looked upon his face.

Far in a mountain pasture-land
I heard his footsteps go
Among the sapphire-terraced stars,
The night's wide dark and snow.
Ahead he dropt my welkin's bars
To fields I could not know.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (March).

Pervasion

By Elsa Barker

You are all vague and haunting things to me
The shimmer of the moonlight on the mere
Is your strange being, and the brooding fear
Of the black midnight. Everywhere I see
A symbol of you; in the cedar-tree
That dreams beside my window, in the clear
Eyes of the lonely stars, in the austere
And melancholy ocean's mystery.

Never the moon beholds my secret hours
But you behold me, never the gray dawn
Comes without word of you on its cool breath.
And will I find you in my coffin flowers,
When over time's cold borders I am drawn
By the inexorable desires of Death?

—*The Craftsman* (March).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE "MAN OVERBOARD" SIGNAL

Dramatic incidents of the great cruise, which has just come to the full stop in Hampton Roads, are beginning to be told about the banquet-board and in the magazines and newspapers. It will be remembered that several times during the cruise the newspapers reported a "man overboard" accident, but did not stop to dwell on the details. Just what it means to stop sixteen battle-ships to search for one lone seaman overboard, just how the information is spread from ship to ship, and the marvelous naval discipline which works like clockwork in the emergency, is described by Richard Barry in the March *Cosmopolitan*. As he tells it:

One night, shortly after the deck-officers had gone on duty for the mid-watch, the four white ardois lanterns at the masthead of the *Missouri* were turned on. They fluttered for about half a minute. Then, with three rapid pulsations of the red light at the top, the signal went out and left the fleet riding as before, like a trail of titan's phosphorus through the tropic seas. "Z" it was; and "Z" means that a man is overboard.

Instantly on sixteen bridges was sounded the cry "Man overboard!" and from sixteen annunciators "Slow speed" was rung to the engine-rooms. The *Ohio*, which was just ahead, and the *Maine*, which was just astern, flashed their searchlights on the waters about the troubled ship. From the quarter-deck and from the forecastle of the *Missouri* copper life-buoys were hurled into the sea; these bore cans of calcium chlorid which burst into flame as they touched the water—beacons for the lost sailor.

There was a patter of bare feet on the superstructure of the *Missouri*, three or four sharp orders, a jangling of tackle, and the life-boat, which hangs ever ready on davits, swung clear of the ship's side, slipt into the water, and was rowed swiftly into the ever-widening white circle made by the neighboring

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men-of-war. In the stern sheets of each life-boat are always provisions for two days and a cask of fresh water, for frequently in a storm the big ship loses the little one for many hours, and it is always a question with the officer of the deck whether or not he should order away the boat.

At the same time a similar boat from the *Kentucky*, the eighth ship in the line, had cast off. These two boats, each manned by six oars and a coxswain, rapidly came together into the region of the life-buoys, which could be seen like stars jeweling the dusky sea. The *Missouri* and the four ships in her rear had veered out of column. Presently the three ships ahead veered, as well as the eight steaming a mile away on the starboard beam. For one man out of fifteen thousand the whole fleet was stopping. It seemed unfair; some strain of mercy, foreign to the storied business of war, was halting this world-tour.

Meanwhile, from all that two-mile-square expanse of quiet sea clatter piled on spectacle, spectacle on wonder, wonder on apprehension, apprehension on curiosity, and curiosity on laughter. Now ensued the quickest job an officer of the deck has to face. When a man falls overboard that officer has seven separate and distinct things to do, all at the same time; seven, count them. (1) He flashes "Z" on the ardois; (2) he throws his helm three points and veers out of column; (3) he stops his engines, (4) he fires a gun; (5) he drops the life-buoys; (6) he orders away the life-boat; and (7) he shifts the white truck light, which has previously announced his peaceful progress at standard speed, to a red light, which says he has stopt his engines, and then blinks it, which declares feverishly that he is backing.

From all over the fleet things were doing. Three-pounders were barking out rusty salute charges. Ardois Z's were caracoling lusty staccato shrieks. The creamy surge that had been curving sea-shavings over direct bows now churned under the propellers, and flipped up foam into the searchlights. The entire first squadron, except the *Connecticut*, from the *Kansas* down the line, had come to a stop. Finally, the *Connecticut*, too, slowed her engines and hove to. The captain came from his bunk, climbed to the bridge, and asked many questions that nobody could answer. The admiral was roused from his emergency-cabin and hurried out, lacking a coat and in slippers, but not before he had paused to lift a stogy from a drawer, had viciously bit off the end and thrust it into his mouth. Then he went about, from flag lieutenant to quartermaster, from quartermaster to yeoman, from yeoman to signalman, asking nothing about the accident, imploring only for a light. And between each irrelevant question he looked aft over the rail of his bridge upon a rare sight . . . There was no temper lost. Every one waited patiently. The life-saving machinery was at work, as provided in the regulations. There was no need to worry; the incident would take care of itself.

We lay there becalmed, fumbling in the tepid dark. The searchlights played their stark wonder over the dancing nightcaps where the silly waves tried to hide their loquacious heads. Each described its twenty-degree arc of the circle and then began over again. The life-boats wandered aimlessly. The coxswains blew their whistles. The copper buoys were gathered in. No answer, no sign of life. The hope of a nation sat down on its course, the modern armada waited. But we were obeying the law.

Finally the *Connecticut* grew petulant, she began flashing her interrogatory. And the *Minnesota* became peevish, she blinked and sputtered with the ardois. The commander in chief must have been on the bridge, the other admirals, in their isolated grandeur, must have been aboard. When one of them talks it is not with human kind; he chatters with the elements—and gossips by electricity.

At length the *Missouri's* ardois came to life. It began winking, blinking that red-and-white, dot, dash, dot, dot, dash, dash, dash, dot, dash, pulsating, winking, still flashing on, a long, long message.

A guffaw floated up from the deck. Some jack who knew the code had caught the message. Whispering, chatter, laughter, a ripple of merriment went over the ship. Then the searchlights were shamefacedly doused. We heard the angry slap of the davit belt over the *Missouri's* side. They were buckling up the boat, and there was unmistakable disgust in that snap. From the *Kentucky*, far down the line, came

FOR LITTLE CHAPS

CUTICURA SOAP

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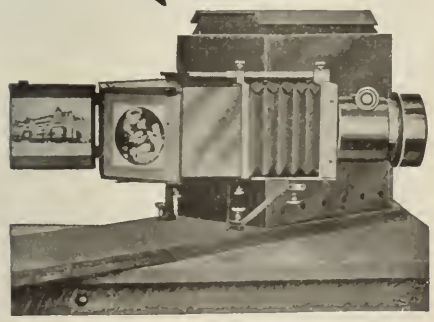

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only blank and discreet silence; she was accepting her shame quietly. Then an orderly brought a transcript of the *Missouri's* message to the admiral.

"Happy to report," he read, and shrugged his shoulders. There is seldom editorial comment in the report of a junior officer. "Happy to report false alarm. Seaman sleeping in side hammock had nightmare and called out, 'Man overboard!'"

No, the *Missouri* was not reprimanded. The admiral and his captains only laughed and turned in.

AN EVANGELIST WHO FIGHTS GRAFT

BACK in 1900, when the city of Scranton needed a moral clean-up, the Municipal League of that city discovered a "blue-eyed, firm-jawed" young man who had been driving a gospel wagon and doing rescue work in city slums. This evangelist was Robert Wilson, who is now acting for the Voters' League in the antigraft campaign in Pittsburg. Mr Wilson is described as being a young man utterly without fear, of superb physical proportions, and as quick and agile as a panther. William F. Gibbons, who writes of Mr. Wilson's remarkable career in *The Outlook*, tells the following unique story of the evangelist's methods in time of need. He says:

About two o'clock one Sunday morning, when Wilson was on his way home on Providence Road, his attention was attracted by the brilliant light behind the barred windows of a certain saloon. He at once investigated by drawing himself up to the transom. He soon satisfied himself that the crowd inside were gambling. Stepping silently from the porch, he hurled a good-sized stone through the transom pane in such a way that the shattered glass from the window and the chandelier showered down among the gamblers. Wilson's shoulder against the door followed the stone through the transom, and in a moment he was inside, where every evidence showed that the law was being violated. Like hornets they swarmed up to reach him. The proprietor alone seemed to recognize him.

"Look out, boys, it's Wilson!" he warned.

They fell back, all but one, the bad man of the neighborhood. Blinded with rage, he lunged forward to strike. Raising his arm as if to parry, Wilson sprang at him, circled his neck with one lightning-like movement, caught him by the throat with his left hand, and in twenty seconds led him to the porch *by the tongue*. In the mean time the proprietor rushed to Wilson's side, declaring that no man should touch him without fighting him. When the revelers crowded out to ask how the trick had been done, Wilson shamed them all for being away from their families, and for wasting the money that should go to their support.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN MADRID

AN American girl who has been spending some time in Madrid has been writing of her experiences for *Outing*. She found Spain full of interest, but she was especially imprest with the Spanish code of etiquette. She says in part:

If you are of the female sex, never wear a short skirt, a sailor or English walking-hat, unless you are willing to have people stare at you, and sometimes call after you.

If you have red hair, dye it, or be prepared to be saluted as "Rubia." Never bow to a man unless he lifts his hat first. If you are a man, you may dress as an Englishman, an operatic tenor, or a chorus-singer from "Carmen" without exciting remark.

Never wear glasses; if you are blind take a dog on a string. When you sit down at the table or arise, always bow and say "Buenas"; this is imperative. You may jostle people without apology, but never speak to anyone without saying "your grace," be he noble, friend, or beggar.

"Will your grace do me the favor to bring me my coffee at nine o'clock to-morrow?" would strike an American bellboy with dismay, but it is the literal translation of the Spanish request.

Never tell a beggar to clear out, but say that you

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have left your purse at home and that you will remember him to-morrow, or, gently murmur that God will reward him, whereat he will smile, thank you, and depart.

These same beggars, which spring up on every side, seem to have a code of etiquette we could not fathom. After two or three days there were a few who begged only from me, two or three others who besought Jean.

Evidently we were understood to be the patrons of certain beggars who, out of a crowd of mendicants, were the only ones to approach us, who would take their dole with thanks, or if we said "to-morrow," would smilingly back away at once.

The poorest people go bareheaded, but of whatever class the hair is beautifully drest. A Spanish lady rarely goes into the street alone. Either her duenna or some relative is constantly with her, as she goes often to mass, rarely to shop or walk.

Those who drive wear Parisian hats, but no one wears a hat to a bull-fight, always the mantilla; and to the gala bull-fights a white mantilla. Once a year, on Good Friday, every woman, even the Queen, wears the mantilla as she walks to church. They told us that no carriage was driven on that day.

The Spanish train averages possibly twenty miles an hour—to allow one to make time-exposures of the scenery, perhaps. It makes frequent and long waits. At every station the guards run up and down, shouting the name of the town and the number of minutes for each stop.

At every station also the two military guards who accompany each train descend and walk around the cars, looking to see that no robbers are concealed. As there is at least one stop an hour, these guards get some exercise before the day is over. They say this custom was adopted to drive away any brigands who might be concealed in or under the train, and has been successful.

Madrid carries no latchkey. The concierge holds it by day, the street watchman by night. Consequently the hours of sleep were constantly broken by the sound of handclapping, followed by the quick, heavy step of the watchman in response to this medieval summons.

Altogether, I unhesitatingly pronounce against Madrid as a rest-cure.

Some one has divided the inhabitants into two classes, those who go to bed after three A. M. and those who get up before four.

It is true that the streets are never quiet. The stonecutters, who were mending the sidewalk, began chipping at daybreak. Next we heard the electric cars with their loud gongs, and the mule-carts clattering over the noisy cobblestones.

By breakfast time the sound of the hurdy-gurdy echoed in our ears. Street fakers shouted their wares and singing beggars, with their weird yodel, roamed up and down all day. Just before dinner the women who cry lottery tickets and evening papers took their stand at the corner, and their stentorian voices never stopt until after midnight.

The Kingdom Saved.—When Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, was playing Richard III. one night, and the actor came to the lines, "A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" some merry wag in the pit called out

"And wouldn't a jackass do as well for you?"

"Sure," answered Sullivan, turning like a flash at the sound of the voice. "Come around to the stage door at once!"—*Rochester Herald*

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The Feminine Habit.—MRS. PRIDE—"Jimmy, dear, would you mind doing an errand for me to-day?"

MR. PRIDE—"What is it?"

MRS. PRIDE—"The cook says we won't have enough chicken for dinner, so I wish you would take this piece down to the butcher shop and see if you can't get it matched."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Foiled.—THE CONSTABLE—"Now, gen'l'men, we've traced these here cloos—the futprints o' the ho'se an' the fut-prints o' the man to this stump; from here on thar's only the fut-prints o' the hoss. Now, the question is—Wot's become o' the man?"—*Life.*

The Idiot.—IRATE PARENT—"Am I to understand there is some idiotic affair between you and that impecunious young ass, Lord Bilaris?"

FAIR DAUGHTER (very sweetly)—"Only you, papa!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

Cruel.—The daughter of her mother was doing a stunt at the piano.

"My daughter's music," said the proud parent, "cost us a lot of money."

"Indeed!" rejoined the visitor. "Did some neighbor sue you?"—*Chicago News.*

Too Risky.—HARDUP—"I'll never go to that restaurant again. The last time I was there a man got my overcoat and left his in its place."

WELLOFF—"But the proprietor wasn't to blame, was he?"

HARDUP—"No; but I might meet the other man!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

A Paying Job.—"Do you find poultry-keeping pays?"

"Well, no; I can't say that it pays me, but I think that it pays my boy Jim."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, I bought him the fowls. I have to pay for their keep and buy the eggs from him, and he eats them."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Could Only Guess.—"How many ribs have you, Johnny?" asked the teacher of physiology.

"I don't know, ma'am," giggled Johnny, squirming around on one foot. "I'm so awful ticklish I never could count 'em."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Everybody Happy.—The man who would rather be right than be president generally has his preference gratified.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Difference.—Many a young man starting out to conquer the world considers himself an Alexander when he is in reality but a smart Alec.—*Puck.*

Embarrassing.—Mike (as some one knocks)—"Sure! if Oi don't answer, ut's some wan t' give me a job, an if Oi do, ut's the lan'lord afther the rint."—*Life.*

Curious.—"It's curious," said Uncle Eben, "dat a lot o' folks will hardly notice de speeches of de country's brainiest men, an' dat dey'll read every word of what an ex-champion of prize-fightin' has to say!"—*Washington Star.*

Jim's Peril.—YORKSHIRE FARMER (bursting into village inn)—"What do you think, Silas? The bones of a prehistoric man have been discovered on Jim White's farm."

INNKEEPER—"Great Gosh! I hope poor Jim'll be able to clear hisself at the coroner's inquest."—*Tit-Bits.*

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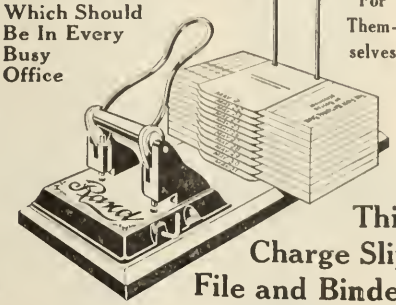

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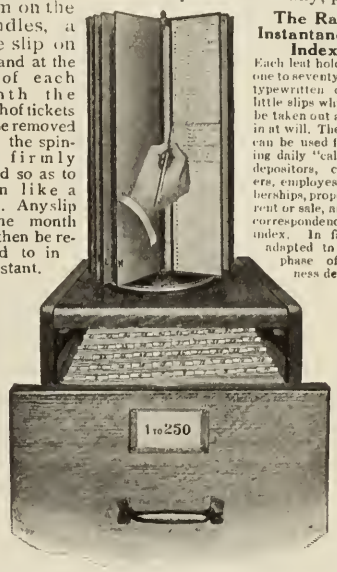

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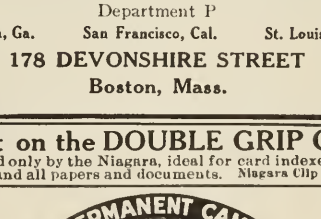

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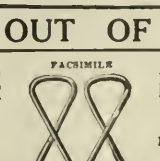

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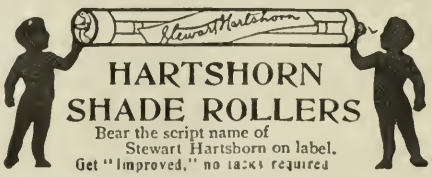

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Couldn't Understand Plain English.—By the extraordinary contortions of her neck, he concluded that she was trying to get a glimpse of the back of her new blouse; by the tense line and scintillating flash about her lips he concluded that her mouth was full of pins.

"Umph — goof — suff — wuff — sh — ffspog?" she asked.

"Quite so, my dear," he agreed. "It looks very nice."

"Ouff — wuff — so — gs — ph — mf — ugh — ight?" was her next remark.

"Perhaps it would look better if you did that," he nodded; "but it fits very nicely as it is."

She gasped and emptied the pins into her hands.

"I've asked you twice to raise the blinds so that I can get more light, James," she exclaimed. "Can't you understand plain English?"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Respect for the Dead.—A big Yorkshireman had come all the way to London to see the British Museum. Unfortunately, it was a day when the museum was closed. The indignant Yorkshireman refused to take no for an answer from the policeman at the gate. "Ain't this public property?" he cried.

"Yes," admitted the policeman; "but," he added, struck by a bright idea, "one of the mummies died on Tuesday, and do you begrudge us one day to bury him in?"

"Oh, excuse me," said the Yorkshireman in a hushed voice. "In that case I won't intrude."—*Universalist Leader.*

Next.—TEACHER—"What is the highest form of animal life?"

SCHOOLBOY—"The giraffe."—*Universalist Leader.*

Remembrance.—"Did your uncle remember you in his will?"

"Yes; he directed his executors to collect all the loans he had made me."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Proviso.—A country convert, full of zeal, in his first prayer-meeting remarks offered himself for service. "I am ready to do anything the Lord asks of me," said he, "so long as it's honorable."—*Life.*

The Marks.—BACON—"And does your son show any signs of his college training?"

EGBERT—"Oh, yes; he's quite lame from an injury he received on the football team."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Imprest.—The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple-and-blue canvas when his wife came into the studio.

"My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home'?" she said, after a long look.

"'Home'? Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied meekly.—*Glasgow Times.*

Well-Informed.—THE STRANGER—"Do the people who live across the road from you, Rastus, keep chickens?"

RASTUS—"Dey keeps some of 'em, sah."—*Christian Advocate.*

College Sentiment.—Dr. Blank, says *Lippincott's*, about twenty years a professor in the University of Virginia, was on the eve of a trip to Europe, to be absent two years. In pathetic and rather harrowing tones he made his farewell address to his class.

"Yes, I am about to part with you. This is more than distressing to me. Would that there was a window in my breast, my dear boys, that you might see the innermost recesses of my heart."

A stripling in the rear, seized with a happy thought, shouted

"Professor, would a pane in the stomach do?"—

The Secret.—SHE—"I don't see how the Freshmen can keep their little caps on their heads."

IT.—"Vacuum pressure."—*Cornell Widow.*

Tit for Tat.—JONES—"Well, you and I won't be neighbors much longer. I'm going to live in a better locality."

SMITH—"So am I."

JONES—"What—are you going to move, too?"

SMITH—"No, I'm going to stay here."—*Cleveland Leader.*

How Could She.—HE (rhapsodically)—"I adore everything that is grand, exquisite, supereminent. I love the peerless, the serene, the perfect in life."

SHE (blushing coyly)—"Oh, George, how can I refuse you when you put it so beautifully?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Rest is Silence.—TORPID WALTER—"Entered inter rest March forf, eighteen 'undred an' sixty-four. Why, so did I!"

BUSY 'ERBERT—"Pinch yourself, silly. You ain't dead yet."

TORPID WALTER—"Course not; that's the day I was born."—*The Sketch.*

A Tale of Tennyson.—Tennyson was once dilating to a friend on the charms of a pipe before breakfast

"It is the most delightful smoke of the day," said he.

"Yes, yes!" replied his friend. "The first sweet pipe of the awakened bard!"

Thereby making a reconstruction from Tennyson's own works, needing the change of but one vowel.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Getting Down to Brass Tacks.—"I love you!"

"I've heard that before."

"I worship you madly."

"Loose talk."

"I can not live without your love!"

"Get some new stuff."

"Will you marry me?"

"Well, now, there's some class to that."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Supplied.—PASSENGER AGENT—"Here are some post-card views along our line of railroad. Would you like them?"

PATRON—"No, thank you. I rode over the line one day last week and have views of my own on it."—*Chicago News.*

The Test.—"She has as many satellites as a luminous planet."

"Ah, but how many rings can she show?"—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Good Start.—"I'm sure my daughter is going to make a great singer some day."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, she's always quarelling with her mother, who tells me it is absolutely impossible to manage her."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Had Enough.—"The alligator swallowed him." "An' did they kill the 'gator?" "No; they thought that swallerin' him was punishment enough!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Wilbur's Jelly.—Little Wilbur was eating luncheon with his mother. Presently she noticed that he was eating his jelly with his spoon. "Wilbur, dear," she said to him, "you mus'nt eat your jelly with your spoon." "I have to, mother," he replied. "No, dear, you don't have to. Put your jelly on your bread." "I did put it on my bread, mother," said Wilbur, "but it wouldn't stay there; it's too nervous."—*The Delineator.*

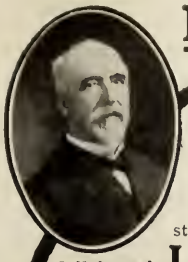
Helped Some.—MRS. GILLET—"So there is a tablet in your transept to her memory. Did she do anything to bring people into the church?"

MRS. PERRY—"Well, I guess! She wore a new hat every Sunday for three years."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Stood the Test.—"Mama, why don't you want me to play with that Kudger boy?"

"Because, dear, I know the family. He hasn't good blood in him."

"Why, mama, he's been vaccinated twice, and it wouldn't take either time."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*



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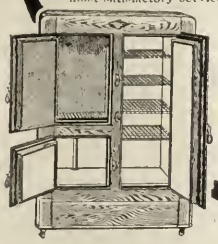

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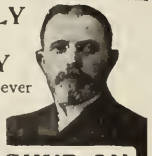

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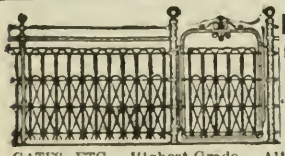

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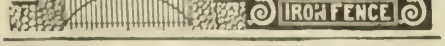

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"Now, tell me," said the inspector, "who was the mother of our great Scottish hero, Robert Bruce?"

He pointed to the top boy, then round the class. There was no answer. Then at last the heart of the teacher of that class leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot had held up his hand.

"Well, my boy," said the inspector, encouragingly, "who was she?"

"Please, sir, Mrs. Bruce."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Bad Fix.—The lieutenant rushed to the bridge and saluted.

"Captain," he shouted—for the roar of the artillery was deafening—"the enemy has got our range."

The captain frowned. "Curse the luck," he growled. "Now how can the cook get dinner?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Identified Easily.—"This," remarked Mr. Cane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?"

"I think so," said Miss Softe. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

A Bull.—A genuine bull is credited to Augustine Birrell, Secretary for Ireland, by a Bristol correspondent of the London *Daily News.* "It is easier," Mr. Birrell affirmed in the course of a public speech at Bristol, "to face your foes in front of you than your friends behind your back."

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 19.—All the Powers represented at the International Naval Conference, with the exception of America, agree on the final terms of a code.

Bulgaria again asks the Powers to recognize her independence.

February 23.—Russian officials close all Chinese stores and warehouses in the principal towns on the railway west of Harbin, owing to the refusal of the owners to pay taxes imposed by the railroad.

February 24.—Thirty suffragettes, among them several women of social prominence, are arrested for attempts to force their way into the presence of Premier Asquith.

February 25.—The regency of China sends a letter to President-elect Taft stating China's policy with regard to the United States and other nations.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 19.—The Senate passes the Army Appropriation Bill.

February 20.—The Indian Appropriation Bill, carrying over $9,000,000, passes the Senate.

February 23.—The Supreme Court at Washington affirms the verdict of the Circuit Court imposing a fine of $108,000 on the New York Central Railroad Company for granting sugar rebates.

Secretary Bacon and Ambassador von Bernstoff sign a patent agreement between the United States and Germany.

GENERAL

February 20.—The returning American battleship fleet comes to anchor on the southern drill grounds off Hampton Roads.

It is announced in Philadelphia that J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, has accepted the War portfolio in the incoming Cabinet.

February 21.—A mob in South Omaha, Neb., wrecks thirty houses occupied by Greeks in an effort to drive the Greeks from the city.

February 22.—The fleet is reviewed by the President in Hampton Roads.

February 25.—Dr. E. S. Bailey, of Chicago, announces at a medical convention in New Orleans that he has discovered in radio thor, made from pitchblende, a substitute for radium, cheaper and better in its effects.

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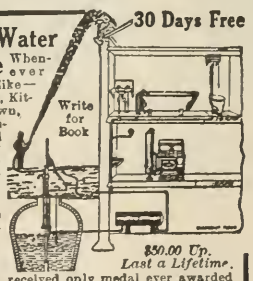

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"F. L. K.," Brainerd, Minn.—"In the sentence, 'He was one of the few Castilians who, amidst all the horrors of bloodshed and infectious rapine, *were* distinguished for generosity and humanity,' doesn't 'were' refer to 'he'? Why not singular?"

The word "were" in the quoted sentence has for its subject "who" (antecedent "Castilians," not "he"); it is therefore correct to use the verb in the plural.

"A. B. P.," Santa Rosa, Cal.—"Are these sentences correct, 'I *have been* to Boston,' and 'There *was* a high wind and many stars'?"

The first sentence is correct; the second should read: "There *were* a high wind and many stars."

"E. C. T.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is this sentence correctly written, 'When I engaged him it was with the understanding that he *would* have a free hand in the direction of affairs'?"

The word "should" ought to be used instead of "would." The rule for this, according to THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, is: "'Should' is used in indirect discourse to express simple futurity, from the standpoint of past time; as, he said he *should* go."

"B. S.," City.—"Is it good English to say '*vociferous* applause'?"

"*Vociferous* applause" is good English. "Vociferous," according to THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, means "making a loud outcry; shouting out or crying vehemently; clamorous; noisy; as, the *vociferous* lazaroni of Naples."

"I. B. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please advise whether the term 'the *Miss Browns*' is established by authority and usage, or whether it is permissible instead of the term 'the *Misses Brown*.'"

Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," page 245, says: "Obs. 15. When a name and a title are to be used together in a plural sense, many persons are puzzled to determine whether the name, or the title, or both, should be in the plural form. For example, in speaking of two young ladies whose family name is Bell—whether to call them the *Miss Bells*, the *Misses Bell*, or the *Misses Bells*. To an inquiry on this point, a learned editor who prefers the last lately gave his answer thus: 'There are two young ladies; of course they are "the Misses." Their name is Bell; of course there are two "Bells." Ergo, the correct phrase, in speaking of them, is "the Misses Bells." This puts the words in apposition; and there is no question that it is *formally* correct. But still it is less agreeable to the ear, less frequently heard, and less approved by grammarians than the first phrase, which, if we may be allowed to assume that the two words may be taken together as a sort of compound, is correct also." The grammarian Fowle says: "If we wish to distinguish the *unmarried* from the *married* Howards, we call them *the Miss Howards*. If we wish to distinguish these Misses from the other Misses, we call them *the Misses Howard*." Other grammarians have varied preferences. It will thus be seen that there is authority, in some senses at least, for all three forms.

"F. A. S.," Boulder, Colo.—"Please tell me if 'just' in the expression 'If he would *just* have drunk this tea, he would have felt better' is a provincialism."

It is not a provincialism. THE STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the definition of the word "just" used in this sense as: "By very little; barely, *only*; as, he *just* escaped."

"A. L. V.," Prague, Neb.—"Which is correct, 'The motion *carried*' or 'The motion *was carried*'?"

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 11 NEW YORK, MARCH 13, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 986

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEASURING TAFT BY HIS INAUGURAL

"NEVER did any man come into the Presidency before with such universal good-will of the people, especially of the people who had done their best to keep him out of the Presidency," comments the New York *Sun* on the inauguration of William Howard Taft, while *The World* adds its testimony that "he has many political friends but no idolaters, many political opponents but no enemies." Peculiarly impressive are these statements coming as they do from the two papers in all newspaperdom which were the most conspicuous and the most bitter in their attacks upon that predecessor whose policies President Taft promises to maintain and enforce. In the press of all parties and of all sections we find assurance that the new President takes up the burdens of his office supported by the confidence and good-will of his fellow citizens. The faces of the nation turned toward him are the faces of friendly approval, remarks the New York *Evening Journal*.

In his inaugural address—the purpose of which he declares is "to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new Administration, so far as they can be anticipated"—President Taft reiterates his determination to carry on the "Roosevelt policies," in addition to such important new matters as tariff revision and the conciliation of Southern sentiment. This makes it all the more remarkable, comments the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), that railroad and other corporate interests hitherto radically opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's policies should be reported as pleased with the inaugural. The explanation, says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), lies in the fact that the new Chief Magistrate is "an Executive of very different temper, albeit of much the same ideals." Mr. Taft's is a mind essentially judicial, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which adds that under his Administration "we shall look to see calm persistence take the place which strenuous insistence has for nearly eight years occupied among the influences exerted on legislation." Moreover, as many papers join in reminding us, his judicial temperament has been strengthened by judicial experience. He summons his fellow countrymen, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "not to a deadly combat with Apollyon, but to the long work of constructive legislation, steady administration, and industrial recovery."

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AT THE MEETING-POINT OF TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

This photograph was taken at the White House on March 4th, just before starting for the Capitol, where one was to lay down and the other take up the Presidential burden.

The Press (Rep.), of the same city, remarks that the calmness of President Taft's inaugural address does not conceal its firmness. He has more than once emphatically proclaimed himself an optimist, and in a recent magazine article he warns his readers that "constant criticism and constant pessimism are productive of paralysis and stagnation." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) finds this optimism permeating the address, which will not fail, it thinks, to have a soothing and reassuring effect upon the country. More directly even than in this necessarily formal address, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), the real Taft was reflected in a recent speech to the Yale men, in the course of which he said that he hoped to "make good" in the Presidency "by the exercise of common sense, a sense of proportion, and an absence of swell-headedness."

In addition to the general carrying on of the Roosevelt policies, some of the most salient reforms foreshadowed in the inauguration speech are: Amendments of the Antitrust and Interstate Commerce laws; a reorganization of the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Corporations, and the Interstate Commerce Commission,

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THEY MISSED THE INAUGURATION BUT SAW THE PRESIDENT.

The President bowing to the crowd after the inauguration.

"looking to the effective cooperation of these agencies": tariff revision; a graduated inheritance tax; legislation to give the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of aliens in the courts of the Federal Government; currency reform; postal savings-banks; conciliation of political sentiment in the South; and more legislation in behalf of labor. On the subject of corporation control the President said in part:

"Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the Antitrust Law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the Administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper Federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads. . . . . .

"It is believed that with the changes to be recommended American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices."

The Democratic press is much interested in his statement that "in the making of a tariff the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue." Repeating his promise to call a special session of Congress to revise the Dingley schedules on March 15, he said that he anticipated the reduction of rates in certain cases, with few, if any, advancements.

What he says on the subject of Asiatic immigration has special interest for the Pacific coast. Thus:

"The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of

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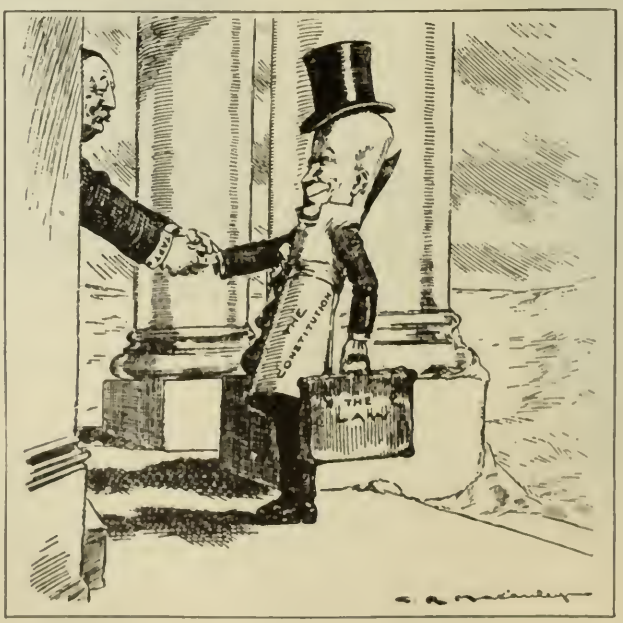
THE NEW NURSE

"Bye, baby bunting, papa's gone a hunting"

—Hamilton in *Judge*



WELCOMING THE EXILE.

The World's perhaps not unnatural view of it.

MORE QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC.

prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish, outbursts of race-feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

"This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present Federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a State or a city, not under the control of the Federal government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal Government."

As one who speaks with peculiar authority on this subject, he

"I ALWAYS SAID IT WOULD BE A COLD DAY WHEN I BECAME PRESIDENT."

This was Mr. Taft's comment on the storm which isolated Washington and upset the program of the inauguration.

reports the governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines to be "progressing as favorably as could be desired." Of the Southern problem he says in part:

"I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the South and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the Southern States. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the South, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every State; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the South that this Government is their Government, and that its officers in their States are their officers. . . . . .

"The consideration of this question can not, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The Thirteenth Amendment secured them freedom; the Fourteenth Amendment due process of law, protection of property, and the pursuit of happiness, and the Fifteenth Amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote because he was a negro. . . . While the Fifteenth Amendment has not been generally observed in the past, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of Southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper

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REVIEWING THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed."

This discussion of the relations of the two races in the South, says the Boston *Transcript*, is the part of the address which will probably attract the most attention and provoke the most controversy. Another sentence, intimating that he will not appoint negroes to a "local office" in any community in which the race feeling is so intense as to interfere with the transaction of the public business by such appointee, brings to mind the case of Dr. Crum, who held the collectorship of the Port at Charleston under Presi-

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ON THEIR WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

dent Roosevelt, and who resigned last week to save the new President from an embarrassing situation.

On the subject of labor legislation, after recounting the reforms in this field under President Roosevelt and promising to extend them, he said in part:

MR. ROOSEVELT (to the landlord)—"I've had a bully time here!"
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

"Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixt. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct, and will find no support, in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate."

The blizzard which raged in Washington on the day of the inauguration has served to revive once more the old movement to change the date of that ceremony from the 4th of March to some less inclement season. It was on the 30th of April that George Washington was first inaugurated one hundred and twenty years ago.

SIZING UP THE CABINET TIMBER

ALTHO most of the timber in Mr. Taft's new Cabinet has, at one time or another, been seasoned in corporation atmosphere, the comment of the press is comparatively free from caustic insinuation or derogatory references to the fact. Many of the Democratic press seem to be reserving their opinions of Mr. Taft's official family for future delivery. Here and there, however, there is candid indorsement, almost as enthusiastic as that from Republican editors. "On the whole," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "the Cabinet is well calculated to make a good impression on the country," and the "one essential distinction between this and the Roosevelt Cabinet," it continues, "is that it will not consist of courtiers and flatterers, but of men of independent character and stable judgment."

The fact that there are seven lawyers in the new body is emphasized by many as a feature of vital significance. "This means an Administration in which the lawyer's view of public questions and interpretation of public conduct will predominate," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.). A correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.), writing from Washington on the same phase of the question, says:

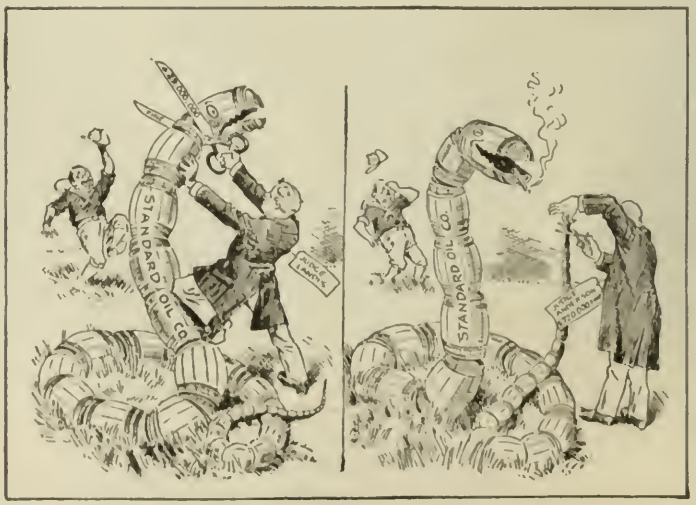
"Mr. Taft believes that President Roosevelt has fulfilled a mission that was necessary to the genuine welfare of the country by preaching a crusade against certain evils. It now becomes his business to put the reforms advocated and in part secured by Mr. Roosevelt into legal and effective operation, partly by obtaining changes in the laws and partly by the enforcement of laws already on the statute-books.

"The fulfilment of this purpose has dominated the choice of the Taft Cabinet, and was the controlling reason for embracing in its membership men thoroughly familiar with the operation of great corporations and with the legal questions involved in the adequate control of such concerns by the Federal Government. Mr. Taft naturally desired to surround himself with experts on the handling of questions which he knows will form a large part of the work of his Administration.

"Therefore he has searched the country for able lawyers who were men of sufficient patriotism to make the pecuniary sacrifice necessary to joining the Cabinet and of sufficiently high ideals to cooperate with him in his policy of clinching the work of the Roosevelt Administration."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) sees the installation of a "different Cabinet policy than has prevailed during the last seven years." "Cabinet members," it continues, "must be less clerks and more responsible ministers entrusted with authority over their departments." We read further:

AT IT AGAIN.
—May in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*.



CUTTING ITS HEAD OFF.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

STRIKING OIL.

GEORGE VON L. MEYER,
MASSACHUSETTS.
Secretary of the Navy.

RICHARD A. BALLINGER,
WASHINGTON.
Secretary of the Interior.

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FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,
MASSACHUSETTS.
Postmaster-General.

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JAMES WILSON,
IOWA.
Secretary of Agriculture.

"During the seven years there have been three secretaries of state, three secretaries of the treasury, three attorney-generals, six secretaries of the navy, three secretaries of war, three secretaries of the interior, three secretaries of commerce and labor, and five postmaster-generals.

"The only man who has served through is the Secretary of Agriculture. We must go back to Jackson to find a President who has felt it necessary to make so many Cabinet reorganizations. . . . Because of the constant change and shifting, Cabinet position has lost in dignity. A reversion to the old system under which a President kept his official family practically unbroken will be welcome. . . . . .

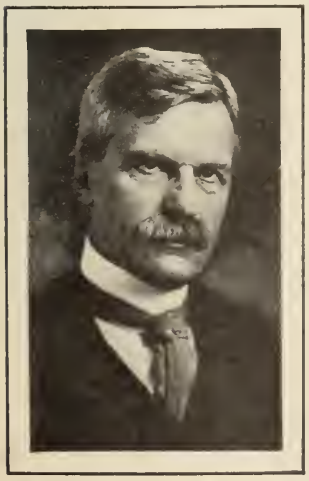
"As a member of the Cabinet of President Roosevelt Mr. Taft is informed as to the bad features of the régime that is passing, and has sympathized with Cabinet ministers as he has seen them embarrassed by the President's caprices or overridden through backstairs influence. Not having taken all knowledge as his province, and by his habit of mind and training prejudiced in favor of the old-fashioned method of doing business, it may be surmised that the Cabinet will begin to emerge from its eclipse and Mr. Secretary again become a personage of importance. Changes will, of course, occur, but they are not likely to be with rapid-fire frequency. The Washington guide will no longer stumble as he does now when asked who is the chief of the department that is being visited."

PHILANDER C. KNOX,
PENNSYLVANIA.
Secretary of State.

Three men in the new Cabinet, as the Boston *Journal* points out, have been members of Mr. Roosevelt's official family, and it goes on to sketch as follows the personnel of these and the other Cabinet members:

"Mr. Knox as premier needs no introduction because of his work as the chief law-officer of the Government, which is everywhere conceded to have demonstrated especial fitness for the position to which he is now called. Mr. Meyer has been highly successful at the Post-office Department, from which he will go to the Navy; and Mr. Wilson is appointed in response to a vigorous and unanimous popular demand which could not be overlooked. He has made the Agricultural Department what it is, and the people interested in it demanded that he remain at that post.

"Judge Dickinson, who will be Secretary of War, is one of the acknowledged greatest lawyers in the country. Mr. Wickersham is perhaps the least known man in the group. His appointment is largely a personal one. He is of the metropolitan type of office



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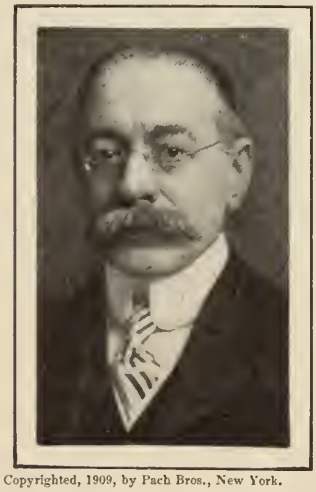
CHARLES NAGEL,
MISSOURI.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

JACOB M. DICKINSON,
TENNESSEE.
Secretary of War.



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GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
NEW YORK.
Attorney-General.

Copyrighted, 1903, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
ILLINOIS.
Secretary of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S CABINET.

lawyers, skilled, careful, and reputed to be able and effective. Mr. Ballinger, who will be Secretary of the Interior, has served with eminent satisfaction as Commissioner of the General Land Office at a time when that office was much in the public eye on account of charges of vast corruption in the public domain. He adopted new and improved methods; he knows the work of the Interior Department thoroughly, and he should be an excellent man in the place.

"Mr. Hitchcock as Postmaster-General likewise goes to a service with which he is completely familiar because of previous service in the Post-office Department. Mr. Nagel, of Missouri, will be Secretary of Commerce and Labor. He is one of the best lawyers in his State. Franklin MacVeagh as Secretary of the Treasury will bring to bear the fund of vast experience gathered as man of extensive business, banker, and student of affairs."

A STORMY AND COSTLY CONGRESS

THE Sixtieth Congress as a whole, says *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), a daily devoted to peace of mind and spiritual uplift, will be remembered as one "characterized by much disturbance, friction, investigation, recrimination, and of comparatively little influence as an uplifting force." This impression is born of the rumblings of hostility which were constantly arising whenever that body came in contact with the methods and personality of Theodore Roosevelt. The actual record of things done during the two sessions, however, shows a number of important reforms either accomplished or begun, a total of 287 public laws enacted, and 57 treaties and conventions with foreign countries ratified. The work of the first session was reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 6, 1908. That session, it will be remembered, administered a shock to the country by the size of its expenditures, surpassing all records by appropriations amounting to $1,008,397,543. In spite of a growing Treasury deficit the second session has passed that figure by more than $40,000,000. And the new Secretary of the Treasury has declared in a newspaper interview that the new Administration can not hope to run the Government more economically than did the last. "The first severe test of President Taft's Administration," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "will have its center and determinate results in the measures he devises for safeguarding the public credit." This session, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), emphasizes the fact that for the American people "the day of low expenditures and low taxes has disappeared."

Congress	First Session.	Second Session.	Total.
60th, 1908-'09	$1,008,397,543.56	$1,048,543,659.50	$2,056,941,203.06
59th, 1906-'07	879,589,185.16	967,644,065.05	1,847,233,250.21
58th, 1904-'05	781,172,375.18	820,184,634.86	1,601,357,010.14
57th, 1902-'03	796,633,864.79	736,578,402.76	1,533,212,267.55
56th, 1900-'01	719,278,826.89	757,607,464.72	1,476,886,291.61
55th, 1898-'99	862,682,487.06	690,677,188.54	1,553,359,675.60
54th, 1896-'97	469,494,010.41	485,002,044.72	954,496,055.13
53rd, 1894-'95	459,925,178.62	457,088,344.72	917,013,523.34
52nd, 1892-'93	463,684,385.20	479,932,667.08	943,617,052.28
51st, 1890-'91	509,368,345.86	514,424,019.49	1,023,792,365.35

From the New York "Tribune."

THE RECORD OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TEN CONGRESSES.

"More paternal schemes are being exploited; the aid of the Federal authorities is being asked for all sorts of enterprises, some good, some bad . . . In the one item of pensions, for instance, there has been a rise of over $[illegible],000,000 in seven years. To go a little further back, our pension bill in 1878, 13 years after the close of the Civil War, was $[illegible],000,000; in 1888 it had risen to $80,000,000; in 1898, when the Spanish War broke out, it was $147,000,000; and in 1908 it had swollen to $154,000,000."

Others blame our militarism and the ever-hungry naval budget. But where Congress has failed most notably, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), is in its efforts to solve the question of the relations between the executive and legislative departments of the national Government. We read:

Agriculture	$13,773,270.00
Army	104,195,308.55
Diplomatic and Consular	3,636,361.07
District of Columbia	11,974,722.16
Fortifications	8,170,111.00
General Deficiency	17,584,932.84
Indian	9,252,932.84
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	32,390,734.00
Military Academy	2,541,421.00
Navy	136,825,199.05
Pensions	163,000,000.00
Post-office	234,692,370.00
Rivers and Harbors	10,333,490.00
Sundry Civil	137,022,070.93
Urgent Dificiency	1,151,602.40
Minor Miscellaneous (estimated)	4,500,000.00
Permanent Annual	157,500,000.00
Total	$1,048,543,659.50

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SHORT SESSION.
These appropriations are for the fiscal year endi.g June 30th, 1910.

"This question Congress set before itself for settlement at the beginning of the session just closed. The end of the winter finds it with little or nothing accomplished. National legislators will have to face the issue from the very outset of the new session and must recognize that the problem involved is of far more than passing significance. It is certain that up to date Congress has wholly failed even to indicate a solution that promises favorably.

"The immediate difficulty in the situation lies in the general uncertainty how far the President must, with conditions as they are, go in practically initiating legislation. Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken a great number of functions in this connection never before assumed by an American Executive. In outlining new fields of national control, in supplying Congress with data on the various topics recommended for its notice, and even in drafting new legislation, to say nothing of forcing it upon, and even through, the legislative body, the past Administration has broken all precedents. Congress has been restive and unwilling under the Executive lash, and while it has acquiesced in many matters it has of late rejected a great number of the suggestions which have emanated from the White House. In a good many instances the recommendations laid aside have been those which should have been acted upon; while, in a number of the measures that have been forced through as a result of Executive pressure, unwise or hasty steps have undoubtedly been taken. There is need of cooperation between the two branches of the Government, especially in view of the excep-

Codification of penal laws
President's salary increased to $75,000, with nothing additional for traveling expenses.
Two 26,000 ton battleships authorized
New Copyright Law, extending fuller protection especially to musical composers.
Opium importation and use prohibited for other than medicinal purposes.
$800,000 appropriated for Italian earthquake sufferers
Shipping laws improved for greater security of passengers

OTHER IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE LAST SESSION

tional seriousness which has been assumed by certain questions. This is notably the case with legislation touching the tariff and other revenue problems. It may fairly be expected that Mr. Taft, with his personal charm and geniality, will restore friendly relations at the outset, but there remains the fundamental question whether it is requisite that the Executive should in future continue to originate legislation more freely than in times past."

Ultimately, adds the same paper, the chief fault lies with Con-

gress, which has "failed to live up to its obligations and opportunities." To quote further:

"To get the results that are desired it is essentially necessary that a much higher type of statesmanship should be exhibited in the legislative body. So long as the bulk of members consent to spend their time largely as errand boys for their constituents, or as legislative lobbyists hunting for places and patronage of various sorts, little can be expected except from the small group of those who have more enlightened districts behind them."

THE SUFFRAGE STIR

TO British Cabinet Ministers "the light that lies in woman's eyes" has come to mean the light of battle, kindled at thought of the franchise still denied her. In this country the demand of women for votes, while less militant and spectacular in its expression, is perhaps not less significant than in England. In South Dakota the legislature has passed a resolution granting a referendum on the question of a constitutional amendment to provide equal suffrage in that State. A similar bill has passed the Washington legislature. In California and Nebraska similar resolutions received majority votes, but not the two-thirds required to submit the question to the people. In Kansas and in Oklahoma woman-suffrage bills failed of passage by only a few votes in each case. The woman-suffrage field-day at Albany this year was generally admitted to be the most impressive demonstration of its kind that New York State has yet witnessed. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"If there was a delegation of women in opposition, that was but one proof more that the movement has now to be taken seriously. The old way of dismissing it with ridicule is no longer possible. And it is now a country-wide and world-wide movement. People talk of it as revolutionary, but the main revolution—that in the economic status of women—has already come. One speaker against the franchise gravely argued yesterday that sound political ideas could be acquired only in shops and offices and the professions, and that, therefore, women could not be expected to have them. Apparently, she was unaware that shops and offices and the professions are swarming with women. All this new stirring of theirs for political rights is the inevitable result of their having to go out into the world to make their own way. It is only a question of time when democracies will find it expedient to give them the ballot to go with their bread-winning."

The stage at which the movement could invite ridicule has long since passed, remarks the New York *World*, which adds: "It has become as much as prohibition a recognized political creed, which from the number of its adherents and the substantiality of the arguments advanced is entitled to the serious consideration of the legislature." *The Tribune*, however, fails to see that the movement in this State has greatly increased in dimensions. We read:

"The visit of the woman suffragists and antisuffragists to Albany attracted more attention than usual because the publicity agents of the suffragettes in London are just now the most ingenious publicity agents in the world and have fastened the eyes of everybody upon the suffrage movement. Besides, Sweden has just granted women the right to vote, and that raises the question whether a tendency in that direction has set in. Aside from this adventitious interest, the proceedings at Albany were of no greater concern than usual. Nothing new in the way of argument was brought forward by either side, which is not surprizing when it is remembered how many years the debate has been going on without getting anywhere. The position of the men in the legislature appears to be the historic position that they are ready to vote for woman suffrage as soon as they are convinced that a majority of women want it. Nor do we perceive that among women the cause has made any distinct progress.

"A great many women say that as a matter of principle and justice they should have the suffrage, but that as a matter of practise they are indifferent to it or would rather not have it. And a great many men say that, as a matter of principle and justice, woman should have the suffrage, but that, as a matter of deference to the sex, they will not give it to her until she wants it. If the brethren should ever make the mistake of declaring that as a matter of principle woman should not vote, that inherent defects unfitted her to exercise that privilege, that her entrance into politics would substitute therein sentiment for sense, there might be a revolution in six months. But they don't. She stoops to conquer? Well—whisper it—so does he. We see no signs that the long-established *entente cordiale* in the oldest diplomatic relations approaches a fracture."

The Boston *Globe*, on the other hand, detects the approach of a significant change in man's ideals. Thus:

"To-day a great change is coming over the spirit of man's ideal of the feminine. It is gradually approximating a woman suited to his present needs, one in which companionship, not servility nor adoration, predominates. This ideal may soon be developed far enough to admit within its outlines the woman who would help carry on the great work of government."

WHEN THE SUFFRAGE AGITATION WENT "UP IN THE AIR."

A London suffragette made a balloon ascension with the purpose of attacking Parliament from above with woman-suffrage literature. The fact that the balloon was carried directly away from Westminster, say the enemies of the movement, shows in more senses than one "which way the wind blows."

Senator Root, who long ago enlisted on the side of the anti-suffragists, declared before the Constitutional Convention of 1894 that the extension of the franchise to women would be "a loss to woman and an injury to the State." At that time he said in part:

"It would be useless to argue this if the right of suffrage were a natural right. If it were a natural right, then woman should have it, tho the heavens fall. But if there be any one thing settled in the long discussion of this subject it is that suffrage is not a natural right, but is simply a means of government, and the sole question to be discust is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better government than by the suffrage of men alone."

At Albany this year, according to a correspondent of *The Evening Post*, the burden of the arguments advanced by those women who have organized to prevent the suffrage being thrust upon them was as follows:

"'Let us alone,' 'we do not want it,' 'there should be less liberty, not more, in this country,' 'do not add this burden to our lives,' 'restrict, rather than extend the suffrage,' 'the place for women is

in the home,' 'it would not do what you expect,' 'it has wrought no commensurate benefit in the few States that have adopted it,' 'the woman of the tenements and the immigrant woman is not fit to vote,' 'would you add vastly to the bulk of the ignorant electorate?' and so on."

He found that the moral appeal and the enthusiasm were all on the side of the suffragists.

Women have now the complete suffrage in the three Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as well as the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and the American States of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah.

INDIANA GOING DRY

IT would be hard to exaggerate the excitement prevailing in Indiana and reflected in the pages of its newspapers as county after county, sometimes in groups of three or five in a single day, join the "dry" column. More than fifty of the ninety-two counties in the State have ousted the saloons by vote or remonstrance, the dispatches tell us, and more are expected to follow, while only one has voted "wet." In addition to this the Democratic legislature, which was elected after herculean efforts by the liquor interests last fall, balked last week at repealing the County Option Law, and the brewers find all their money and labor gone for nothing. Both parties tried hard to keep friends with the "liberal element" and the antisaloon forces at the same time, says the Indianapolis *News*, and it expects further agitation in the next legislature. But *The News* does not look for any let-up in the war on the saloon. It says:

"The goal of the present movement against the drink traffic everywhere seems to be the abolition of the saloon. The failure of prohibition absolutely to prohibit, as is proved by results in Maine after a half-century of trial, and in Kansas, after a shorter trial, avails nothing. The question of making it more difficult to obtain drink is a later question. The present problem is to rid our life of the saloon. When this is attained, doubtless the matter of getting alcoholic drink at all will become more pressing. But the supporters of the traffic should not mistake the direction or pressure of the present movement. It is to abolish the saloon; to put the purveying of drink, if it exists at all, on another basis."

The following paragraphs from the news dispatches give a good idea of the vigor of the fighting:

"In Howard County, the former home of John W. Kern, who was defeated for the Senatorial nomination by the brewers, Kern was made the issue of the dries, and men and women worked together to rebuke the saloon element for his defeat.

"In Grant County a number of repeaters sent from Indianapolis by the saloon men, who chartered a traction-car to take them to Marion, were arrested as they reached the city and were sent back with a warning not to return. One of the ministers at the polls recognized a repeater from Elwood, and clutching him by the throat held him till an officer arrived. The man was trying to vote when challenged by the minister.

"The most effective work was done by the women and children, who appeared everywhere at the polls and laid siege to the voters before they could reach the ballot-boxes.

"In all the counties women and school-children were at the polls all day in a drenching rain, wearing badges on which was printed: 'Vote for me.'

"At Washington Davies County, the women so effectually blocked the progress of the voting that the officers had to disperse them and warn them to keep away from the polls.

"Reports from the five counties show that the total vote was about 85 per cent. of that cast at the November election.

"At Decatur, Adams County, a man was working for the wets when a woman accosted him and reminded him that his only son had been doomed by the saloon. He burst into tears and, turning away, began to work for the dries and did effective service.

"Hundreds of private carriages were placed at the disposal of temperance workers without charge, and many business houses in the towns closed for the day in order to give proprietors and clerks a chance to work at the polls.

"In Fountain County, which gives a majority against the saloon of nearly 2,000, the schools were dismissed and the children of men addicted to drink were delegated especially to bring their fathers to the polls. There they were besieged by the workers, assisted by the wives and children of the 'special objects of solicitude,' and many votes on which the liquor element depended were thus taken from them."

THE ACHE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

THERE are more workmen idle now than in 1873 or 1893, says Mr. Gompers, and his statement is supported by the evidence of such centers as New York, Boston, and Chicago. It is said that 2,000,000 about represents the number of men in the United States who are out of employment. In Boston Morrison Swift leads an army of men out of work to the State House as a demonstration in behalf of a relief bill which he proposes, and "work for the unemployed" is discust by sociological experts in Tremont Temple. In Chicago "there are tens of thousands of men who are willing and anxious and able to work who can not work." "In New York," says *The Times*, "unemployment is twice as severe as it has been for any period for which we have accurate records."

The Chicago *Socialist* uses the situation in that city as a text for party propaganda. We read in part:

"If the Socialist party controlled the city of Chicago its first care would be to see to it that men, women and children did not starve because men lacked work. It is true that property needs a police force to protect it. It is true that costly public buildings add to the beauty of a city, and Socialists would probably build larger and more beautiful ones than those we know to-day. But BEFORE any of these comes the CRY OF THE HUNGRY.

"Socialists would set these unemployed at work. They would set them to producing the food and clothing and shelter that they need. An army of those who are now unemployed could work this summer in the districts around Chicago raising the food for which their families are suffering. Another army could prepare that food, make clothing, and build houses.

"TO PUT THE IDLE AT WORK, TO FEED THE HUNGRY, CLOTHE THE NAKED AND HOUSE THE HOMELESS SHOULD BE THE FIRST DUTY OF ANY GOVERNMENT.

"Until these things are done all things can wait. But the other things need not wait long. The wealth that those who are now idle would produce would make possible greater things in education and culture than are dreamed of to-day.

"The election of even a few Socialist aldermen would compel PARTIAL relief to the unemployed, because it would tear away the veil of secrecy that now enshrouds this subject."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AMONG Bonaparte's effects note several slightly worn suits.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT the country seems to need is less unwritten and more unbroken law.—*New York Post.*

SOME of them didn't want Crum to handle the dough any longer.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

HOBSON probably regards the return of the fleet as one of the accidents of war.—*Chicago Record Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA has boycotted the Salome dancers. Philadelphia limits its wickedness to political brands.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WITH Arkansas threatening to go dry it looks as tho New York will soon be the only oasis in the great American desert.—*New York Sun.*

MR. FAIRBANKS has acquired a California fruit-ranch and is in a position to decline any and all offerings of more lemons.—*New York Press.*

SENATOR PLATT's autobiography is said to be so carefully edited that young people may read it without the slightest interest.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

THE Rev. Dr. Shannon would have the word "obey" expunged from the marriage service. That would eliminate the only humorous feature of the ceremony.—*Washington Post.*

WITH respect to naming a battle-ship for Mr. Roosevelt, the question which the Washington *Star* raises is, "Could such a vessel be expected to endure the inaction which a navy must experience?"—*Atlanta Georgian.*

HINDU ANARCHISTS MADE IN LONDON

THAT London is itself the center of Indian anti-British agitation at the present moment, and that young Indians coming to be educated at the schools and universities of England are indoctrinated on the spot with anti-English sentiments is the statement of the London *Times*. A native Indian, Shyamaji Krishnavarina by name, who took a First Class at Oxford, and is a British barrister of thirty-five years' standing, has opened at his London home, "India House," a center of treasonable propaganda for the native Indians, 600 in number, who dwell in London. We gather these particulars from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which adds that Mr. Krishnavarina publishes a newspaper, called *The Indian Sociologist*, printed in the British capital, but disseminated from Paris, where its editor is at this moment residing for "safety's sake." "This paper," declares the Hamburg daily, "advocates the raising of a monument to the four 'martyrs' who recently laid down their lives for India, *i.e.*, to those four murderers who were recently executed there." Of the work of Mr. Krishnavarina we read in a letter to *The Times*:

A WITHERED BRANCH.

Kiamil Pasha, whose fall shows how the barren branches are being hewn down and cast into the fire in Turkey.

"What can we expect of the rising generation of young Indians if we allow their minds to be poisoned at the fountain-head in our own country by such open incitements to crime? The 'India House' in Cromwell Avenue is, it must be remembered, a center largely frequented by Indian students who have been sent to England to complete the education which in many cases they have received in government institutions in India. . . . When even the murder of defenseless Englishwomen is being commemorated in our midst by monuments and scholarships for the encouragement of young Indians to go out and do likewise, the time has surely arrived for the responsible authorities to take action."

In illustration of the justice of these charges the Bombay correspondent of *The Times* writes:

"People are dismayed at the proportion of students who return to this country saturated with violent anti-British feeling, even when they have not been seduced into more dangerous courses.

"The evils of this are being felt in divers ways. It is harder and harder for the sons of reputable Indian parents to obtain admission to the best English educational centers, and so long as there is a danger of Indian students being sucked into the revolutionary maelstrom, it is becoming increasingly difficult to develop any system of government scholarships, tenable in England, which would make it possible to fill with Indians the expert posts now being created. The need for action is imperative since the anti-British circle in London has received energetic reenforcements.

"Educated opinion would rejoice if English educational centers were purged of student revolutionaries and if a substantial agency for the tactful supervision of the studies of friendless students were created."

Mr. Krishnavarina, however, denies the existence of anything like anarchism even among the most extreme of Indian reformers. Of course at Paris he was besieged by newspaper-men, and Mr. Jaurès's *Humanité* (Paris) gives a lively account of the Hindu agitator. He is described as "a man in easy circumstances, who spends his fortune in promoting the cause of India. He has the classic aspect and long-tailed frock coat of an English clergyman. This intractable enemy of British power exhibits all the refinement of university culture." He proceeded to announce as the object of his agitation "the complete liberation of my country, without any restrictions, and the creation of a national Hindu government." When asked about the bomb-throwing and alleged anarchism in India, he remarked, "There are neither anarchists nor anarchism in India." His policy is to boycott the English Government in India; he declared: "On the day when England finds that she has in her service neither policemen, nor soldiers, nor civil servants of the lower class, and the Englishman can not even find a cook to prepare his breakfast, English domination will be pretty nearly at an end."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY KIAMIL PASHA FELL

THERE are few men in Europe whose fall would cause the reverberations of surprize and wonder that follow the deposition of Kiamil Pasha, Prime Minister of Turkey. The interest in his fate seems to be due partly to popular concern for its effect on Turkish liberty and partly to diplomatic interest in the light it throws on the struggle between England and Germany for supremacy in Turkish politics. Kiamil was accused of being a reactionary, so he had to go, but the political observers in Europe have looked on with astonishment as the Turkish Parliament drives from his post the Prime Minister who in the eyes of many, as of the English press, has been regarded as the wisest and most capable of his nation. What adds to the difficulty, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is that a man so clever in dealing with foreign relations has been removed in the midst of the Balkan difficulty. This is changing horses, midstream, with a vengeance. Yet we

A NEW MAN OF POWER IN TURKEY.

Riza Bey, President of the Turkish Parliament. He led what the French papers call "the triumph of the Young Turks" in ousting Kiamil Pasha.

are told that Kiamil Pasha was mistrusted as a possible reactionary. The Young Turks believed that he intended to enlist a rival and less advanced body, the Ahrar, or Liberal Union, in his conflict with them. His conduct had been unconstitutional, they proclaimed, in that without parliamentary sanction he had dismissed their war minister, Riza Pasha. Accordingly a vote of want of confidence, with a majority of 198 to 8 voices, was passed against him and he resigned. This sudden dismissal is interpreted by the European press as witnessing to the fact that the deputies are controlled by an outside organization, the Committee of Union and Progress. While this committee is represented in Parliament by the Young Turk party, it dictates to that party the course they are to take. When the deposed minister was interviewed by a representative of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), he referred with some bitterness to the interference of this committee, and is reported to have remarked that "power at this moment in Constantinople is in the hands of a society which I do not know and never can know. We now have the régime of the Janizaries restored."

Commenting on this utterance the London *Times* says:

"For its success . . . it is necessary that Parliament, in giving or withholding its confidence, should be free from any outside, and especially any military, pressure, such as there is only too much reason to fear was applied by the Committee of Union and Progress to secure the recent vote of want of confidence in Kiamil Pasha. The employment of such pressure, which is affirmed by the late Grand Vizier in the interview published by the *Neue Freie Presse*, . . . fully explains the extraordinary *volte face* performed by the Chamber which condemned Kiamil unheard only a month after it had exprest, unanimously and enthusiastically, its confidence in his policy."

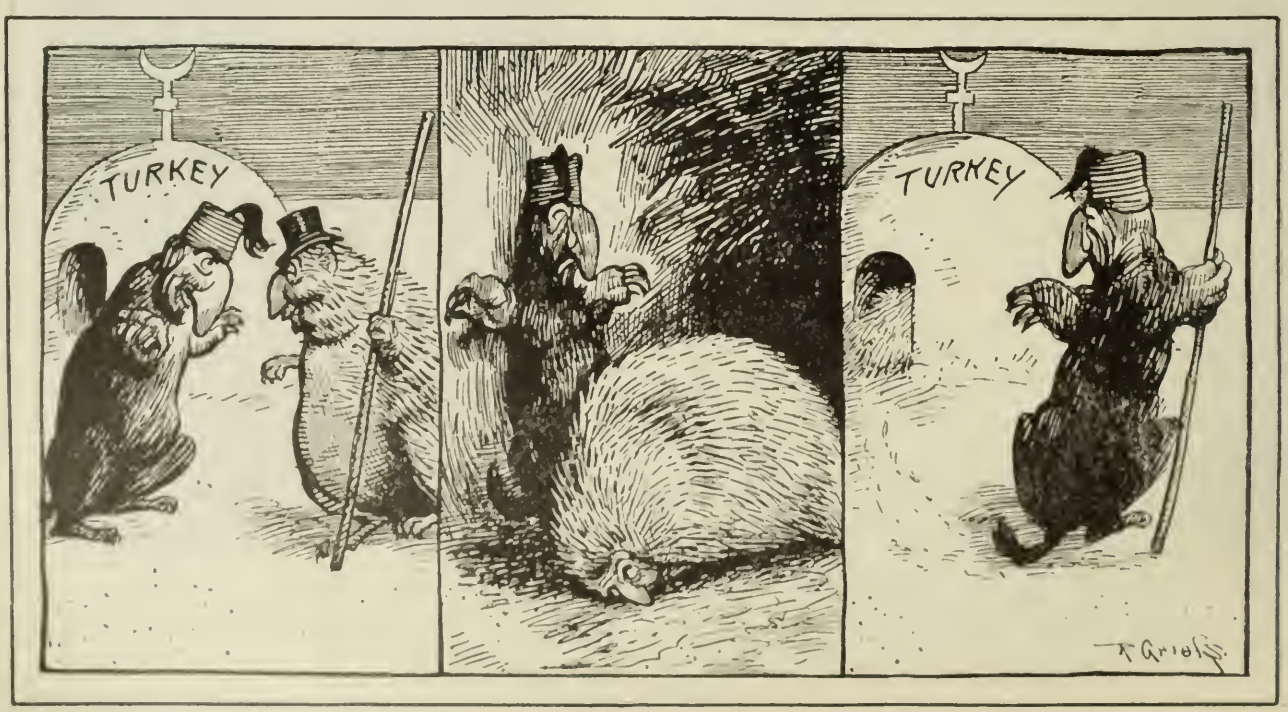
THE KAISER AS A HIGHLANDER AT A FANCY-DRESS BALL.

Altho the English press universally takes the same view as *The Times*, the French press does not regard the matter in the same light. "Parliament acted in a most brutal manner in their dismissal of the Minister," declares the *Liberté* (Paris), "and to bring about the fall of the Grand Vizier merely because he was not pleasing to the Young Turks outside the Parliament involves the most deliberate violation of the constitution." Moreover:

"Turkish liberty is too young to undergo with impunity attacks like these, especially when made by its inaugurators. Parliamentary anarchy, complicated by military rebellion, would prove just as fatal to the country as the reaction which is so much dreaded, and yet at present is scarcely threatened. The first duty of constituents is to respect their constitution. This course of action is demanded both in the interests of the good reputation of the Empire abroad and of peace at home."

Very different is the view taken by Léon Bailby in his *Intransigeant* (Paris). He gazes deeply into the diplomatic situation. He thinks that the fall of Kiamil is a triumph for the Young Turks and for England, and a defeat for Germany. He admits that Kiamil was "clever," that he had "a smile for all." But he was particularly set upon conciliating Germany. Consequently England was opposed to him and "supported the Young Turk centralists as a means toward securing her own personal hand in the control of the Ottoman Empire." The writer concludes:

"For what is England's object? To shut German exploitation out of Turkey, to hinder the opening of the Bagdad railway, whose



THE MELTING — WHAT CLOSE FRIENDS! — HOW IT WILL END.

EDWARD AND ABDUL HAMID.

Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart)

KING EDWARD AT THE AGE OF THREE. THE KAISER AT THE AGE OF FOUR. WILLIAM IN KILTS WITH HIS SISTER CHARLOTTE.

When Queen Alexandra reached her rooms in the palace at Berlin it was to find the picture of Edward at the age of three hanging on the wall. It was painted at Windsor Castle by Wilhelm Hensel, the German historical and court painter

LITTLE CROWN JEWELS.

completion would render Turkey the vassal of Vienna and Berlin. Thus the dismissal of Kiamil is a victory for England. Is it a decisive victory? We do not believe it is."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "CROWNED DRUMMER" OF GERMANY

IF there is one journalist in Germany who professes to be a voice crying in a wilderness it is Maximilian Harden, the exposer of the Court camarilla, and the accuser of the fallen and disgraced von Eulenberg. This man seems to be utterly fearless, and in a recent number of the *Zukunft* (Berlin), of which he is editor, he flies at still higher game and makes a strict analysis of what he considers the real character of William II. According to Mr. Harden the Kaiser is simply an embodiment and personification of the general German character in the twentieth century. He has been formed by the inert assent of his people. Consequently his ideals are all materialistic. The aim of his mind is to acquire more than he has: he loves quantity rather than quality, and has not a spark of that genius which aspires after the ideal. He is a mere drummer, we are told, a royal agent and trade solicitor, constantly bawling to the nations to believe in him and buy his goods. This writer declares:

"The faults charged to the Kaiser are merely the faults of the German people. The sad debasement of these latter days all have their origin in the people. For the past fifteen years they have acquiesced in a policy which has been bringing them nearer and nearer to the brink of a catastrophe; they have loved to be led along this path, and still love to follow its perilous descent. If the nation had taken an independent stand at the beginning of William II.'s reign he could never have thus seduced them from the straight way. A few did attempt a vain resistance, others permitted matters to drift, but the majority thought themselves on the highroad to prosperity and progress. Even the opposition did not see the trend of things, but were contented with challenging details, unessential points of policy. They viewed things from a party standpoint and were particular only about trifles."

The consequence was that the people worked hand in hand with the Kaiser's love of material gain and imperial aggrandizement. They both became victims to "a cold-blooded passion for gain." Prince and people became accomplices in the reciprocal degradation. To quote further:

"The Kaiser and his subjects were equally overcome by the spell of quantity. Both felt an equal scorn for the aristocracy of quality. Thus their highest and most sacred enthusiasm was enlisted on the side of national expansion, the gathering of instruments which would serve in the wielding of power. They loved to gloat over the possession of labor, capital, science, and art merely because it was their own possession. . . . The result is the present period of covetousness: when wealth is eagerly amassed, and bold enterprise and the dreariest industry are the main characteristics of life. The German people are an iron race, they are almost great in material things, and quite untouched by the canker of sloth, but they are utterly shallow, bold without grace, strong but not beautiful, clever but not wise, of good behavior but without instinctive morality. They have no spontaneous reverence for things which ought to be revered, and on this point William II. is their prototype."

Despite his romantic leanings the Kaiser is the representative of the banks, ships, and factories of his country. On this point his impulsiveness is superseded by a cold-blooded spirit of barter;

GERMAN AND ENGLISH PEACE ANGELS.

GERMAN ANGEL.—"I'll gladly shake hands if you will only take off those mitts!" —*Simplicissimus* (Munich.)

yet he has neither "the more exalted critical judgment" nor "definite purposes in life." His purpose is that "of the moment," and even in his enjoyments he shows a want of cultured taste. In the words of Mr. Harden:

"He is a sovereign imbued with all the peculiar illusion of commercial life, and exhibits the faults which belong to the shifting aspects of a transition period. The merchants, who form now the most powerful class in the land, hail William II. as their best drummer. To this crowned 'traveling salesman' the whole nation, now become a nation of traders, bends the knee. It has grown rich under his régime and now, when his blunders threaten to hinder business, the first to vituperate and belittle him are those who have profited most from his splendid charlatanry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSE OF GERMAN HARD TIMES

THE financial depression in Germany is the main theme of discussion in the economic and other journals of Europe. While the coal and iron trade and the industries which depend on them are at a low ebb, largely through the influence of a restrictive tariff, the chief difficulty centers about the price of food products. Altho the protection of corn and meat was intended to enrich the whole country, it has not even enriched the farmer, for the people

A CAT-AND-DOG AGREEMENT.
The Franco-German pact over Morocco.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

are living on horse-flesh and other even baser meats. The treasury misses the duties on imports which the people are too poor to consume. The number of the unemployed is increasing. Yet at the last meeting of the German Agricultural Council in Berlin, as reported by the Berlin *Tageszeitung*, the Chancellor in his speech observed:

"In the year 1900 I sought and obtained the Kaiser's approval of my agrarian program of increased protection and increase of corn and live-stock duties. I am still faithful to that program and am still determined to recognize the importance of the home market and to preserve the steadying ballast with which agriculture supplies the ship of state. As to financial reform, you must remember that great empires have been wrecked by inability to order their finances. Upon a solution of Germany's present difficulties depend the honor, welfare, power, and safety of the country."

The "financial reform" referred to means Mr. Sydow's scheme for increasing taxation. The reason why the protection of these home-products does not dispel the cloud of depression, says George Gothein, in *Nord und Sued* (Berlin), is that those whom the depression most affects are consumers of the taxed articles, and not producers. It is these consumers whose want of employment emphasizes the dangers of the situation. They can neither buy domestic nor imported eatables, and the treasury is consequently impoverished by the diminution of import duties received.

Mr. Gothein plainly declares that Germany is unable to feed itself. Germany, with its population of 60,641,278, has only about 86,569,484 acres under cultivation; the United States, with a population now reckoned at some 85,000,000, has a cultivated area of 776,965,280 acres. Hence, he concludes, the absurdity of barring out foreign products by a tariff which is merely to be spent on battle-ships and armies. In consequence of our large agricultural resources he observes:

"In America the financial depression which has recently been so universally experienced begins slowly to abate, while here there are to be noticed scarcely any signs of such a change. This may be thought remarkable in spite of the fact that the wholesale and retail price of agricultural products has, through skilful manipulation, reached an astonishing height. The old proverb, 'If the farmer thrives, all thrive,' may be applicable in a country where agriculture engages the main portion of the population, and where a good harvest results in a lowering of the prices of provisions. It has no application in Germany, where scarcely a fourth of the population are occupied with the cultivation of the soil, for Germany is a state in which the preponderance of manufactures and industries is apparent."

He appeals to the members of the Reichstag to change this terrible tariff law in its application to the necessaries of life, and says:

"The party which at present holds the majority in the Reichstag, and on whom rests the responsibility for the policy which obtains, must impose upon the Government another agricultural program. We Germans are still in the infancy of our political experience. We have, as yet, all the disadvantages and none of the advantages of a constitutional government. We have been for many years fixt in this condition, but now dire necessity compels us to demand that Parliament, and neither Kaiser nor Chancellor, be held responsible for the current policy and its results."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORRORS OF RUSSIAN EMIGRATION—While the Germans are insinuating themselves into Russia, buying up lands, mines, and factories, and monopolizing the activities of the city trade-centers, the native Russians are fleeing from their country. In their native land they are threatened by the knout, the gallows, or Siberia. Yet often by going abroad they may be said to step out of the frying-pan into the fire. In the slums of the foreign cities they perish by thousands. Another result of this emigration is that the band of emigrants to Paris, London, or Berlin, are very often joined by rogues and hypocrites who learn from the exiled revolutionaries the secrets of the plotters and agitators who are left behind in Russia. From this source they furnish information to the police at home. This we learn from an article by W. Korkof in the *Obrazovania* (St. Petersburg), who declares that the emigration from Russia was begun by those who, by mere chance, had become mixt up with the revolutionary movement. Thus we read:

"People who knew nothing whatever about the revolutionary movement became accidentally involved in it, and fled *en masse* from Russia, for fear of troubles, of massacres, of fusillades, or the confiscation of their property. Convicts and common rogues took advantage of this emigration to slip into the ranks of the political emigrés, and to learn their secrets. They were then, by the favor of the Government, permitted to reenter Russia, to whose authorities they betrayed the secrets of their former comrades. The police, of course, encouraged the escape of these worthless wretches and kept them well supplied with means. At the same time these pretenders betrayed the plots of the revolutionaries and won a bad name in Europe for Russian political exiles."

There is, however, another class of Russian exiles, genuine patriots, to whom the condition of things in Russia has brought nothing but want and despair. As the writer puts it:

"Besides these mouchards and sham accomplices of the revolutionaries who make a living out of the emigration, there are those to whom it means death. Among these are the endless lines of workingmen, of 'Intellectuals,' and even of entire families who are either compromised by revolutionary associations or are refugees from the pogrom. Knowing not a single word of the language spoken in a foreign land, destitute of any resources whatever, they wander from capital to capital in Europe in search of a living, and very many of them perish from hunger or commit suicide."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGERS OF THE MARATHON RUN

OF late, troops of boys, of all sizes and ages, clad in more or less gauzy raiment, have been seen puffing along the public roads, in various stages of exhaustion. Upon inquiry, the observer learns that he is witnessing a "Marathon race." This term, once descriptive of a foot-race from Marathon to Athens, Greece, in fancied imitation of the feat of the messenger who bore to the Attic capital the news of the famous victory over the Persians, seems now to be applied to any foot-race over highroads. Running in the open air is good exercise, but it should not be indulged in to the point of exhaustion; and physicians are warning teachers and parents against this kind of competition. Long cross-country chases, "hare-and-hounds," and the like, are open to the same objection. In England a letter on the subject has been published by Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Thomas Barlow, Drs. Goodhart and Hale White, and Sir Alfred Fripp, all eminent authorities, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. J. Herbert Farmer, an old football captain. The signers of the letter, as reproduced in *The British Medical Journal* (London, February 13), write as follows:

"We have no hesitation in saying that we consider that school and cross-country races exceeding one mile in distance are wholly unsuitable for boys under the age of nineteen, as the continued strain involved is apt to cause permanent injury to the heart and other organs."

Mr. Farmer states that the publication of this statement may "save many a boy from physical wreckage in his youth or later years," but the editor of the journal in which the communication appears is inclined to think that his condemnation is too sweeping. Says the editor:

"We feel inclined to ask whether, if there were definite evidence of 'permanent injury' to and 'wreckage' of boys' lives, we should not have had an expression of opinion from the medical officers of public schools which would have prevented the continuance of the practise. A race or wrestle for sport is like a race or struggle for life. The body is spent to the utmost, the consumption of oxygen temporarily becomes greater than the supply, and lactic acid and other products of incomplete oxidation poison the heart and muscles. But the body has been evolved and is built to stand such strains in the struggle for existence; it recovers, as a rule, quickly from its temporary intoxication by fatigue products. The healthy boy is far less likely to push himself to the extreme of exhaustion than the man. The schoolboy, as a rule, is in better training than the city week-end athlete (over nineteen), who is handicapped by long hours of office work and indulgence in tobacco; there is a great deal of talk about the athlete's heart, but very little definite proof that permanent cardiac trouble is produced by overindulgence in athletics *per se*. In the type of athletes who suffer from heart trouble, syphilis and indulgence in alcohol and tobacco have to be reckoned with. Disorders of cardiac action produced by excessive effort in the untrained state quiet down and entirely disappear with rest and abstention from tobacco, and leave, we believe, the heart not one whit the worse. From pathologists we can gain no definite evidence that the hearts of athletes are enlarged beyond that degree which is the natural response to the increased work required of it. The navvy and the blacksmith carry out daily for many years the severest toil, while the athlete's period of strain is usually short. . . . We fail to see any reason for stopping boys running cross-country races so long as they are fit and enjoy it, and the distances are of moderate length. The practise which requires severe criticism is that of compelling all boys alike to run these races. If the boys are left to themselves, only those constitutionally fit for such exercises will take to it. The others will stand aside. If compulsory games and runs are enforced, there ought to be strict medical inspection, so that none of the unfit and untrained may be compelled to do muscular work beyond their powers. The training and development of the boys' physique should be as important a part of the schoolmaster's charge as the training of mind and character. In this respect reform is urgently wanted, but we can not see any reason for frightening all boys off cross-country runs, and setting up the idea that it is safe to indulge in such runs after nineteen, and not before. Boys should be taught to run, not to win or break records, but to improve their physique and increase their enjoyment of life. A return to the true spirit of sport is what is required."

HAYES TRAINING SCHOOLBOYS FOR A MARATHON RACE.

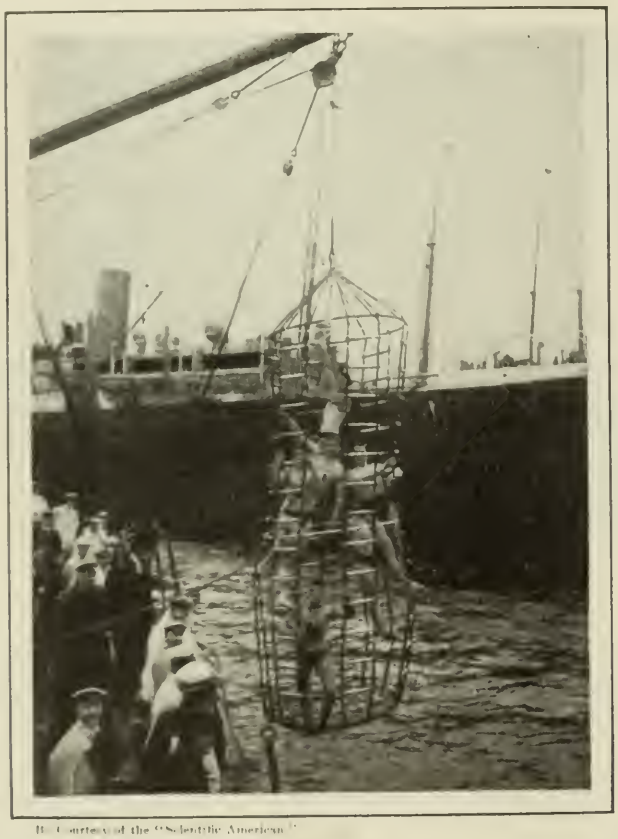
A POLE-LESS ARCTIC EXPEDITION—An Arctic explorer who boldly avows that he goes, not to hunt the pole, but solely to secure scientific data, is something of a curiosity. Most such expeditions bring back scientific information, but their primary object seems to be to get farther north than the present holder of the record for this kind of achievement. Says a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, February 13):

"Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian navigator who effected the northwest passage two years ago, is getting ready for a new polar expedition. His intention, as he announces modestly, is not to break the record for the farthest north, but to make a systematic study of the depths of the Arctic Ocean. He will advance as far as he can along the ice-floes, and, cutting holes in the ice, will plunge sounding instruments, etc., therein, and so pursue his observations patiently. He thinks, quite reasonably, that no other

sea will lend itself so favorably to the kind of minute exploration that he is planning. The *Fram*, Nansen's famous ship, will carry the expedition, whose starting-point is fixt at Point Barrow, the most northern point of the American continent. After leaving this spot the expedition will be entirely without communication with the outer world. It will remain four or five years in the polar seas, giving itself up to the slow motion of the drifting ice. The *Fram*, which will leave Norway in January, 1910, will carry provisions for seven years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LIFE-SAVING CAGE

A NOVEL but simple and effective apparatus devised by a German inventor for rescuing sailors who have fallen overboard has recently been subjected to interesting tests at Hamburg, and the results have proved completely satisfactory. The device has been adopted by the German Admiralty, and every German



By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."

HOISTING AND SWINGING LIFE-SAVING CAGE TO SHIP'S DECK.

naval vessel will be equipped with the appliance. Says the English correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York, February 13):

"The apparatus, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration, is of a very simple character, comprizing a cylindrical cage, built up of rope ladders disposed around the periphery of the circular framework. There are in all six of these ladders anchored top and bottom to iron hoops and with a supporting hoop midway between the end pieces. When extended in the manner shown, the cage is about 13 feet in height by some 4 feet in diameter.

"The floor of the cage is built up of rope-netting of fairly close mesh to afford an easy foothold, while at the top the rope side members of the ladder are continued to form a cone terminating in an iron ring, by means of which the whole apparatus may be slung from a hook working with a block and tackle. When not in use the whole folds up into a small space, collapsing much after the same manner as a Chinese lantern, so that it can be stowed away in any convenient spot."

If a pinnace capsizes or a sailor falls overboard, a davit or spar carrying a block and tackle is run out over the ship's side and the pulley rope made fast to the top of the cage, which is then thrown toward the scene of the accident. The throwing causes the cage to distend, so that the man in the water can grasp a rung of one of the ladders or climb on the outside of the cage, a sufficient length of which is kept well above the water. Says the writer:

"The advantage of the apparatus is that it can be used for saving a number of men simultaneously with the least trouble, being simply thrown in their midst, when it is easily grasped by all, so that the risk of drowning is minimized. Even in the event of one or more of the immersed men being non-swimmers, risk of drowning is reduced, since the appliance can easily be hauled toward the helpless by one who is a swimmer, or trained toward the spot by means of the spar tackle to which it is attached. For use in tropical waters, where the seas are infested by marine foes, it is especially useful, since there is sufficient space between the ladders to allow rescued persons to make their way into the interior of the cage. This done, the cage with its human freight is simply hauled up out of the water by the block and tackle, swung round, and safely deposited upon the deck.

"It will thus be seen that the device is very simple, both in design and operation, and that it dispenses with all preliminaries. Upon large war-ships it can be stowed with the hoisting rope attached, in various out-of-the-way places on the upper deck, ready for instant casting overboard by hand. The rope can be attached to the spar block and pulley tackle while the drowning are grasping the appliance, and the device immediately hoisted and swung inboard. The central hoop not only prevents the rope ladders from bulging or becoming entangled, so that when thrown out the cage expands immediately, but it is also useful for the attachment of a steadying-line held from the deck during the hoisting and hauling-in operations."

WHO OWNS THE AIR?

HOW far up does land ownership extend? Evidently for some distance above the actual surface, for one can not live in two dimensions: we need space for our houses and barns. Just as evidently not to an indefinite distance, for to claim ownership of the heavenly bodies would be absurd, especially as John Smith might then alternately hold title to Mars, Jupiter, and Venus, as their positions changed relatively to the earth. Where, then, shall we draw the line? Says *Cassier's Magazine* (February):

"The matter is an interesting one for many reasons. The old law that real property rights extended down to the middle of the earth, and up to the heavens, was formulated when the ability to occupy these extremes was very limited, and it remains to be seen whether ownership can be maintained in localities in which effective occupancy can not be held. This is especially true of national domain, and if we accept the definition that property is that which one is able to defend, the domain of the air is held by a very uncertain tenure.

"That the owner of lands and buildings should be protected from invasion from any passing aeroplane or dirigible must be accepted, and while it does not precisely appear how a machine can be prevented from passing high above a house, it seems as if the aerial navigator may well be held liable for any trespass which he may commit in descending.

"Students of history of property rights have found interest in reviewing the gradual development of ownership in land, while the extent and limitations of property rights in water have formed a further subject for study, in view of the physical differences between the land and the ocean. Now, with the advent of space-telegraphy and of aerial navigation, enabling almost any one to send messages over landmarks and national boundaries without stringing visible wire; or of passing high over lands and cities, arsenals, and fortificatioons withut let or hindrance, the whole question as to what const tutes real ownership comes up anew.

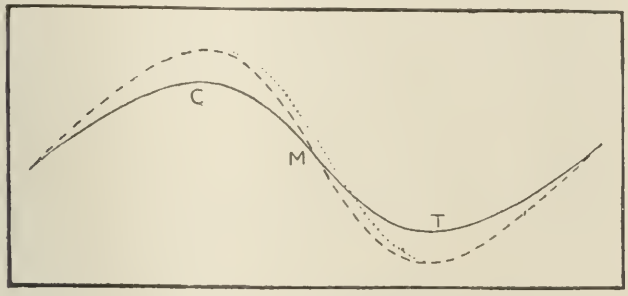
"In the international conferences which have been held to consider the regulation of space-telegraphy it has been ruled that the air is free, so far as its use in connection with the transmission of messages is concerned.

"It seems as if any attempts to control the movements of flying-machines in the air above private or national property will have to

be considered upon much the same basis, at least until some effective method of aerial police regulation can be effected, so that the whole question is indeed 'in the air,' and from present appearance it is probable that it will remain so for some time to come."

TWIN EARTHQUAKES

THIS phenomenon, consisting of two series of vibrations, separated by an interval of two or three seconds, is, we are told, especially noticeable in the British Isles, where these double shocks are of frequent occurrence. In each series the vibrations increase in strength to a maximum and then die away, the total duration of the shock, including the interval, varying from about



PRODUCTION OF TWIN EARTHQUAKES BY GROWTH OF A FOLD.

eight to twelve seconds. These twin earthquakes are due, we are told by Dr. Charles Davison, who writes of them in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, February), to two separate impulses resulting from a single generative effort. Dr. Davison illustrates this type of shock by one felt in and around Derby in 1893. He says:

"The area disturbed by this earthquake was not less than 12,000 square miles, and in all parts of it, with the exception of certain places like Duffield, the double shock was observed. When all such places are plotted on a map, and also those where there was only one shock, a definite law of variation is at once evident. The single shock was felt within a narrow rectilinear band, about five miles wide, running centrally across the inner isoseismals in a direction at right angles to their longer axis. . . . This band [is] known as the *synkinetic band*. . . . Outside the band there was always an appreciable interval between the two parts of the shock, its average length being three seconds, but, at places close to the band, the interval was much shorter than elsewhere, while near the boundaries of the band two maxima of intensity were observed.

"It is evident, from the wide area over which the twin shock was felt and from the existence of the synkinetic band, that the two series of vibrations can not have been due to the duplication of a single impulse by reflection or refraction, to the separation of the direct and transverse waves, nor to the repetition of the impulse within the same focus. The only possible interpretation of the evidence is that there were two detached foci, and, moreover, that the impulses within them occurred at the same instant, otherwise the synkinetic band, in which the two series of waves coalesced, would have been curved and not straight. The two impulses were nearly equal in strength, tho that within the southern focus was slightly the stronger. . . . . .

"Next to the existence of two detached foci the most significant feature of these twin earthquakes is the synkinetic band. The mere fact that the waves from the two foci coalesced along a band passing between the corresponding epicenters shows that the interval between the occurrence of the two impulses, when not absolutely simultaneous, was less than the time taken by the earthwaves to cross the interfocal region. In other words, the second impulse was not a consequence of the first. It was not due, as in an after-shock of a simple earthquake, to the increased stress resulting from an earlier displacement. The impulses must have originated in two detached regions by a single generative effort.

"Simple displacements, either simultaneous or successive, being thus incapable of producing a twin earthquake, the only movement that can do so is one of rotation; and in the formation of crust-folds, and especially along their transverse intersection by faults, it is evident that such movements must be taking place continually."

The movement supposed to produce the twin shocks is shown diagrammatically in the figure. The continuous line represents a stratum of a crust-fold; *C* the crest, *T* the trough, and *M* the middle limb, and the broken line the same stratum after a step in the growth of the fold. The result of such a movement will clearly be displacements, nearly or quite simultaneous, in two detached foci, *C* and *T*, with an intermediate region of little or no displacement in that portion of the middle limb *M* about which the rotation has occurred. The writer goes on:

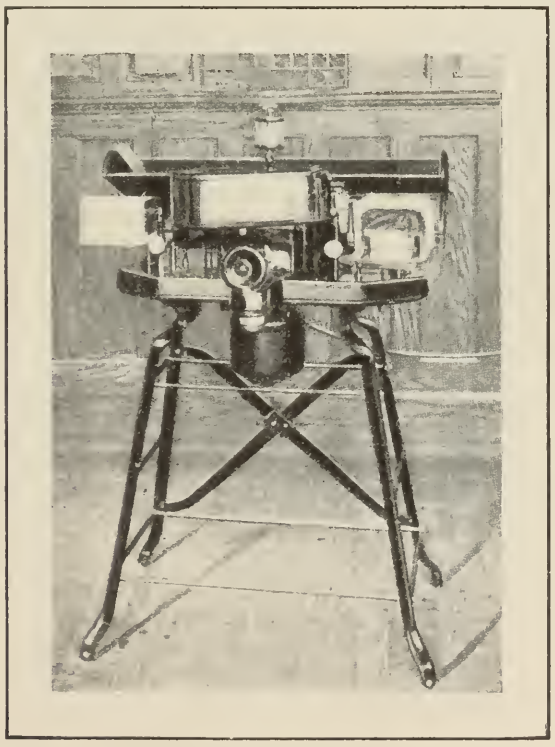
"If the explanation be a correct one, the mean distance between the epicenters of twin earthquakes should be roughly equal to that between successive crests and troughs of crust-folds. The materials for an estimate of the latter distance for this country do not exist in an accessible form, but for France the mean distance, as measured along several lines of Prof. Marcel Bertrand's map of synclinal folds, lies between nine and twelve miles. The mean distance between the epicenters of British twin earthquakes is about ten or eleven miles."

AN ELECTRIC MAILING-MACHINE

A DEVICE driven by an electric motor, for sealing, stamping, and counting letters, is described and illustrated in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, February), which magazine believes that the mechanical mailer will find a wide application in business houses. Says the writer:

"The machine will readily perform its various operations on 150 letters per minute, and may be speeded up to turn out considerably more when required.

"The letters in bunches are held against an automatic feed, which permits only one envelop at a time to pass its flap over a metal disk which revolves in water. As the envelop advances the stamps are fed forward, cut off, moistened, and rolled upon the passing letter. After the envelop-flap is moistened, and the stamp



MAILING-MACHINE.

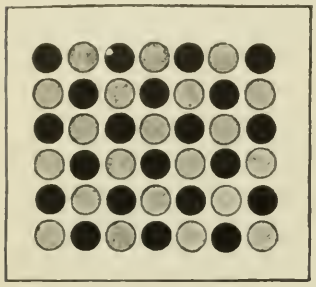
simultaneously attached, the letter passes between a series of rolls under pressure, and then emerges and is automatically stacked. A counter records each stamp as it passes upon the envelop, and thus furnishes a check upon the amount spent for postage. Moreover, the stamps can not be removed from the machine except by the clerk to whom the key is entrusted.

"The source of power being furnished by an electric motor, no

labor is involved in the operation of the machine, except the feeding of the letters in bunches. The motor is attached by a flexible lamp-cord to an ordinary electric-lighting socket, and to start the machine it is only necessary to turn the switch. A ⅛-horsepower motor will do the work, so that the charge for current is negligible."

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC COLOR-PLATES

THE new French "Autochrome" plates for the production of colored transparencies, placed on the market a little over a year ago, have already been described in these columns. They consist, as will be remembered, of ordinary sensitized plates covered with a layer of transparent starch-granules of mixt primary colors. When the plate has been properly exposed and developed, the granules corresponding to the color of that part of the image that fell upon them are left uncovered, while the dots of the other colors that are not wanted are hidden by a deposit of silver. The original tints are thus reproduced in the transparency with a certain measure of accuracy. An English firm has now devised a plate which, altho employing the same principle, carries it out in a different way. Says Mr. Chapman Jones, writing in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January):



ARRANGEMENT OF DOTS ON NEW COLOR-PLATES.

"In the Autochrome plates the necessary three colors are distributed over the plate by dyeing starch-granules, mixing them, and spreading a single layer of them over the surface, while in the 'Thames' plate the disposition of the colors is symmetrical and regular, the red and green being put upon the plate as round dots of colored inks, while the blue fills in the spaces between them, as shown on a considerably enlarged scale in the figure. These dots are very much larger than starch-granules, but they are just small enough to be invisible to a normal unassisted eye. Indeed, the separate colors appear to me rather more visible on the Autochrome than on the 'Thames' plate, because the color unit of the former is not the single starch-granule but groups of granules, for it seems impossible to thoroughly mix them. The Autochrome plate is a single plate complete in itself, but the 'Thames' plate consists of two plates, the party-colored screen, and the sensitive plate, which are separate. They are brought together for exposure, film to film, the sensitive plate alone is taken for development, etc., and when finished and dry it is replaced upon the colored screen by means of register-marks and observation of the colors of known objects, and the two are bound together to form the transparency. The method of separate plates has the advantage that the color-screen is not lost if the sensitive plate is spoiled, and there is no risk of injury to the color-screen by the reagents used in developing, reversing, and fixing the image. On the other hand, tho it is easy to place the two plates together in approximately the correct relative position for binding, I find it very difficult indeed to get them exactly right, for a microscopic examination almost always shows a want of correspondence between the developed dots and the colored dots, so that a little of the wrong colors come through, and this practically results in diluting the color that should be with white light. It appears that the makers intend shortly to issue a plate complete in itself. There is also the difficulty of a want of intimate contact between the two films, for altho the glass used is of very excellent quality it is not possible to get the films so close as if the second were coated on to the first, and the result is that by looking through the compound plate in a slightly oblique direction, the colors are noticeably different."

One great advantage of the "Thames" plate, we are told, is that it is eight to twelve times as fast as the Autochrome. The emulsion is exceedingly sensitive to red light, and the colors are transparent, while those of the Autochrome are only translucent, because of the structure of the starch-granules. Both these conditions tend to greater rapidity.

OUR "FARCICAL" FORESTS

THE assertion that forest-preservation is a farce, and the forests themselves of little practical use, made recently in *Engineering-Contracting* (New York), and reproduced in these columns, has attracted some little attention among engineers. A correspondent, J. N. Darling, of Chicago, writes to the same paper (February 17), avowing a "surprized interest" in the statement. He says:

"Granting, for the moment, that all you claim for 'concrete lumber' is true—that it is destined to displace timber for general industrial purposes, I am surprized that you utterly ignore all aspects of the question of forest-preservation other than that which pertains to the direct use of timber for purposes of construction.

"You certainly are not unmindful of the fact that it is only through the conservation of the forests about the head-waters of our streams that anything like uniformity of flow may be maintained—a uniformity that is absolutely essential to the successful cultivation of the great river-basins of our country, and to the navigation and water-power of the future.

"The fact needs merely to be stated to be recognized, that the denudation of the forests about the head-waters of the rivers causes great and sudden rushes of water that wash away the soil from above, and deluge the farms below, followed by long periods of low water, or none at all. I need only to point you to treeless countries for an exemplification of the unreliability of the rivers for the great purposes of agriculture, navigation, and water-power. No storage of water by artificial means can be made so useful for all the great purposes mentioned as the storage by the natural process—through the agency of standing forests.

"But, dismissing any consideration of the collateral advantages of forests, are your claims, in the article mentioned, warranted by facts?

"'Concrete lumber' is good; but can you make it without timber forms?

"It may be monumental folly for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to plant trees for future use as ties; but I have yet to learn of any railroad system in this country that would prefer a concrete tie to a wooden one; and I am of the opinion that concrete ties will be adopted only when the price of wooden ties becomes prohibitive, if that unfortunate time arrives.

"You speak of 'the folly' of setting apart forest-preserves, and removing them from private ownership and use. Vast sections of our country have been, and are being, devastated and destroyed by the reckless cutting on the part of the professional lumberman, by the general rapacity and wastefulness of individual enterprise, and by fires. And the whole intent and purpose of forest-conservation is to check this wholesale destruction, and to substitute therefor a judicious and well-ordered use—a use that will supply reasonable want and, at the same time, keep up the supply."

To this criticism the editor of *Engineering-Contracting* replies as follows:

"Answering our correspondent's assertion that forests are needed to regulate 'run-off,' we are satisfied that forests serve but little useful purpose in that respect, and such purpose as they now serve will be much more economically and better served by the construction of reservoirs from which power can be developed.

"As to 'forms' for concrete, there is little doubt that steel will be used almost exclusively for forms in the future, because it can be reused an indefinite number of times and still possess a large scrap value.

"As for railroad ties, it is significant that the Italian Government, after years of experimenting, has just ordered 300,000 reenforced concrete ties for use on its railways. One-tenth the money spent in experimenting with reenforced concrete ties, that has been spent in buying lands and planting trees for tie timber, would have solved the 'tie question' for the Pennsylvania Railroad. . . . . .

"'The great conservation movement' is great only in its narrow-mindedness. It finds its analogy in the old movement to preserve the American bison, or in the still older movement to preserve the stage-coach, or in the movement, older still, to stop the use of stage-coaches because they were displacing boats."

A suggestion that the supply of concrete is no more unlimited

than that of timber, and that our national wastefulness is likely to bring us to grief along both lines, is made in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, February 20) by Allerton S. Cushman, assistant director of the Public Roads Office in the United States Department of Agriculture. He says:

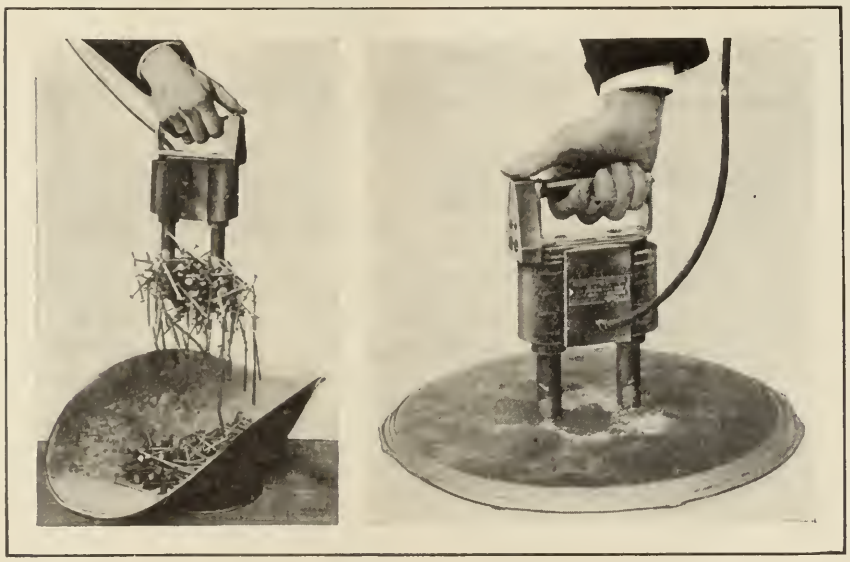
"Are we to understand that engineers and contractors are willing to look forward to a concrete age, which will be independent of the waste of natural resources? The statistician tells us that the production of cement in 1890 was 335,000 barrels; in 1907 it was 52,000,000 barrels, worth $56,000,000. Will some one tell us how many tons of coal will be required to manufacture the cement which the world will require during the present century? And then will some one go further and estimate how many board feet of lumber are likely to be used to make the forms required for concrete construction? The organized effort which is now being made to educate the people, so that wasteful extravagance shall cease, should receive the hearty support of the engineering profession and press. The following statement of Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, is likely to become classic, and can not be too often reprinted:

"'Just as sure as the sun shines and the sum of two and two is four, unless this insane riot of destruction and waste of our fuel resources, which has characterized the past century, shall be speedily ended, our industrial power and supremacy will, after a meteor-like existence, revert, before the close of the present century, to those nations that conserve and prize at their proper value their priceless treasures of carbon.'"

A LIFTING-MAGNET FOR HAND USE—The use of the electromagnet for lifting iron, now so highly developed in connection with heavy work, has been applied on a smaller scale in a "hand-magnet" made by a company in Milwaukee, Wis. This device, we are told in *The Iron Age* (New York, February 18), altho it weighs only seven pounds, is capable of lifting castings of from ten to fifteen times its own weight. We read:

"It operates on 110-volt direct-current circuits, and is furnished with drop-cord and attachment plug, so that it may be attached to an ordinary lamp-socket. The push-button mounted on top of the magnet, and operated by the thumb, closes the circuit to the coils, and makes the magnet operative. On releasing the button, the poles become demagnetized, and the load is released. The first of these little magnets was made for the company's own use, and proved so useful that it was decided to manufacture for the market.

"In machine-shops the magnet may be used for removing chips and borings from machine-tools, or parts of work not easily accessible, as the bottoms of deep recesses. Dropt tools, bolts, boring bars, etc., are easily recovered with the magnet from places from which it would be difficult to fish them by ordinary means. For separating brass and iron filings it is especially useful. In the same manner tacks or nails can be separated from brass screws with which they may have been accidentally mixt. In foundries the magnet may be used to pick up hot or awkwardly shaped castings, smooth plates which are sometimes difficult to pick up from a flat surface, or for removing small particles of metal from the molding-sand."



By Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

TYPICAL USES OF THE HAND LIFTING-MAGNET.

A NEW HIGH-SPEED STEEL

THAT steel-manufacturers in Sheffield, England, are now prepared to place on the market a steel greatly superior in cutting-power to any existing steel is a piece of news that comes to us from across the water. An editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, February 18) is inclined to regard this as merely a phase of increased activity among all steel-producers throughout the world. He sees a disposition everywhere to take advantage of all new inventions and devices tending to the improvement of steels, and believes that more than one variety of superior high-speed steel will be the result in the near future. Says this writer:

"So many jeremiads have issued from that side of the water in late years that the recent announcements from Sheffield, England, concerning a revolutionary high-speed steel are more than ordinarily significant. There was not so much need at any time of more assertiveness on the part of the Sheffield producers, but the claims made for the new tool-steel may mean a new birth of confidence in the British steel-trade at large. Professor Arnold, of Sheffield University, is now expressing surprize at the amount of commotion created by his statement that another year would see on the market British tool-steel quadrupling the cutting-power of any previously known to metallurgy.

"Promptly following this came the definite announcement by a Sheffield firm of a new steel meeting the terms of the prediction—the one, indeed, which Professor Arnold had in mind. Unconcealed dismay was a first effect of this statement on the Sheffield trade, makers expressing the fear that it might unsettle their trade all over the world and result in the general holding up of contracts. Such a view can only be a temporary phase of the matter, and will give place to the same widespread interest in actual tests that was taken in the Taylor-White process when its results were so generally published some years ago. . . . . .

"That the new steel will be more expensive than tool-steels now in use is one announcement supplementing that of Professor Arnold, and it is admitted that some of the conclusions at first drawn as to the alterations in machine tools which the new steel would necessitate were unwarranted. The manager of the works at which it is already being manufactured explains that there has been no thought of claiming that 'Novo Superior' steel will work four times faster than present steels, but rather that it will work much longer on hard material with the cutting edge at a red heat, and that no matter what its heat it will not crack when plunged into water.

"Naturally other manufacturers of Sheffield steels are being heard from as to the results of experiments they have been carrying on for many months in the same direction. And whatever impressions to the contrary may exist on the other side, American manufacturers of high-speed steels have not been idle. At the same time the announcement of 'steel with from three to seven times the cutting-power of existing high-speed steel,' coming in connection with the recent decision on a high-speed steel patent, is properly regarded as a development of first-class importance. That it will result, as did the bringing out of the Taylor-White process, in extraordinary activity by all makers and in the eventual production of other steels of equal power, there is no reason to doubt."

MOTHERS WHO GAMBLE

THE present crest of the gambling-wave shows itself so high, especially among women, that the religious press sounds its warning. To-day, says *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "this country abounds with gambling mothers." Bridge whist is the medium by which the play of chance is carried on, and tho the gambling-fever has been known to appear in cycles, the present seizure is declared to be more pernicious than any other known in the United States. The article arraigning it, published in this Methodist journal, has been quoted in various religious papers, dicating the wide-spread nature of the evil. Says the writer:

"It has led thousands of women to neglect their children or give them wholly to nurses or governesses, and to send them away to school as soon as possible. In some respects the effect on the children of those who can not afford nurses, but find time and money for gambling, is still more injurious. Such families have assemblies in their own houses where the children see their own and others' mothers spending hours on hours in such games.

"This leads the children to think there is no wrong in gambling. Boys instinctively feel that betting on horse-racing, pooling, and gambling with cards, etc., are right because their mothers play 'bridge' for money.

"To this certain devotees of bridge say: 'We do not gamble or bet; we simply give prizes for skill.' This is a mode of self-deception. The game is largely one of chance as well as skill, and the prizes are values won. A similar tho less degree of excitement is created.

"An expert informs us that players who substitute prizes for money usually return to the old way, the other being too dull to maintain the desired interest; and that many take to plain gambling because the 'mere playing soon grows tiresome, while the money won or lost keeps up the excitement to the small hours.'

"Once any form of gambling is introduced into a family, the house is permeated by its atmosphere; but bridge has a peculiar fascination, and there is a constant round of bridge parties. What many women, supposed to be of high intelligence and unimpeachable conduct, have done in the past few years would not formerly have been believed possible. Everything else is given up, and it is not uncommon for women to have morning bridge, bridge after luncheon, and bridge after dinner."

It is recalled that Addison, who lasht the follies of his age, wrote: "We always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses *the whole woman*. She quickly grows uneasy in her family, takes but little pleasure in all the domestic innocent endearments of life, and grows more fond of Pam than of her husband." "What a race of worthies, what patriots, what heroes, must we expect from *mothers of this make!*" The writer turns to the conditions that exhibit themselves even in the church life of the present. We read:

"A portentous phase of the recent gambling-craze is that it has invaded the churches, not merely those that tacitly allow everything that does not make a public scandal, but those that have a reputation for greater vigilance. Clergymen, in their denominational meetings and their interdenominational fraternal clubs, deplore the situation more vividly than anything herein portrayed, but confess their inability to change the situation. The wives and daughters of not a few clergymen play bridge without the least regard to the influence they exert. So strong is the tide, the total destitution of reason or true devotion, that many would give up their religious connections rather than their gambling. The knowledge of this has certainly silenced some clergymen. Some of another spirit participate with the ladies, and propose that the winnings be devoted to the 'Cause of God.' Some ladies of 'high degree' have gone straight from the Holy Communion, on Sunday, to the bridge party. The fever has spread to all the great denominations. In Methodist churches there are sad cases of utter recklessness.

"If mothers became so crazed with 'play,' naturally daughters will imitate them.

"One of the professors of Wellesley College a few months ago issued a statement to the students in which she says:

"'The bridge-playing fever does not abate, it threatens to become a fixt form of relaxation in college, *especially among women*. . . . The rowdiest college-boy, however, does not probably spend so much time in his relaxation as does the quiet but constant bridge-player in our Wellesley community.'

"To convince our readers that nothing herein reaches the full measure of the situation, we inform them that in Chicago 'the Police Department and the Law and Order League have joined hands in a crusade to prevent "society women" from gambling. The edict applies to cinch, whist, and euchre parties, in which the trophies are cut glass and chinaware, as well as to bridge and poker parties, in which high monetary stakes are the prizes.'

"No 'gambling mother' can effectively instruct her children in morals, to pray to God, or cause them to learn and feel what they should assimilate. Nor can she efficiently warn them against vice of any kind. For, even if they attempt to do it, their dangerous example will counterweigh their formal counsels. There is an intoxication without wine, and the gambling-spirit pervades the whole nature. In many a house wine and tea 'seasoned' with brandy add to the charms of bridge whist parties, and the hostess has been known to abstain that she 'may play surer.'

"The religion of those who give themselves up to such things may not be hypocritical, for many are thoughtless, but it must be formal and useless."

A DRIFT TOWARD EPISCOPALIANISM

STIRRED by the reports from time to time, telling of Protestant Episcopalian clergy "going over to Rome," Mr. William C. Richardson recently wrote to the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church all over the country to find if there was not a drift toward his church, as well as away from it; and he finds that there is one that offsets the other in a liberal manner. To arrive at the real state of things, the writer, whose communication is published in *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond), sent a letter to all diocesan and missionary bishops of his denomination asking them to enumerate the clergymen of other folds that had come over to the Episcopal Church within their respective dioceses during the year 1908. Ninety-six bishops were addrest; eighty-eight replied. The result is given in the table compiled from these returns:

NUMBER RECEIVED OR ORDAINED FROM OTHER MINISTRIES IN 1908

Baptist	12	Presbyterian	19
Congregationalist	13	Quaker	1
Christian	1	Reformed Episcopalian	1
Dutch Reformed	2	Roman Catholic	8
German Independent	1	Swedenborgian	1
Lutheran	5	Universalist	1
Methodist	28		93

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Baptist	3	Presbyterian	9
Campbellite	1	Roman Catholic	6
Congregationalist	6	Not specified	4
Methodist	7		36

These letters "gave a wide view of a transition process both interesting and instructive," of which Mr. Richardson furnishes an abstract:

"In one diocese, eight clergy—two from outside.

"In another, more than half from outside.

"In another, six Methodists in two years.

"In another, thirty-one clergy—ten from outside.

"In another, one Baptist layman applying for orders.

"In another, in twelve years—eleven Methodists, six Congregationalists.

"In another, forty clergy—four Methodists.

"In another, in fourteen years—300 Roman-Catholic laymen.

"One bishop since consecration received two Presbyterians, one Congregationalist, two Methodists, and one Unitarian.

"Another bishop since 1903 received seven Methodists, one Baptist.

"In addition it might be stated that many bishops spoke of numbers of applicants who, upon careful examination, had been refused.

"I am indebted to the bishops for their aid in making this showing which, so far as I know, has not appeared before and which ought to be of some value."

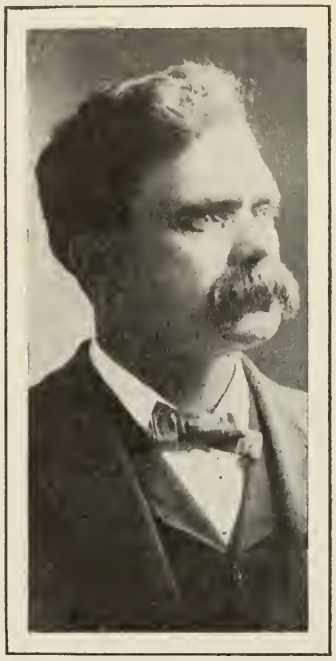
MORMONISM'S CHANGE OF BASE

A LEADER of the Mormon Church, Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, is represented by Rev. Livingston Smith in *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) to have uttered a repudiation of the old "mechanical" theory of the translation of their sacred book. Mr. Smith bases his assertions on statements which he represents Mr. Roberts as making in his recent "Defense of the Faith and of the Saints." They are that "it is no use resisting the matter: the old (mechanical) theory must be abandoned," for "to advance it before intelligent and educated people is to unnecessarily invite ridicule, and make of those who advocate it candidates for contempt." No doubt the Mormons themselves will repudiate the extreme assumptions of this critic regarding the importance of these concessions. The "mechanical" theory of the translation of the Book of Mormon, Mr. Smith asserts, "has been exclusively and continuously announced and defended by the 'infallibly inspired' priesthood of the Mormon Church, from the inception of the Church until the recent overwhelming bombardment of the Mormon citadel by the Congressional investigation of 'the Smoot case' in Washington, two years ago." Mr. Roberts will be remembered as the Mormon leader who was elected to Congress, and "excluded" from that body because he had three wives. Mr. Smith thus states briefly the theory that he says has now been definitely abandoned:

"What is popularly known as the 'mechanical theory,' or process, of using the Seer Stone and the Urim and Thummim, is that 'Joseph Smith looked at the golden plates through them, with his face covered so as to exclude the light, and that he beheld two lines of characters: the upper line being those characters upon the golden plates (said to be Reformed Egyptian), and the other, or lower line, being the English translation of the same; that these words of English translation would remain until Joseph Smith had correctly read them and his scribes had correctly recorded them in the manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was later printed, "without the changing of a dot or the crossing of an 'i.' "'"

The importance of the "unconditional surrender" of a theory of translation upon which the integrity of the Book of Mormon has been strenuously maintained for more than three-fourths of a century, says the writer, "can only be estimated in the light of the fact that the authors of the abandoned theory are the 'three eye-witnesses,' not only of the alleged 'golden plates,' but are the exclusive eye- and ear-witnesses of the fact, and the manner of their alleged translation by Joseph Smith, who is universally conceded to have necessarily been the only living witness to all the facts in the case." The writer adds:

"Furthermore, not only has the Book of Mormon been officially accredited by the sworn affidavits of these three 'eye-witnesses' upon the title-page of every volume, but the system of Mormonism itself has ever been conceded by the Mormon Church to stand or fall upon the validity of the testimony of these witnesses to the fact and the mode of its miraculous translation by the mere mechanical use of the Seer Stone, and the Urim and Thummim (or 'Holy Interpretation') hidden with the golden plates, and transmitted for this purpose to Joseph Smith. For seventy-five years or more the civilized world, outside of the Mormon Church, has refused to believe in the alleged existence of the golden plates (as well as in the manner and the fact of their translation). So persistent and effective has been this universal unbelief, and so successful has been the arraignment of the 'eye-witnesses' and their testimony, that the Mormon Church, by the authority of its first presidency, has at length officially declared that the 'mechanical theory' of translation of these original 'eye-witnesses' must not only be abandoned as being all that the civilized world has declared it to be ('absurd,' 'ridiculous,' and 'contemptible!'), but that there must be substituted for it a theory which their modern official theologian and apologete, Brigham H. Roberts, has devised and published in the last edition of the text-book for the instruction and guidance of their missionaries, known as the 'Senior Manual.' This theory has been designated as 'the manual theory,' and declared by its author to have been originated 'merely to ascertain the truth respecting the matter, and with a view of finding a basis from which the work (Book of Mormon; its translation, etc.) may be successfully advocated and defended!'"



BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS,

An apologist of the Mormon Church who has written a book that is said to enunciate a new theory of inspiration of the Book of Mormon.

The substance of the "manual theory" is given in these words:

"'Joseph Smith, by great mental effort, the exercise of faith, and the gifts of power of God, was enabled to see (in the Urim and Thummim, or in the Seer Stone) not the mechanical and infallible translation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics into the English language; but the "conception" or "thought" of the hieroglyphics, which he thereupon formulated into the best form and use of the English language, of which he was master; and that, too, the best at his command, in view of his limited opportunities and environment'!! This is the infallible substitute for the former, inspired, original theory. It scarcely needs be added that so wide-spread and frantic has been the upheaval and commotion produced by this 'manual theory' that its author and publisher has been bitterly assailed by both the Mormon priesthood and laity, and so strenuously castigated and exultingly ridiculed by the non-Mormon people in all parts of the land and world, that he has been held in constant demand by the first presidency as the official exponent and apologete of this latest 'revelation' upon the manner of the golden-plate translation. By voice and pen alike, he is vainly endeavoring to still the tempest, and stay the wrath of his offended and bewildered brethren."

CHURCH AND THEATER AGAIN

THE present crisis of indecent plays leads *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) to wonder why the theater should be exempt from the enforcement of the law any more than objectionable books and pictures. It is not for lack of statutes that would rid us of these evils, this journal points out. Legal remedy is the one that seems to it the necessary form of corrective, "inasmuch as there are always enough evil-minded amusement-seekers to make the production of indecent plays highly profitable from a financial viewpoint." Hence it thinks "not much relief can be expected from some managers and many of their patrons." This journal has taken a generally favorable view of the playhouse as a social institution not inimical to religion, and in the present predicament it recommends an opinion of Mr. Wilton Lackaye, the actor, for a specific form of censorship. His words are:

"The stage needs a censor, but not a censor of the sort certain estimable gentlemen in the profession are advocating. What we need most is a censor in the home. That's the way to stop the attendance of young Miss and young Master at salacious plays. Get the parents to take a hand. Let them keep their children from

the theatrical filth. Let the public stay away from the unclean. Then we shall have the sort of stage we should have, peopled with gentlemen and gentlewomen who can act and who respect acting."

In comment upon this opinion *The Christian Work* adds:

"In thus primarily fixing much of the responsibility upon people of mature minds, Mr. Lackaye is quite right. No young person should witness a performance about which their parents and guardians know nothing. Many boys and girls have been ruined morally through contamination from the stage. There is no harm in having a stage censor or many of them, but first let us try punishing the men and women who write indecent plays, the men and women who act them, and the theatrical managers who stage them. To this list might be added the newspapers which advertise them, often under the subtle form of a denunciation which only increases the line at the box-office."

The Methodist papers give considerable attention to the subject since the question of keeping the ban on theater-going or removing it has been a moot point in the councils of their Church for many years. *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) observes:

"The theatrical magnates will contend, of course, that they are not to blame for the bad plays. They only give the public what it wants, they declare, and good or bad makes little difference to them. In the next breath, perhaps, they will tell you that they have it in their power to force a performance literally down the throats of the public—which they do often through the medium of free admissions, or, as they call it, 'papered houses.'

"They will say, too, that we mustn't condemn the whole stage just because of a few rotten spots; that the stage really uplifts and educates. The best that can be said for the stage, however, is that its purpose is not so much to elevate, but at its best to entertain, and at its worst to disgust and degrade. The theater teaches very few lessons. On the other hand, under the guise of instructing, it represents conditions which we all know exist, but which it is unnecessary to enlarge upon. And to create a morbid appetite for this kind of thing theaters go the limit in indecent advertising, much of which is more objectionable than the plays themselves."

In *The Christian City* (New York), a Methodist journal published in the interests of city church extension, the editor observes that "to the Church belongs a duty unaccepted as yet and in large measure unperceived" in relation to the subject of the theater. This is said in introducing an article by the Rev. Frank B. Upham, who discusses the peculiar attitude of the Methodist Church. He declares:

"The theater is quite largely the educator of the people. It does for men and women what the graded school does for our youth and children. It shares with the public press—the daily newspaper, the magazine, and the novel—in the training of the multitudes. The statement that it ought not to be permitted to do so, can not blind us to the fact that it does. More than this. It gives to countless thousands their clearest conceptions of right and wrong. One has only to read the names of the plays blazoned on the board before his study window, or hear the comments of his neighbors on the street to be sure of this. That

> Right is right, since God is God,
> And right the day must win—

is taught in every church the wide world over; the same truth, tho it may be without heavy emphasis on the reasons for one's confidence, is taught on the stage. Not the best teacher of morals, 'tis true, but a teacher none the less is the theater—and thousands learn from it their lessons in virtue and vice. The masses go to the theater even on the Lord's Day—a 'painful paucity' to the church. Cease calling the theater the 'play-house;' 'tis the school."

Mr. Upham calls upon his Church to present its attitude "more clearly as a protest here and now and not as a protest everywhere for all time." He sums up:

"Really the question seems to be whether we have the right to let the theater alone—rather than whether we have the right to touch it. Possibly we are as culpable if we fail to stand by a movement that may make for good as we would be if we stood by a movement for ill. The man of influence who neglects to aid the good wherever seen may do as much harm as his brother equally qualified in character and ability who gives open support to what is wrong.

"Interested in the theater? Yes, I am—for I am interested in all that may mold the character of the people about me. Active in showing that interest? No, I am not; the Church which I serve and whose standard I accept bids me let the whole thing alone. Is our attitude right? Are we aiding the teachers of virtue and decency in these great cities of ours as much as we should?"

There is, however, no spirit of concession to be seen in the comment of *The Epworth Herald* (Meth., Chicago), which, after dealing with the phase of the question now agitated, thus generalizes:

"Some people find fault with the Methodist Episcopal Church for its opposition to the theater. They say the Church is narrow. But it is not. It is part of the duty of the Church—of every church—to protect its members from the evil of the world. In the fulfilment of that duty the Methodist Episcopal Church says to its members with reference to the theater: '*Touch not the unclean thing.*'

"Separation from evil is one of the things that a Christian must determine to secure. There can be no satisfactory development of the soul life without it."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHARITIES

NOW and then the charge is said to be brought against Christian Science that as a religion it makes no organized provision for charitable work. An answer is made to the accusation by Rev. James J. Rome in the *Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston), who points out that not only do recent facts confute the charge, but that the whole conception of the faith itself is a rebuttal. The San Francisco earthquake, the Chelsea fire, the Russian famine, and the Sicilian disaster, it is said, brought forth large amounts in succor from these rich congregations. But "special organization for charitable work is not deemed necessary," says the writer, "for if the Church of Christ is not in itself a charitable institution, what is it?" He enlarges thus upon this latter view:

"There are certain conditions, usually classed under the head of charitable work, which are dealt with in a very different manner by Christian Scientists than they would be by other organizations. This was forcibly brought to my notice some time ago in the following manner: In my attendance at the services in The Mother Church I had formed the acquaintance of two gentlemen who were always very genteel both in appearance and address. They were typical of that class which go to make up the Christian Science 'rich congregations.' In conversation with a friend I referred to one of these gentlemen. 'Yes,' my friend remarked, 'Christian Science has done a great deal for him.' I asked for an explanation. 'Why,' was the reply, 'he had gone to ruin with drink; his business was wrecked and his family were suffering when he was led to Christian Science. He was healed, and is now doing well.' A little later I happened to refer to the other gentleman. The remark made was, 'Yes, he is getting along better now.' 'Please tell me about him,' I said. The story was that he had been sick for years and had spent all he had on doctors and medicines. When he turned to Christian Science he did not have a decent suit of clothes in which to attend church services. Nevertheless, he came to church, and took treatment from a practitioner. He was soon healed, and thereby enabled to make a respectable living for himself and family.

"Here were two fair examples of charitable work. These two men might have been brought to the attention of a charitable society, a member of which might have visited their families for five or six years and given ten dollars a month toward their support. Such action would have been considered a grand charitable work. So it might, but how does it compare with the help which was rendered through Christian Science? Which would be of the greatest benefit to the men and their families? Indeed, which is the truer charity!"

TO REVOLUTIONIZE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

MR. HAROLD E. GORST shows himself a pronounced revolutionist in the field of elementary education. He would overturn the whole plan of giving, in the first instance, a general education, because this has, in his view, the effect of crushing all individuality and destroying imagination. Mr. Gorst is a British writer and agitator for educational reform, and he advocates a plan to find out the child's intellectual bent and to shape the schooling to fit it. The introduction of manual training alongside the older methods, such as we have it now in some cases, seems to Mr. Gorst only a half-measure. "It is a praiseworthy endeavor to mitigate the evils of the present education system; but it can do no more than mitigate. The real problem is to preserve and to foster natural tendency and individual talent." Manual training, he thinks, helps a little, tho its efforts "are rendered largely abortive in proportion as they are made subsidiary to the cramming of the mind with general knowledge." As a method of remedying present evils it is said to fail "because it does not perform the first essential duty of all genuine education: the setting itself, in a direct and scientific way, to discover the individual bent of each child." Mr. Gorst, who has been in this country in the interests of propagating his ideas, thinks there is one practicable method by which the first and paramount object of education can be achieved. In *The North American Review* (March) he says:

"Children must not be sent to elementary schools to be taught, without any preliminary investigation into their capabilities and tendencies, the knowledge which is supposed to be essential to the average member of the community. These schools have cost the country hundreds, perhaps thousands, of millions. It can not be helped; but, the sooner they are pulled down, the better for the interests of the nation. However excellent the teaching, these schools are hotbeds for the wholesale destruction of the individuality upon which the future might and greatness of the nation is dependent. They are worse than useless, unless they can be rebuilt to fulfil the requirements of a new kind of institution—conceived on a far broader basis, both constructively and educationally—in which the sound principles of a genuine education can be carried into effect. For it is not in schools of the existing type that measures can be taken to study the individual bent of the child. This can only be done by the provision, within the dimensions of one great institution, of such scope for individual capacity as would cover the whole range of productive activity. There must be workshops of various kinds, laboratories, kitchens, gardens, and, where practicable, even a farm. Every broad sphere of activity will have, as far as possible, to be represented. The children will thus be turned loose into a real world, full of interest, where they will not be subjected to mental and physical repression, and where their tastes will have full opportunity to develop and reveal themselves. Placed under skilled direction, it would not be difficult, in the course of a comparatively brief period, to ascertain, broadly, the capabilities of each child.

"A certain percentage would doubtless display a natural inclination toward a purely literary training; but the vast majority, showing capacity for more practical and active spheres, would eventually have to be drafted off into schools of a new type, according to their individual necessities. These institutions would divide themselves naturally into broad, distinctive groups, each group containing its own complement of schools and colleges. For instance, one group might embrace scholarship and scientific research: a second, engineering and other mechanical occupations; a third, art and the decorative trades; a fourth, farming and agriculture; a fifth, industry, commerce, and finance; and so on. Every normal child would be found to belong, by predisposition, to some broad sphere of activity. It would therefore be the duty of the educators, in the great selecting institutions, first to discover the individual bent of the child, and then to recommend to the parents the course of special training to which he ought to be subjected. Probably enough, many existing technical colleges and other educational establishments would, with certain modifications, be readily adaptable to the giving of this special training, divided, as suggested above, into broad, distinctive groups."

Mr. Gorst has served as the private secretary to a former minister of education, and is probably in position to state with authority that "enlightened educators, in all civilized countries, are beginning to realize the gravity of the danger, and are taking venturesome steps — undeterred by opposition and ridicule—to arrest its progress." Further:

HAROLD E. GORST,

Who thinks that the sooner primary schools are pulled down the better for the interests of the nation.

"Germany is already the field of experiment in this direction. Some of her best men have grasped the fact that, altho Germany is ahead of all other nations in the successful manufacture of capable mediocrity, she is only succeeding, by her superiority in this respect, in bringing about the more rapidly the destruction of the finest intellectual material — inventive, creative, administrative, and progressive—in the German nation. In Munich, and possibly elsewhere, the most splendid institutions have been founded, experimentally, for the discovery and development of individual tendency. Their success, in a practical country like Germany, may any day change the face of education as carried on there in the public schools and colleges. The idea has been caught up, to a certain extent, by English educationists working obscurely in holes and corners of the English school-system; but even the strongest and most determined minister of education in England would find it almost impossible, in the compass of his brief five or six years of administration, to overcome the obstacles to reform ceaselessly placed in his way by the most obstinately conservative permanent officials in the English public service.

"The United States is teeming with the spirit which should give the keenest impetus to an educational revolution of an intensely sane and practical character. Reformers on the right lines are busily at work in the great cities of the New World, as elsewhere. What clogs their efforts is, no doubt, the prosperity and progress achieved hitherto, in spite of the detrimental influences of modern education. Enthusiastic American citizens—I have met them by the score—are too ready to attribute their virtues and achievements to the free education for which universal provision has been made, and to the work accomplished by schools and colleges of every type. This natural admiration for a really efficiently organized system of education (regarded merely as a 'system') might well prove, eventually, to be the undoing of the American nation. But, if I understand anything of the American character, it will be discarded, fast enough, when once a doubt enters the mind of the people. The Americans are not tradition-bound like the inhabitants of the Old World. They are unsentimentally practical, almost to a fault. If education be found to be wanting, if it be proved to have been based on a false principle, it will be revolutionized in the United States by the irresistible pressure of public opinion."

So far, it is said, this country has escaped the worst economic evils that result from the practise of turning out uniformity from all the centers of education. But—

"This is merely due to the circumstance that America is still a young country of boundless resources and opportunity. The evil is there, nevertheless, slowly eating its way into the heart of the nation. In an old country like England, the appalling economic results of this incessant supply of machine-made scholars are only too apparent."

THE FATHER OF THE COMIC SUPPLEMENT

THAT the history of the comic supplement barely covers the extent of a man's lifetime is seen in the fact that Caran d'Ache, recently deceased, was one of its progenitors. This man, whose real name was Emmanuel Poiré, "has a particularly valid claim on the memory of all good Americans," observes the New York *Evening Post*, conveying a suspicion of intended irony. Wilhelm Busch, a German cartoonist, is mentioned as the one from whom Caran d'Ache "borrowed the method of telling a funny story in a succession of pictures, with a minimum of text." The method, so we read, "has been developed to its fullest dreadful possibilities in this country, until we have now the story and the pictorial succession long after the fun has disappeared." The artist is here analyzed:

CARAN D'ACHE

A Russian whose real name was Emmanuel Poiré, and who was the foremost cartoonist of Paris

"In Caran d'Ache's work the idea was always present to animate the drolleries of his pencil. He was not a slavish imitator of Busch. He developed his own conceptions of what the human figure ought to be in the hands of the caricaturist. There were the skeleton pictures in which a man, like an island, was a certain portion of white space bounded by a single line. There were the clear-cut marionette-like figures, in which the same sharpness of line was prominent. There were, finally, the mere circles and cylinders and sacks and flaccid puddings to which a dot here and a stroke there would give an amazingly human aspect. Of American cartoonists, the late F. M. Howarth, with his animated chubby little gingerbread figures, came nearest perhaps to the characteristic Caran d'Ache caricature.

"Caran d'Ache did political satire as well as social satire and pure comedy. In his political cartoons there is a good deal of the same manikin physiology that we find in his comic series. There is also a good deal more light-hearted fun than European artists are accustomed to put into their cartoons of statesmen and governments. The King of Siam, home once more from his western trip, sleeps and has a nightmare. Endless files of stiff little European soldiers clamber up and down his bed, tramp right over his royal body, and disappear. European militarism has rarely been so well shown up in both its tragic aspect and its futility. The stroke is much sharper in a cartoon depicting Wilhelm II.'s troubles after the dismissal of Bismarck. The Kaiser is in a trainer's cage surrounded by a pack of unruly, snarling beasts, representing the various members of the German Empire. Bismarck, the spectator, remarks, 'I left him a circus; he has turned it into a menagerie.'"

It is a question, the writer thinks, whether Caran d'Ache's best work does not fall outside politics. As a social satirist he seems to possess some of the best qualities of the best school, as the following tries to prove:

"The French caricaturist claims it as a merit that he can be gay without falling into the 'brutalities' of the British artist or the vulgarity of the German. As a matter of fact, French caricature, when it turns upon man's non-political failings and errors, can be bitter with an intensity that we seldom find in Anglo-Saxon pictorial satire of the present day. Take Willette's celebrated cartoon, 'Christmas.' It shows the infant Christ in the manger, between his sleeping parents, crying lustily. The ox and the ass watch him with compassion. 'Weep,' says the artist's text, 'there is still more than thirty years of life before you.' There is Hermann Paul's 'Inheritance Tax.' A man lies on his death-bed, unconscious. With him are his heirs, man and wife. They are violently indignant because newspapers report that the Government has decided to introduce an inheritance tax. 'They want to rob us of our property,' the two heirs exclaim.

"In Caran d'Ache's work—was it because of his partly Russian nationality?—such cynicism is more uncommon. Typical of him is a series of a half-dozen pictures entitled the 'Jewish Question.' The pessimist is arguing that the Jews as a nation worship only money. 'Nonsense,' says the good-natured man, 'when it comes to money, Jew and non-Jews are alike.' And he throws a gold Napoleon into the gutter as two men, Jew and Gentile, approach from opposite directions. 'Now observe (picture 3) how they will both be fascinated by the coin. Observe (picture 4) how they will both dive for it and come into violent collision. Only (picture 5) the Jew will manage to secure the gold piece. That is all.' A few examples would show that if Caran d'Ache is partly responsible for the comic supplement, he is not responsible for its blatant vulgarities, its emptiness of any real satiric content, and its infinite remoteness from anything savoring of an idea. There is no inherent viciousness in the comic series. It has the very best tradition behind it. Before Caran d'Ache and Wilhelm Busch is Daumier's Robert Macaire; and still further back is Hogarth, with his various Progresses. The evil comes when the series is carried over years and years unto the nausea of every ordinarily sensitive eye and the delectation solely of that low type of mind which finds

LODGINGS TO LET—WITH BATH

A Caran d'Ache cartoon that might have been found in almost any of our comic supplements.

amusement in the mere fact of familiarity. There is, for instance, an elementary sense of humor that will respond to the mere mention of a well-advertised kind of biscuit or a popular style of hat. That is the mind to which the comic supplement readily appeals."

WHY GO TO BAIREUTH?

WHY go to Baireuth or Munich when the Metropolitan Opera House can boldly challenge comparison with the festival performances there? Mr. W. J. Henderson puts the question, and goes on to assert that our own house is "rapidly acquiring not only a permanence of forces but an authority of style." It, furthermore, "has resources equal to those of the subsidized institutions of the European Continent and an artistic spirit far in advance of that to be found in Covent Garden, the pride of London." The time has even come when "the interpretation of 'Parsifal' in New York is in most essentials now better than that at Baireuth." This patriotic critic of the New York *Sun* gives these reasons for the faith that is in him:

"When Mr. Conried conceived the apparently daring project of producing 'Parsifal' he brought from Europe the best men for the undertaking and certain improvements over the Baireuth representations were made at the very start. The most important of these is the scenic attire of the second act. The magic garden at Baireuth continues to be shown in accordance with Wagner's original design, which like many of the master's ideas was not altogether judicious.

"The flowers in the scene are monstrosities, so planned because the dramatist wished to convey visually the thought of *Parsifal*, who wondered whether the women were flowers or women or both. The girls themselves wore and still wear skirts designed to represent the inverted bells of huge flowers of the type of fuchsias. The whole idea is awkward and disillusioning. As arranged here the garden is enchanting without any attempt at an advertisement of the fact that it is enchanted, and the girls look like radiant blossoms quite sufficiently to justify the simple query of the guileless.

"The next thing Mr. Conried did was to assemble a better cast than Baireuth can get together in these days. The stage management was in every detail as good as it was in Baireuth, but we had not so excellent an orchestra and the chorus fell considerably short of the standard established over there. Now all these things are improved, and this is the case with all the Wagner dramas. The inevitable result is going to be that people will ask themselves 'Why go to Baireuth to hear the Wagner dramas when we can attend far better performances in New York?'

"Looking back over the current season the opera-goer can recall most admirable representations of 'Die Walküre,' 'Götterdämmerung,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Tannhäuser.' When he comes to analyze the causes which have cooperated to produce such performances he will readily satisfy himself that conditions here are quite as good as they are yonder.

"In stage management Baireuth no longer stands far in advance of the Metropolitan Opera House. The working of the scenic features of 'Die Walküre' early in the season disclosed the presence of new intelligence and attention to essential details. Those features of Wagner's score which demand the precise movement of certain pictorial elements on the stage, such as the illumination of the sword in the tree, the rising and dying of the fire, the burst of spring through the suddenly opened door, no longer were neglected.

"The purposes of the composer were carried out as beautifully as they are in Baireuth or its rival, Munich. This has been the case in all the Wagnerian productions up to the present time. The finale of the second act of 'Die Meistersinger' is one of the things on which the Prinz Regenten Theater at Munich prides itself. Anton Fuchs, the admirable stage director, has bestowed on this one episode as many as thirty rehearsals. Yet at the Metropolitan Opera House this season it was in every way as effective as it is in Munich. The last scene of the comedy too has never been done anywhere else as splendidly as it was here. The entire choral force of the house, Italian as well as German, was utilized for the delivery of the hymn, and the effect was electrifying."

The chorus at the Metropolitan is now chosen "precisely as the festival chorus is at Baireuth" and has the added advantage of being permanent. The choristers of the Wagner Theater are assembled from all the leading opera-houses in Germany and sing together for six weeks in the summer. In the matter of orchestra and principals we read:

"The Metropolitan orchestra for 'Parsifal' is as large as that of Strauss's for 'Elektra,' but not so noisy. It is largely owing to the increased number of strings employed in these performances

HOW A CHEF D'ŒUVRE IS MADE.

By Caran d'Ache.

Discovered by a peep into the studio of an impressionist painter.

that the general quality of the orchestra tone is so much richer, and yet so much more subdued. The work of selecting this orchestra was carried on with great care in the early fall before the season began.

"In the important matter of Wagner conductors the Metropolitan is at least as well off as Baireuth in its festival season. Each house has three conductors. Baireuth has Hans Richter for the 'Ring,' Dr. Muck, and Siegfried Wagner. Two of these are indisputably of the very first order, but Siegfried Wagner is a very poor conductor indeed. His direction of 'Lohengrin' last summer was saddening. This son of his father is a stage manager, not a conductor.

"The Metropolitan has Gustav Mahler, who stood at the head of one of the most important operatic institutions in Europe, the Imperial Opera at Vienna; Alfred Hertz, who has grown enormously since he came to America, and Arturo Toscanini, the foremost Wagnerian conductor of Italy and one of the leading conductors of all Europe. Mr. Toscanini's reading of the second act of 'Götterdämmerung' was enough to satisfy all lovers of Wagner that this Italian maestro was not a stranger to the real spirit of the Nibelung tragedy.

"When it comes finally to the matter of casts neither Baireuth

nor Munich has anything to offer us that we can not get at home. There are some half a dozen singers over there who are not heard here, but we have the better general average. It would be interesting, for example, to observe the effect of transplanting the Munich *Alberich*, Zador, into our cast. Zador is one of the best of *Alberichs*. We should doubtless hear with no little pleasure Felix von Kraus, who sang *Gurnemanz* so beautifully at Baireuth last summer—so beautifully indeed that the Baireuth Wagnerites did not like him.

"If you go to Munich to hear the 'Ring' you will have to hear Knote as *Siegfried*, Feinhals as *Wotan*, and Reiss as *Mime*. You will probably have to hear Thila Plaichinger, of Berlin, as *Brunhild*, and compared to Fremstad she is very small indeed."

OUR NATIVE DRAMA

MR. JAMES L. FORD tries to imagine what the academic mind would make of the declaration that the genesis of the American national drama is to be found in the variety stage. In spite of the belief, popular in some quarters, that the vaudeville stage is a menace to popular taste, he asserts that it is in reality our national theater. He shows us how this form of theatrical art has developed from the very humble beginning of negro minstrelsy, and declares that "the deeper we go into the subject, the stronger will be our conviction that, while our academicians are bewailing the 'decline of the American drama,' and 'viewing with alarm' the indifference manifested toward the Shakespearian and other classics, and 'wondering why no manager can be found who will revive the old comedies of Sheridan and Goldsmith,' the variety stage, despised by all who know nothing about it, to which the great mass of our people turn to satisfy that craving for entertainment which is as natural to them as that of cattle for salt, has marched on with a rapidity that is amazing to contemplate." Besides having given birth to several of the most popular and distinctively American schools of entertainment that our stage has known, says Mr. Ford in *McClure's* (March), it has supplied the legitimate stage with some of its very best actors, as he goes on to recount:

"Edwin Booth was, in his younger days, a member of a minstrel company and, unless I am mistaken, appeared in some of the variety shows of that period. He lived to become one of the most noble and dignified figures of his day, as well as one of the most distinguished actors that the English-speaking stage has ever known. Mr. Joseph Jefferson was also a minstrel in the early part of his career, and prior to that he and his sister—both mere children—had been wont to perform on Boston Common and pass the hat among the bystanders.

"Lotta was known in the mining-camps of California and in the early variety theaters of San Francisco long before she came East in the sixties, to win money and fame—'a dramatic cocktail,' John Brougham called her—in the legitimate houses of Broadway. William H. Crane used to play the tambourine in a wandering minstrel company. Nat Goodwin, Lillian Russell, and May Irwin came to the front in the early eighties at Tony Pastor's theater. Mr. Goodwin gave imitations of popular actors and has lived to become an extremely popular actor himself. Miss Irwin's remarkable humorous gifts were shown in the condensed versions of comic operas that brought Mr. Pastor's entertainments to a close; and it was in one of these that Miss Russell leapt into fame in a single night.

"Perhaps the most important recruit from variety in recent years is David Warfield, who used to give Hebrew and other imitations until he was fortunate enough to come prominently before the public as a member of Weber and Fields's company, where he attracted the attention of Mr. Belasco. Under the tutelage of this accomplished manager and teacher he has become one of the leading emotional actors of our stage, as well as one of the strongest of box-office attractions. One might go on almost indefinitely with this recital. Let it suffice to say that with the exception of those players who, like Miss Barrymore, Miss Adams, and Mr. Sothern, are of theatric lineage, there are but few stars on our stage who can not hark back to variety or minstrelsy."

Our "national theater," now in its lusty youth, is a "direct outgrowth of negro minstrelsy, which accurately reflected African slavery in the pathos of its balladry, the heedlessness and inconsequence of its mirth, and the suggestion of savagery in its dancing." By degrees, it is said, "variety" emancipated itself from burnt cork, and gave place on its program to women performers. The position of the greatest importance in the upbuilding of our native stage is here given to the late Tony Pastor who opened his first play-house in 1865 in the Bowery. Of his venture Mr. Ford writes:

"In opening his Bowery play-house, Mr. Pastor was inspired with the then novel idea of presenting a clean entertainment that would appeal to women and children. At first, so bad was the reputation of variety, respectable women fought shy of him, and it was not until he offered prizes of the kind calculated to appeal to the thrifty housewives—hams, silks, barrels of flour, and tons of coal—that he was able to secure their attendance. In doing this he was building far better than he knew; for, while the growth of clean variety has been steady and healthful since then, the old-time shows with their refreshment coupons, waiter-girls, and other objectionable features have disappeared completely."

During the years of Tony Pastor's first experience in management, the American "rural drama" had its genesis in Boston at the Howard Atheneum. The gallery of this house was then dominated by a gang of newsboys led by one "Horse Bite Sullivan," we are told, whose approval it was necessary for every entertainer to win in order to keep his engagement. Since 1786 the "down-East Yankee" had been known as a stage character, but he was "put up to be laughed at, not laughed with." *Asa Trenchard* in "Our American Cousin" is one of the most familiar of these. At the Howard Atheneum, however, an actor appeared in a sketch of bucolic life in which he played the part of a Yankee farmer and won the favor of the "Horse Bite" gang. He was Denman Thompson as *Joshua Whitcomb*, and he "gave the first impetus to a school of drama which is distinctively American, enormously popular, and without its exact equivalent in any other land." From this, it is said, have sprung "The Old Homestead," "Way Down East," "The County Fair," "The County Chairman," "David Harum," "Sky Farm," "Eben Holden," "The Village Postmaster," and "Shore Acres."

The present form of "variety" arose with Mr. B. F. Keith in Boston in 1883, and was adopted by Mr. F. F. Proctor in New York in 1892. Others have entered the field, forming a combination of which we read:

"It is doubtful if anywhere in the world there is so complete and carefully thought-out a system for providing the mass of the people with cheap and wholesome amusement as has been devised by this combination of ingenuity, experience, and familiarity with the popular taste. The one hundred and twenty-five vaudeville houses are all under the control of the United Booking Offices, as the association of the four managers is called. And every week the New York office of this association receives from each of the houses under its control a complete description of its bill, recording the number of minutes given to each act, the number of laughs, and the manner in which it was received by the audience. A wrong reading of a line, an indecorous remark, or a characterization intended to offend persons of any race or religious or political creed is thus reported at once and instantly cut out by orders from headquarters. Of course in this way the same act is reported on from forty or more towns, thus enabling the vaudeville managers to allow for a variety in local feeling or managerial taste.

"A glance at the modern vaudeville 'wheel' that has replaced the variety dive of half a century ago reveals a clean, wholesome, and popular institution, that worthily represents other institutions of which we are proud, and that seems to have entered upon a period of dignified and prosperous ease as a reward for its long years of hard work. It is not unlikely that its days of usefulness as a forcing-bed for talent have ended, for the germs of art thrive best in poverty and misfortune, and the vaudeville of to-day is altogether too prosperous a field to bear any such harvests of original growth as sprang from the old-fashioned variety and minstrelsy."

From "Motor."

WOMEN WHO COMPETED IN THE WOMEN'S MOTOR RACE FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

RACING EVENTS THIS MONTH

The Florida Beach races take place this year at Daytona on March 23, 24, 25, and 26. Some of the contests of former years have been retained, but others are new. One of the latter is a stock-car prize class-race of 200 miles, cars being divided into five classes. The classifications are the same as those used in the Glidden tour. The list, in fact, embraces such cars as took part in the Motor Parkway sweepstakes on Long Island in the autumn of last year. Another new race, also for 200 miles, includes the same type of cars, but they are classified on "piston displacement." The idea here is to show what each maker can produce from the smallest displacement. Another race, over a fifty-mile stretch, is open to all cars that competed for the Vanderbilt Cup. Attached to the Minneapolis $2,000 Trophy Race, at 100 miles, is a special prize to the winner provided he covers the ground within an hour. The total valuation of all the prizes, consisting of trophies, medals, cash and plate, is placed at about $15,000.

On March 11th an endurance contest over the course from New York to Boston by way of Springfield takes place. The trophy is a silver cup twenty inches high. The purpose in this contest is to show that a car is able to maintain the legal speed limit over all conditions of road at this time of year. The total distance is 243 miles, and is to be covered in 12 hours and 9 minutes actual running time. Any car that arrives at New Haven, Hartford or Worcester more than one minute late will be penalized.

The plans adopted for the transcontinental race (with the exception of a few details) have been decided upon. The pathfinders for this race will start out on March 15th and, in laying out the route, expect to cover a course of 4,000 miles. The understanding is that the race will start on June 1st, simultaneously with the opening of the Alaskan-Yukon Exposition at Seattle. From New York the route goes to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Granger. The course westward from Granger will be mapped out by the pathfinders.

AMERICAN CARS AND TIRES IN SPAIN.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has been studying reports from American consuls to foreign countries, with a view to what they may say of the demand for American cars and tires in those countries. The consul-general to Spain, Frank Hill, writes of conditions in that country as follows:

"In the first place the American car is carefully designed for travel over poor roads, many of those in Spain being in a deplorable condition. The American chassis is wonderfully strong, of great resistance, and high enough to permit passing over stones projecting eight or nine inches. As a rule, European cars are built very low, the tendency being to increase the stability in this manner. The hang of the American car is superb, incomparably superior to that of the European, and in addition to numerous other advantages, it possesses the most appreciable one of cheapness.

"The cost of an American car is, in proportion, greatly inferior to that of any European make. For example, an average American car, 30–32 horse-power, equivalent to a French 16–20, with double phaeton tonneau, searchlight, lanterns, horn, cushions, hood, etc., well appointed in every respect, costs $2,800; while the French car, 16–20, costs $3,184, leaving a difference of approximately $400 in favor of the American car. To this should be added the 20 per cent. discount granted by American manufacturers, with the result that the net price of a completely equipped car is $2,240. Of course, freight charges and customs duties increase the prices shown, but these are practically the same for European as for American cars.

Mr. Hill adds a paragraph as to the opportunities Spain gives to American makers of tires and other accessories.

"The American cars best adapted to conditions in Spain are first-class makes, ranging from 40 to 65 horse-power, and costing from $4,000 to $5,000; second-class, small touring cars of 20 to 40 horse-power, ranging in price from $1,500 to $3,000; and runabouts for business-men, doctors, brokers, agents, etc., at a cost of $850 to $1,000. These little cars present great advantages for Spain, being convenient, inexpensive, easy to run, and good hill-climbers.

"Excellent opportunities are offered to American makers of tires and accessories, owing to the good quality and cheapness of their products. A set of American tires was tried in Barcelona and lasted exactly one year, in spite of continuous daily use on a car weighing 1,600 kilos (3,520 pounds). Aside from their cheapness, accessories

TESTING THE STRENGTH OF A CORD USED IN A TIRE—FORTY FACTORY GIRLS ON THE PLATFORM.

of American manufacture are to be recommended for their perfection and convenience, American makers progressing rapidly in this branch."

In Australia a considerable business appears to have been done by American makers. The total number of cars imported there from all countries from 1901 to 1907 was 3,559, of which 1,175 went to New South Wales; 1,436 to Victoria; 132 to Queensland; 496 to South Australia; 224 to Western Australia; and 96 to Tasmania. The total value of these cars was $3,392,125, exclusive of duty, which amounted to $701,000. During the years mentioned, the cars imported from this country numbered 398, of which 71 were imported in 1903, 161 in 1904, 122 in 1905, and 44 in 1906. Figures for later years are not given.

U. S. SENATORS ON THE CAR VERSUS THE HORSE

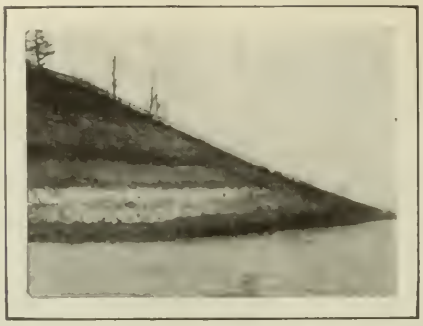
In a discussion of what is known as the "Urgent Deficiency Bill," in which this year was contained an item of $12,000 for automobiles to be used by the President, both houses of Congress have had an interesting debate as to the future of the horse as affected by the motor car. Senator Bailey of Texas came forward as an earnest champion of the horse, and in the course of a speech of some length said:

"No man has a right to use a vehicle on a public highway that is calculated to jeopardize the safety of other people who have a right to use that highway. It is a matter of daily occurrence for horses to become frightened and many serious accidents to occur in consequence of using automobiles on public highways.

"The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Warren) serves notice on the American farmer that this is to become a horseless age, because if the Government of the United States finds it to its interest to employ the automobile instead of the horse, then every citizen of the United States must ultimately find it to his interest and to his convenience."

At this point Senator Warren of Wyoming obtained the floor, and made the following statements based on his own experience:

"With reference to the amendment, I will say that I yield to no one, not even the Senator from Texas, in my love of the horse. I always drive a horse where I can. The Senator alluded to some ranch possessions in which I am interested, where I raise horses. I may say to him that it has become necessary in the ranch business to use automobiles for many purposes, including that of hunting lost horses, because it is a matter of speed and economy. At the present quotation of prices of automobiles given up for the next season, they are relatively cheaper than horses, cheaper to maintain, and it is in the interest of the Government that so fast as we may be able to use automobiles to advantage in place of horses, we should adopt them.



A HILL AT THE BROOKLANDS COURSE IN ENGLAND, FOR USE IN HILL-CLIMBING CONTESTS.

"I may say that when sheep get scattered in a storm, and we would wear out and possibly kill horses in finding them, we drive in a day an automobile 150 or 200 miles (away beyond the capacity and strength of the horse) and discover them, thus saving them, where otherwise they would become the prey of wolves, or would perish for lack of care.

"There is, perhaps, just as much necessity for horses now as heretofore, and this fact is best proved by the condition of the horse market. As against all the growing use of automobiles, horses get higher and higher in price every year. I would certainly take nothing from the horse except that part of the business that can be better and cheaper done with an automobile. I would certainly do nothing against the farmer, as I am one, and always have been; and as for his product, the horse, I have always taken pride in furnishing what little money I could get to propagate and raise the best, and ofttimes to my loss rather than profit.

"So I must not be misunderstood by the Senator from Texas as meaning that we are infringing upon the use of the horse. The business of the country is increasing every day, and even if we are not employing horses to do all kinds of transportation business, the market is good for horses. The more automobiles we have put into use in recent years, the higher the market for horses has gone.

"I may say it was the same when the general use of electricity commenced. We use many times more gas now than we did before we had electricity, because there is more use accorded to the two. It is the same with automobiles and horses. If the Senator has bought horses lately, he knows that they are higher to-day than they were a year ago, and that they were higher a year ago than the year before.

"We had horses on street-cars until a few years ago. Now, it is all electricity, and yet horses have not gone out of general use, and are higher in price than they were before they were displaced as the motive power on street-cars."

Senator Bailey would not yield a point, however. Returning to the fray he spoke again in part as follows:

"As far as I am concerned, I think the people had better travel a little slower and go the old way, rather than travel so fast and not go the safe way. If gentlemen want to use an automobile they take the risk of what it may do, for sometimes I understand it turns upside down and sometimes catches the occupant in the turn. But I am told that accidents of these machines are sometimes unavoidable. I am told that they sometimes 'skid.' I do not know exactly what that may mean, but I have an idea. Then I am told that they sometimes 'turn turtle,' by which I understand that the top side goes down to the bottom and the bottom side comes up top.

"If the Senator or a citizen chooses to use them on his own ranch, or on his own premises, I would be the last man to interfere with him; but I do not think he has the right to go on a public highway and endanger the lives of men, women, and children by the use of a machine that frightens the use of locomotion employed for a thousand years.

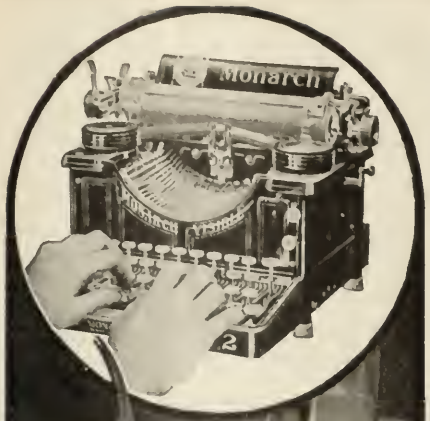
"The horse has an ancient and prescriptive right to the highway, and I do not think he ought to be driven from it by these machines. I know more than one man who has been compelled to sell his horses and carriages because his wife was afraid to use them on the highway where these machines are used.

"I believe that at least the Government ought to set the example of traveling the old way, and let us travel by things that breathe and feel rather than by machines that neither breathe nor feel and yet produce much mischief in the world."

A third speaker in the Senate was Senator Bacon, who was convinced that automobiles had come to stay. But he wished that none had ever been invented or manufactured, and assured the Senator from Texas that even he "could not go further than that." He was convinced, however, that it is now impossible to debar the automobile, because of "a general consensus of opinion in favor of it." The progress of the country could not be stopt. Senator Bailey gained the floor again and declared his wish to file a protest against any suggestion that the country is making much progress when it is taking from the farmers one of the chief articles of value produced by them, and concentrating operations in the great

(Continued on page 432.)

PATERFAMILIAS.—Don't be as late as you were last night, Ethel. What kept you out so?
ETHEL.—Oh, dad, the clutch was a bit tight; that was all!



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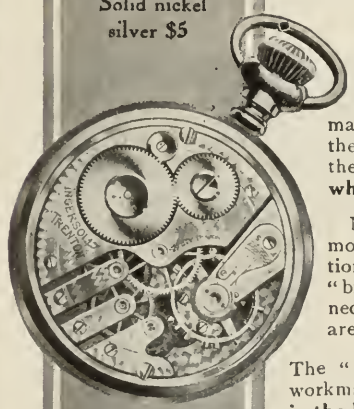
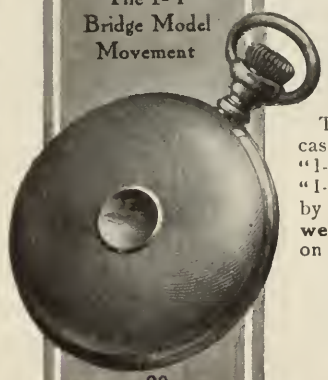


The I-T Bridge Model Movement



20 year gold filled $9

The Dollar Watch

The "I-T" must not be misjudged on account of its price. It is so **much** more for the money than you have ever been able to get in a fine watch that its low price blinds you to its excellence.

"How can such a watch be sold at the price?" you ask.

Specialization does it! The "I-T" movement is made in only **one** size and grade. Our entire Trenton plant specializes on this one watch, producing it in enormous quantities and at greatly reduced costs. Other factories make **many** styles and sizes in relatively small quantities and at correspondingly high costs.

Furthermore, other factories **reserve their best** workmanship and the special features contributing precision, for their highly jeweled, **highly profitable** watches, but all of these are **combined in the "I-T", the one model upon which the whole success of the "I-T" factory depends.**

Now, as to its intrinsic values. The "I-T" is a "bridge" model movement, the very **highest type** of watch construction ever devised. All of the finest watches are of the "bridge" type because it permits of that fine adjustment necessary for exceptional accuracy. Most 7-jewel watches are of the "plate" or "pillar" model, like the Dollar Watch.

The "I-T" is made **like a full-jewel watch.** The material, workmanship and finish of the wearing parts are **equalled only in the highest-priced** watches.

It is the only high-grade watch sold with a **printed guarantee**—an insurance policy protecting the purchaser against defect in the movement, fraud in the case, or flaw in the **adjustment.**

The "I-T" is the only fine watch **completed,** put into its case and then adjusted, tested and closely timed **at the factory.** "I-T" is sold in 3 different cases all **made especially to fit** "I-T" movements, and the gold-filled cases are not only covered by the guarantee but contain **sufficient gold** to give **actual wear** for the full guarantee period. No such cases can be had, on other watches, at the "I-T" prices.

$5 in solid nickel case — **$7** in 10-year gold-filled case — **$9** in 20-year gold-filled case

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For seventeen years there has been but one standard in every-day watches; "Ingersolls" have popularized the very use of watches. One friend says, "They have made the dollar famous." They have never been so worthy of their great reputation as to-day. Fully guaranteed. They include: The Dollar Watch; the "Eclipse" at $1.50; the new thin model "Junior" at $2.00; and the "Midget" ladies' size at $2.00.

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Alone in Accuracy

There is just one speed indicator—The Warner Auto-Meter—which is so sensitive—so supremely accurate that it correctly registers the speed of an Automobile when *pushed by hand* on the garage floor, and every variation of speed up to 100 miles per hour. All other indicators fail to register *any speed whatever* under 5 to 10 miles per hour. After a few months' use, wear of delicate cams multiplied dozens of times through the indicating hand renders them so grossly inaccurate that they are worse than useless. The cheapest alarm clock is a marvel of accuracy by comparison.

Difference in principles is responsible for this difference in results. There are but two principles adapted for speed indicators—Magnetic Induction and Centrifugal.

The Warner Auto-Meter alone is made on the Magnetic induction principle, the only principle which permits of absolute accuracy and almost everlasting durability in the same instrument.

THE WARNER AUTO-METER

Guaranteed Absolutely Accurate

The Auto-Meter is so sensitive that it registers the *slightest forward movement of the car.* The speed dial is *always steady and readable.* Speed alone moves it. It is so durably built that practical tests have shown that the Auto-Meter will endure a MILLION MILES of the roughest kind of jolting without showing appreciable wear, and still accurately register speed within *10 feet to the mile.*

* * * *

The Auto-Meter is built like an expensive Chronometer. It has but two moving parts. These revolve. There is no sliding friction. The bearings are sapphire jewels and imported Hoffman Balls. Every part must test accurately to 1-1000 of an inch or it is thrown out. Such bearings will practically last a life time without wear.

The Auto-Meter, because made on the only correct principle, is *unvaringly accurate* and so durable that it will *outlast a dozen cars.*

No centrifugal instrument—though the price may be the same, can be considered in the same class—any more than a $1 watch can be classed with a $200 Chronometer.

* * * *

We want every automobile owner to know the comparative tests which will enable him to prove the truth of every claim we have made. We have put these in a book which will be sent for the asking to anyone who writes. In your own interests buy no speed indicator of any kind until you know. To buy the wrong instrument is to waste your money.

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Indianapolis, 33015 N. Illinois St.
Cleveland, 2962 Euclid Ave.
Detroit, 239 Jefferson Ave.
St. Louis, 3923 Olive St.
Boston, 925 Boylston St.
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A one-cylinder. Speeds up to 35 miles an hour. Most simple, practical, powerful and durable Automobile of its class. Easy to operate, no complicated parts, no repairs. Solid or pneumatic tires. Air or water cooled. Safest and most [illegible] for 2, 3 or 4 passengers. 16 to [illegible] h.p. $600. Catalog Free. Write today for particulars.

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High Wheels Travel all Roads, Because all Roads are made to be traveled by High Wheels.

The Holsman is the standard of high-wheeled motor vehicles. New-all-Ball and Roller-Bearing-Motor. Air cooled—no water to freeze—solid rubber tires—no delays—no tire bills to pay.

Simple in Construction—Easy to operate—Economical in Upkeep.

Built by the oldest and largest manufacturers of high-wheel automobiles in the world. Write for descriptive illustrated catalogue.

HOLSMAN AUTOMOBILE CO
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MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 430*)

cities." In the House, Representative Simms of Tennessee declared that the automobile "was a general all-around nuisance." He did not wish to be a "chickapinny," but he was not in favor of the appropriation and he opposed Congress going on record as favoring automobiles as a means of travel. Representative Mann of Illinois started a laugh by inquiring if Representative Simms thought the President "ought to be required to use Tennessee mules." Mr. Simms in reply declared that he believed such beasts of burden "would be safer for the President."

BETTER MOTOR LAWS IN NEW JERSEY

All signs seem to be favorable for the passage in the New Jersey Legislature of what is known as the "Colgate Automobile Bill," which is much more liberal toward non-resident motorists than the law which now prevails. One important change

POKE-SHAPED MOTOR BONNET NOW POPULAR IN PARIS.

is that, instead of requiring non-residents who drive into New Jersey for a few days to pay the same license as that imposed on citizens for the use of cars annually, the Colgate bill merely requires a nominal license with carefully defined restrictions. Another important change refers to the speed limit. Some of the provisions are as follows:

"First.—A speed of one mile in seven minutes upon the sharp curves of a street or highway or when turning a corner, and a speed of one mile in four minutes at the junction or intersection of a prominent crossroad, where such street, road, or highway passes through the open country, the term "open country" meaning where houses are on an average more than 100 feet apart.

"Second.—A speed of one mile in five minutes where such street or highway passes through the built-up portion of a city, town, township, borough, or village, where the houses are on an average less than 100 feet apart.

"Third.—A speed of one mile in four minutes within 200 feet of any horse or

Nervous Persons Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.

The Tire That Won't Come Off

When a Goodyear Quick Detachable Auto Tire is used on the Goodyear Universal Rim you have a combination which is absolutely SAFE.

No force which would wreck the wheel can remove the tire from the rim.

This has been proved by the severest tests imaginable. We have induced dozens of people to purposely skid around turns on rough roads with the tire in all stages of inflation, from fully pumped up to absolutely "flat," in the attempt to force it off the rim. There were rewards in store for the man who could succeed. All failed.

The tires invariably stayed on. Yet the side strain under such conditions was so severe that it must have amounted to tons.

* * *

Yet when the time comes that you wish to remove a tire, the detachable flange which holds the tire in place can be unlocked by loosening one nut with an ordinary wrench, when the flange can be snapped off with your fingers and a screwdriver. **No Special Tools** of any nature are required.

Anyone—no matter how inexperienced—can remove or replace a Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire in 60 seconds by the watch when used on the Goodyear Universal Rim.

This is only one of the dozens of superior features, all well worth a full page of description.

Taken together, these features solve all tire problems and eliminate all tire worries.

To know them all, write for our helpful book, "How to Select an Auto Tire." Every motorist who has had tire troubles should have it.

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Liberty St., Akron, Ohio

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Milwaukee, Wis.	188-192 8th St.
St. Louis, Mo.	3935-7 Olive St.
Buffalo, N.Y.	719 Main St.
Detroit, Mich.	251 Jefferson Ave.
Pittsburg, Pa.	5988 Centre Ave.
Omaha, Nebr.	2010 Farnam St.
Washington, D. C.	1026 Connecticut Ave.
Atlanta, Ga.	90 N. Pryor St.
Louisville, Ky.	1049-51 Third St.
New Orleans, La.	706-16 Barrone St.
Memphis, Tenn.	181-5 Madison St.
Dallas, Tex.	111 N. Akard St.
Denver, Colo.	28 W. Colfax Ave.
Baltimore, Md.	991 Park Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.	16th and McGee St.
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Start your Gas Engine with the Motsinger Auto-Sparker and run it without the aid of batteries. Not a cheap magneto but the original high grade speed controlled friction driven dynamo. Perfectly insulated **"water and dust proof." Fully Guaranteed.** Operates "make & break" and jumpspark." Charges all storage batteries for ignition and lighting on a small scale perfectly with our special switch board in the circuit. Ten years actual service with over 36,000 Auto-sparkers in operation to testify to its merit.

MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind., U S A

were in use in the United States at the beginning of 1908, many operating for hire, the greater number in private use the year round, and a large percentage making at least one actual tour of ten or more days, we find that the aggregate money disbursed for gasoline or lubricating oil, supplies for lighting, extra tires, parts for repairs and replacements, and the disbursements to hotels, etc., ranged in the neighborhood of forty millions of dollars.

"While the direct producers of automobiles are paying from thirty to forty million in wages to mechanics and other factory hands, the parties they purchase materials from, allied shops making component parts, in the aggregate disburse tens of millions of dollars. In addition to which the use of all sorts of sundries and accessories means tens of millions disbursed to the wage-earner. The makers of raw material—steel and other metals, lumber, leather, rubber, and a multitude of other items—ship supplies to the various automobile factories aggregating a hundred million and over. The agents and dealers pay wages to workmen and salaried employees, and rentals of garages and salesrooms, added disbursements running into sums of eight figures.

"The dealer pays the manufacturer a deposit in advance of delivery of the cars, in order that he may be assured of deliveries of a definite number on which to base his investment in selling organization. The payment of the purchasers of cars to the thousands of agents throughout the country is the item in the automobile business aggregating what is usually referred to as the motor-car product of the country. However, each purchaser of a car in addition buys a considerable aggregate value of sundries and equipment, which still fur-

CONGENIAL WORK

And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition, and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Howard Watch

There are certain pleasures in life that are worth while—that endure because they are *real.*

The possession of a HOWARD Watch is one of them. It is a satisfaction all the time, whether a man works or plays. The wider a man's experience of life, the more he appreciates the HOWARD's qualities and comradeship.

There's many a man who would not part with the HOWARD Watch he is carrying if you offered him a thousand dollars and another HOWARD just as good. He feels the tie of long and intimate association.

Then, too, there are HOWARDS that are heirlooms—handed down from sire or grandsire and priceless because of their memories.

Any way you take it the HOWARD is the best—the most lasting watch investment. It is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD Watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14-kt. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

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Mfrs. of "Brightner" which *keeps* floors clean and bright

It gives to your floors a rich, subdued lustre.

A complete list of new Victor Records for March will be found in the March number of Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, Century, Everybody's, Current Literature and April Cosmopolitan.

Try It On

WELSH RAREBIT

It is made digestible and more palatable with

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roast Meats, Chops, Game, Gravies, Chafing Dish Cooking and Salad Dressings are greatly improved by its use.

For Four Generations It Has Stood Unrivaled as a Seasoning.

Decline Substitutes. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

ther adds to the aggregate turn-over of business. Each year a considerable percentage of motor cars in use change hands, and we thus have a second-hand business responsible for a circulation of no mean figure.

"The States of the country in many cases have collected in a year over one hundred, and in some cases two or three hundred, thousand dollars in revenues, aggregating a circulation well above the million mark in license fees. Chauffeurs' salaries involve an aggregate large disbursement for the exclusive employment of many thousands of hands. The pages of daily papers and the specialized press mean a large business running into the millions. The States alive to the fast-growing era of common-road locomotion are beginning to spend large amounts in the treatment of roads and the building of usable highways, and the money so disbursed circulates to the laborer and farm-hand in the smallest hamlet. So numerous are the ramifications of manufacture, use, regulation, and contingent elements involved in this economic factor that to follow the aggregates of turn-overs or shifting of credits in all the numerous undertakings, and to follow the disbursements representing the resultant total circulation of money, is well-nigh impossible.

"A compilation considering most of the principal items, however, shows that the

A BIT OF HILL-CLIMBING—THE GRADIENT 1 IN 3½.

circulation of money involved in the automobile business, the shift of credits or the turn-over of business, of the different shops or works, and the disbursements incident to activities and new developments resulting from operation of motor-cars, without consideration of the innumerable detailed expenditures, has run well in excess of $467,000,000 in a year."

Mr. Cuntz takes a single event to illustrate one of the points he makes. The racing at Savannah last year brought to that city over $250,000; while other expenses paid by persons interested in the race, such as cost of fitting cars, salaries, traveling expenses, etc., made, he believes, a total of $750,000, as the sum circulated as a consequence of the running of that race.

The automobile business he asserts to be not so profitable, however, as these great figures might indicate. Many men have gone into the manufacture of cars and lost heavily. He quotes some data, compiled in Germany for the year 1906, showing that the manufacturing of motor-cars meant in wages, material, and operation of plants, an expenditure of $10,419,500. Against these figures are placed the aggregate value of all the cars produced by the same factories. This was $10,320,000, which shows a loss for the year of nearly $100,000. Of course, details would make it clear that while many manufacturers lost money, others, through making supe-

rior and popular cars, or having better methods, made good profits. In this country Mr. Cuntz estimates that, for a single year, manufacturers now receive as their part of the price paid by the men who use the cars, not more than $98,000,000 and believes that, if the truth could be ascertained, the net results for the whole country would show that that sum "had not provided a surplus with which to pay interest on the money invested." Only a few manufacturers of long experience "are able to realize a net profit on their business."

"From 1901 to 1907 about 310 concerns were announced as being in or starting the manufacture of automobiles. Of these about 158 have gone out of existence—their losses can not be estimated. No State or Government department has access, nor does it presume to record such vagaries of an industry. The great initial risk and the excessive aggregate losses as compared with aggregate profits are forgotten.

"At the close of that same period, 1901 to 1907, there were about 150 concerns still existing, but over thirty had not been in existence, attempting the manufacture of motor-cars, for twelve months, and many have since retired, involuntarily as a rule. But of that number less than seventy-five were real producers. At the beginning of 1909 we have an aggregate of probably eighty automobile-makers who are the real producers of the country, while over 200 are aspiring to manufacture, and in many cases attempting to copy the product developed by the pioneer concerns at the cost of millions of dollars."

FIRST AROUND THE WORLD

The first motorist to go around the world with a car was Carl Page who made his trip in 1901. Mr. Page is still interested in cars. When he set out to make his trip many persons laughed at the undertaking as foolhardy, while friends said good-by to him in real earnest, not expecting ever to see him again. The feat, successfully performed, brought to Mr. Page at that time a good deal of celebrity. Mr. Page recently made an interesting statement detailing some of his experiences which sound passing strange, now that a trip around the world with a car has become almost a commonplace.

He appears to have had no serious difficulty until he reached India. On making inquiries in that country for gasoline, he learned that only three gallons of it could anywhere be found. That amount he purchased but was obliged to pay for it $9 per gallon. He then cabled home for a supply and eventually secured all he wanted, and had it delivered at points all along the road, where it cost him thirty cents a gallon. But he found that, under the law, gasoline in amounts exceeding five gallons could not be forwarded except by a special powder-car and that notice of such car being on the road had to be sent in advance to the various towns through which it passed, a process which involved about a week's time in securing the arrival of shipments. Mr. Page, in order to overcome some of the difficulties of this kind, had constructed for him a special suit case, with a copper tank inside, wherein he could deposit a small supply additional to the five gallons allowed. He had used this tank several times before he learned that he had

PAINT TALKS—No. 4: "Spring Painting"

Spring is the time when most of the painting is done. Nature is brightening all around and the impulse is to make houses and barns and fences bright and in harmony with the new leaves and blossoms. This is good economy. You not only make things spick and span, but you save your property and make it more valuable.

Only—you must use *good paint*—pure White Lead and linseed oil. See that it is put on your building *pure*. Otherwise, you fail to more than temporarily beautify and fail utterly in preserving the painted things.

The Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark is the thing to look for when you buy paint materials—it is on the side of pure White Lead kegs. Ask for it, insist on having it.

A few more points on your painting: Refuse absolutely to let the work be done in wet weather, or when moisture is on or under the surface. Give your painter plenty of time between coats—*make* him take several days between. Don't insist on using a tint which a good painter tells you is perishable. White Lead is very durable material, but if the tinting material fades out, the job is spoiled. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

Ask your painter about our White Lead (Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark). Also, your dealer has it.

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An office in each of the following cities:

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Painting Outfit Free

We have prepared a little package of things bearing on the subject of painting which we call House-owners' Painting Outfit R. It includes:

1—Book of color schemes (state whether you wish *interior* or *exterior* schemes)

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Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

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YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish or Italian.

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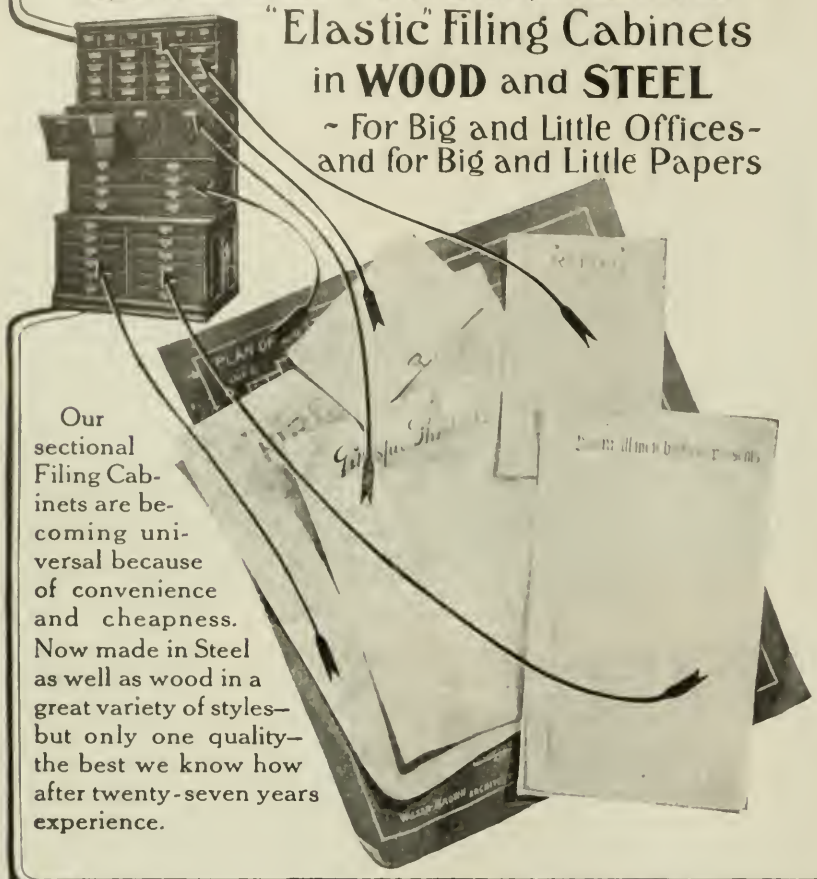

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BRANCH STORES: New York, 380-382 Broadway. Chicago, 224-228 Wabash Ave. Boston, 91-93 Federal St.

been guilty of a crime punishable by a year in prison.

In Burma the use of gasoline was absolutely prohibited. Mr. Page took this matter up with the officials and finally secured a repeal of the law. One of the good features of the trip was the failure anywhere to have a puncture. Rubber, however, deteriorates rapidly in the Far East, so that he had to keep his tires immersed in water at intervals when not in use.

In most Asiatic countries through which he traveled, the motor-car was an absolute novelty. The result was that he inspired a good deal of awe and superstition, natives believing that within the car, making it move, was concealed a god or devil. One of his notable social experiences was an audience with the Gaikwar of Baroda, by invitation from the Gaikwar. Mr. Page says:

"Presenting myself at the appointed time and place, I was informed that his Majesty had not yet arisen, but that, if I would return in about three hours, I would be more successful. I did so, only to learn that this time he was eating his curry and rice, and could not be disturbed. Later in the day, however, he was announced, and, tho he had an appointment to visit a polo-pony stud, he found the motor-car much more interesting, and rode with me until late that evening, as well as practically all of several ensuing days.

Having been invited to become his guest at the palace, I experienced for the first time the caste question. Altho most friendly and hospitable, his religion would not permit him to dine either in the same room or at the same table with me, so, to overcome this obstacle, two tables were set in the doorway—between two rooms—one table being but an inch from the other. At these two tables we dined, he on his Oriental diet and I on the most approved European fare. Year before last, when the Gaikwar visited this country, I met him at the Waldorf, and we again had the pleasure of motoring together. He purchased a dozen of my hundred cars, for the use of his friends, and before I left him, while on my trip, he had become a proficient driver of automobiles."

BUILDING HIS OWN CAR BODY

Owen John (who seems to have disguised his real name) writes in the *Autocar* of the need for adapting the car to the man—at least in some respects. "Some of us who are blest with more or less imposing figures require," he says, "more space for their disposal than those to whom nature has been of a more niggard disposition." It so happened that Owen John, when looking for a car to purchase, had one offered to him with "a steering pillar the angle of which can be altered so as to fit as required." Partly from this fact he finally became the owner of a car of that make. He knows of a few other cars similarly constructed, but believes the idea ought to be more widely employed.

Trade Mark Reg.U.S.Pat.Off.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

Particularly Desirable after Dinner

YOUR DOCTOR KNOWS that Chiclet chewing diverts the mind from worry and care—chew Chiclets.

Put up in little green bags for a nickel and in 5, 10 and 25 cent packets by Frank H. Fleer Company
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¶ If you are able to save and willing to invest $2.20 or more, monthly, you will be interested in The Wealth Builders, a community of brainy, earnest men who, by combining their saving capacity, are taking advantage of opportunities for vast profits accruing from careful investment in New York City Real Estate.

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FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Owen John further informs us that he is now "in the throes of designing a body to suit a new chassis and my own requirements." One of his ideas is to have detachable back seats. He says:

"This might have necessitated two hoods, and as I felt that because I wanted plenty of room in front there would not be any to spare behind, with a front hood down, the occupants of the back would hardly be able to get to their places at all. But a friend showed me a collapsible telescopic hood he has invented which answered that objection, and as it fell just round behind the driver's seat caused no inconvenience to any one.

"But then, when I discovered that the difference in weight between the fancy back that would have taken the place of the absent back seats and the said back seats themselves would be quite trifling, I made up my mind to have permanent back seats, one good double hood, and a reputation for unselfishness.

"Of course, I am having side doors in front, and, because if they are low every one jumps over them, and most folk tap the top of the timber with their toes, they will be as high as the rest of the body. Many cars might just as well have none as the little ones they rejoice in, and I can never understand the value of these absurdly small thresholds at all. The doors, however, are to be removable in summer, and both back and front ones are hinged so as to shut automatically when the car goes on. So many doors are still made which open the wrong way, and then their owners grumble because they so soon get loose and begin either to rattle or else to stick."

RESTRICTIONS ON MOTORISTS IN ENGLAND

It is believed that the British Parliament at its present session will pass a measure dealing severely with motorists and motor-cars as to use of public roads. The matter has become one of such importance that the staid old Conservative organ, *The Quarterly Review* for January, devotes one of its leading articles to it. The writer says the present situation in England has become "both demoralizing to motorists and intolerable to the public."

The Monday Morning Tub

Which One Gets It?

DID you ever have this exasperating difference of opinion with the "wash lady" on Monday morning, as to who should have the hot water?

You didn't feel the same chivalrous sentiment that prompted you to offer the over-night guest "the hot bath" in the morning, while you shivered in the cold one. Both occasions *emphasized the same thing*, however—the need in the modern household of an *instantaneous* heater, furnishing an *unlimited, constant* supply of hot water. That is the reason for the existence of the Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater, which will cost you little more than a high grade typewriter. It gives your whole housekeeping a *character* it could not otherwise have—a character recognized by people who know *the thoroughbred points*. It can be easily connected with the gas and water pipes in the basement of any home, new or old.

This is where the Ruud is different from any other heater:

(1) You have *any amount* of hot water *instantly*—all the time—without a fire and without lighting anything—*even a match*.

(2) It is out of the way—preferably in the cellar, where it requires no more attention than the water pipes themselves.

(3) The mere act of *turning on* a hot water faucet anywhere turns on the gas flame in the heater—which is governed by the water pressure in the pipe.

Standard House size 4 feet high—30 inches in diameter over all.

THE RUUD HEATER

(4) The water is *heated instantly*, as long as you will keep the faucet open, so you have *abundant fresh* hot water, *fit to drink as it is to bathe in*, instead of a limited supply of stagnant water from a reservoir.

(5) The act of *turning off* the hot water faucet turns off the gas flame in the heater. Not a moment's waste.

(6) No complications—no electric wires—nothing that you cannot readily understand.

Price (delivered) East of Rocky Mts., $100; West of Rocky Mts. and in Canada, $115.

The Ruud Heater is not experimental. It has been in use for over twelve years in the best city and suburban homes. Write for illustrated booklet describing and picturing it.

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BRANCH SALES OFFICES AND DISPLAY ROOMS:

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London: British Ruud Mfg. Co. **Hamburg: Ruud Heiswasser Apparatebau**

Cooper's is the original and only genuine "Spring Needle Knit" Underwear. You will probably have many other kinds shown you, but if you will examine Cooper's closely you will promptly decide in its favor. It is the most elastic, comfortable and durable underwear made.

The importance of thorough workmanship in underwear for men should not be overlooked. There are no imperfections in Cooper's. The wonderful Spring Needle fabric is flawless, and in addition each garment is stayed at points of strain, rendering it strong, sightly and serviceable.

Try Cooper's. It is the Underwear of character and quality.

Made in Union suits and two-piece suits in all sizes, weights and colors. Ask to see our new silk lisles. Get the genuine.

COOPER MFG. CO., Bennington, Vt.

"One of the 300"

Two sizes 50c. and $1.

Rexall "93" HAIR TONIC

Is Positively IT *when it comes to a hair beautifier, a hair grower, a hair preserver*

BECAUSE Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is scientific in the highest degree. Like all other Rexall preparations the prescription for the hair tonic was selected from many hundreds that were submitted, the efficacy of every one of which has been tested and proved.

BECAUSE our special chemists recognized the merits of the formula from which this preparation is prepared, and after due consultation, decided that it could not be improved.

BECAUSE the result is a pleasing, fragrant, clean, delightful-to-use liquid that will not gum or stain and—

BECAUSE Rexall "93" Hair Tonic *does* keep the scalp healthy, nourishes the hair roots, makes the hair glossy and beautiful and once more—

BECAUSE it will even grow hair on bald heads if there is any life left in the hair roots.

It is the choice of refined, careful and particular people.

BECAUSE we can prove all that we say about Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, we make the following promise:

Your money back if it doesn't do as we claim

FREE

A 25c. jar of Rexall "93" Shampoo Paste to every one who buys at once a bottle of our famous Rexall "93" Hair Tonic.

Cut out coupon below and present to the Rexall Store in your town. Sold only by one druggist in any one town or city.

The Rexall Stores

Will be found in over 2000 towns and cities in the United States. You cannot buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic anywhere else. If you do not live in a town where there is a Rexall Store write us direct as per coupon below.

Booklet entitled "Treatise on Care of the Hair," mailed free on request.

This coupon when filled in with name and address and presented with $1.00 at any Rexall Store, or sent direct to us, will entitle you to a $1.00 bottle of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic and a 25c. jar of Rexall "93" Shampoo Paste, without any extra cost to you. This offer is limited. Present coupon today.

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Portable Shower Bath Delivered, ready to set up $10.75

It is wrong to regard a shower bath as a mere luxury. It means vigor for mind and body. Its installation is an investment that pays for itself many times over in added vitality and comfort.

The Brasscrafters Shower No. 5004 is a handsome, full size, solidly built shower that will last and look well for years. The brass parts are strong and heavily nickel plated; the curtains and rubber parts are made of the best material. We have not room here to tell of its many superiorities of convenience and construction.

We are so sure it will win your approval if you see it, that we make this offer: If your dealer doesn't carry it, we will ship it, express prepaid on receipt of price, and permit you to return it at our expense within 4 days of receipt if not satisfactory, and refund your money.

Write For Illustrated Booklet
Showing Full Line of Showers

The Brasscrafters make necessary and beautiful things for your bathroom and by making them right and selling at humane prices, have built up in ten years the largest business of its kind.

The Guarantee — This Article is Plated Over Pure Nickel on the Best Heavy Brass. And That the Brass is Heavy See That This is Stamped on the Metal — The Brasscrafters

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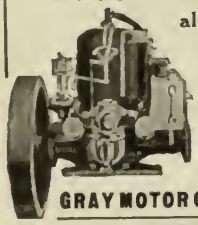
92-100 North St., BOSTON.
Be sure to address Dept. F.

Easily put up or taken down, 4 screws hold it firm on wall.

GRAY MOTORS

3 to 20 H. P. $60.00 and upwards Complete in every detail, all ready to install in your boat.



Made in the *largest and most up-to-date plant in the world* devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 2-cycle marine motors.

1, 2 and 3 cylinder.

Write for story of how these motors are made and catalog.

GRAY MOTOR CO. 59 Lieb St., Detroit, Mich.

CONFIDENCE WARRANTED

5% ASSURED.

Favorable location, experience and ample resources enable us to loan money on the best real estate security, and pay 5 PER CENT PER YEAR on all small sums invested through us. Our investors send us $25—$50—$100 or more at a time. They may leave it with us for a few months or for a few years. They receive 5 per cent per annum regularly by check, reckoned from the day we receive the capital to the day they withdraw it. We number our patrons by thousands, and they are in every State of the Union. Write us and we will give you the names of those nearest to you who permit us to refer to them. Sixteen years of successful operation,

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FORMULA.
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Relieves Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all distress from an out-of-order stomach

Large 50c cases — any drug store

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The chief grounds of complaint are the speed at which cars are driven and the clouds of dust they raise. The vast majority of motorists, who are law-abiding subjects "in all things apart from motor-cars, habitually disobey that part of the existing statute which prescribes a speed limit, and feel no shame when they are caught and punished." Moreover, they firmly resent the employment of "police ambuscades" (what Americans know as "traps"), believing they are inspired, not by solicitude for the public safety, but for the purpose of extracting fines. Harassed by these ambuscades there has grown among motorists, what *The Quarterly* describes as "the sublimely impudent idea that they may retaliate upon the law and the police by sending out scouts to locate police ambuscades." Scouts accordingly have been set up on a great many highroads.

In reply to the criticisms evoked at this conduct, members of the association have urged in self-defense that the scouts are placed on the roads with a lawful purpose in view, that of "persuading members to obey the law regulating the speed of travel." Commenting on this ingenious defense, *The Quarterly* characterizes it as what the late Sir William Harcourt used to call "a good thumping lie." Other claims made are that the scouts are sent out "in order to aid members in distress and to warn others of risks other than those of legal proceedings." *The Quarterly* admits that some good work on these lines has been accomplished.

Discussing the evils of fast driving, *The Quarterly* remarks that "they do not consist essentially in mere speed." A man "may drive a powerful car for a while at sixty, or seventy, or even eighty miles an hour on some English roads, without being guilty of any recklessness, at all events in relation to others." On the moors for example, and in some other districts, there are "stretches of open road with no ways debouching into them or on which any other vehicle or user of the road can be seen a mile or more ahead." In such places, "great speed can be made without any approach to recklessness." But as against these conditions remains the fact that "it is unpardonable to drive at high speed past the mouth of a debouching road, or a cottage, or a village." *The Quarterly* believes that recklessness must be stopt by "stern and rigorous punishment":

"Imprisonment, confiscation of cars, punishment of the owner, if he be present when the offense is committed, and of any person entitled to control the driver, in brief, anything that falls short, perhaps, of corporal chastisement, is peremptorily demanded by public opinion to curb this often thoughtless, but always desperately criminal offense."

The strongest reason, however, for the unpopularity of cars with those who do not own them, and who live in the country, is the dust they raise.

BECOME A BILLIKENITE

I'm a little red-headed alabaster figure, 4 inches high. Misfortune, grief, hard knocks, housemaid's knee, alimony and mothers-in-law disappear on my arrival, for I'm the "God of Good Luck." I'm not sold—that would break my spell—I'm rented for a century for $1.00, and 20 cents, my traveling expenses to your home. Send for me immediately.

Reference—Garfield National Bank.

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B. E. HERNON, 92 Center St., New York City

CURRENT POETRY

Roosevelt

MARCH 4, 1909

BY JAMES OPPENHEIM

March winds blowing all wild—
And whirling heavens through blue pools spill
Shine of the sun, and a romping child
Flies a red kite on a hill—
The boy-god's hair is streaming—
He tugs at the string—
And the vast landscape dreaming
Beats up the heavens a-wing—
The young gods of Greece
Knew not such ecstasies—
You boy, I feel your eager American blood
Sweep a reddened flood
Glorying through my heart—
You boy, I see in you the American nation—
The Boy-Land of the Earth
Set by the seas apart
And laughing over prairies in his mirth—
For America is youth, joy, glory, exultation!

Exultation!
The shine of the sun breaks transitory
On a glittering people, a gleaming nation—
But through this day a glory
Glides—
But in our heart a glory
Abides!
And our wild March joy
Is at its topmost span,
For we know that this Leader that seems like a Man,
This Servant in our employ,
Is only our Biggest Boy.
"Come down," we say, "a People changes hands—
And forty-six young lands
Call you down to the common streets of men,
And bid you romp in the crowd again!
Have you not flown your red kite night and day?
Have we not laughed with you and felt the stir
Of Fatherhood to see you have your way?
For eight years were you not—America!"

O Biggest Boy,
We will forget your faults (are they not racy of youth?)
And let our American joy
Skim off the lies of the Soul and drink of the truth.
Why must we to the living
Be unforgiving
Of faults?
Why wait till Death exalts?

For this man was uncommon
In that he was so human—
So like us—variable as human weather—
Vast with our wide-horizon'd soil—
Merely eighty millions put together
In one prank—dream—joy—jubilation—toil!
To Motherhood he was a Mother—
To Brotherhood a Brother—
He was us all—spirit and heart and limb—
He could not exhaust his power—he could not tire—
Our passions fought in him, our dreams took fire
In him, our laughter woke in him!

Brother-Boy, yet you were common!
No genius added god to the frail human!
Therefore you turned to your Soul, and called on Power—
The Power that connects with every Soul—
By stress of divine sweat hour by hour
You made the inner Mightiness unroll—
You drew strength to your flesh, your heart, your brain
And by undreamable pain
Became that all that any man may be,
The Superman in common humanity!
And now you are America's hope: for you
Proved what common man may do.

When pansy, daisy, and the wild violet
In cool of the morning shall be splattered wet,
When bluebird, blackbird, redbird so shall sing
That flames of love shall shake the blossomy boughs,
And the young human baby laugh in the city house,

2c a Week Does Washing!

We Prove it at OUR EXPENSE

Forget all you know about washing-machines—for there never was one like this. It's the 1900 MOTOR WASHER—*absolutely self-working!* It *does it all.* It does it *right.* It does it for *2 cents a week.* And does it so *quick* that it shortens the time to MINUTES instead of HOURS.

Washes in Six Minutes!

We mean it. Seeing is believing! It seldom takes longer than *two* minutes. *Never* longer than *six!* And the *clock* will verify our claim. You can read or sew or play with the baby while the machine is doing the washing.

Does Both the Washing and Wringing
Self-Working Wringer Furnished Free

The Motor Washer operates the Wringer, too. No crank to turn—no handle. The Wringer works itself, just as the Washer does. Cog wheels cased in steel to prevent danger of soiling clothes or mashing the fingers.

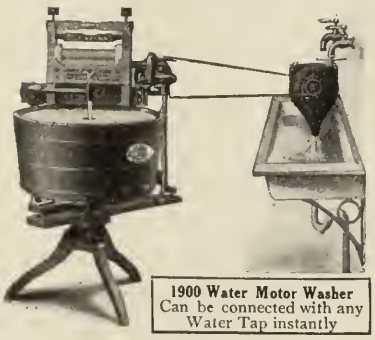
The Wringer comes FREE with every 1900 Motor Washer.

1900 Electric Motor Washer
Can be connected with any ordinary Electric Light Fixture

The 1900 Motor Washer

Sent Anywhere on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

Surely you are willing to be *convinced* that this Washer will do all we claim. We offer to send a 1900 Motor Washer on absolute FREE TRIAL for an entire *month* to any responsible person. Not a cent of *security*—nor a promise to *buy.* Just your word that you will give it a test. We even agree to *pay the freight*, and will take it back if it fails.



1900 Water Motor Washer
Can be connected with any Water Tap instantly

Machine Can be Run by Electricity, Water-Power or Gasoline Engine

The outfit consists of the famous 1900 Washer with either Electric Motor or Water Motor You turn on the power as easily as you turn on the light, and back and forth goes the tub, washing the clothes for dear life. And it's all so simple and easy that overseeing the work is mere child's play.

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GLOSS-O-LITE

turns walls and ceiling into a great reflector, which utilizes all the light, makes daylight more effective and shortens hours for using gas or electricity. Gloss-O-Lite will reduce your lighting bills, and is in other ways an ideal paint for interiors.

Gloss-O-Lite is **Permanently White** except under most unfavorable conditions. It has a porcelain-like surface. It doesn't chip or powder off. It gives least possible lodgment for dust. It can be cleaned without impairing surface, and is absolutely sanitary. *Two coats of Gloss-O-Lite do better work than three coats of ordinary paint, cost less and wear longer.*

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or any building where good lighting and sanitary conditions are needed, let us tell you the reasons why Gloss-O-Lite was selected for use on many of the finest business buildings. *Not sold by dealers.*

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a mausoleum, monument, shaft, headstone, or in whatever form it may be, is all too often made on the spur of the moment—in haste at a time, perhaps, when grief has caused a disregard of usual business sense. Moreover, the general public is naturally unfamiliar with the different grades of granite and their lasting qualities.

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If you contemplate erecting a monument I will gladly send booklet and information

J. L. MILLER

(Successor to Thomas & Miller)

47 Liberty St.

QUINCY, MASS.

When March with sun and wind leads in the spring
With trailing briers
And golden fires—
What if the blue heavens arch a happier Earth
Because of you?
What if all America lies bathed in heaven anew
And hallowed with new birth?
Not only babies, birds, and beasts, and buds,
And the breaking of the ice-locked floods,
And the glory of green on hills that rest and on seas
that roll—
But a new birth of Freedom and the Soul?

Lincoln's work was never done—
Slavery to slavery
Pendulates Democracy—
Forever is our Freedom to be won—
Even while the torn war-flags flew victorious
On Richmond and the bleeding States assembled
And the gray heart of Lincoln leapt and was glorious.
His worn soul trembled
For his children's land—
He saw the continent-shadow of a hand
Steal forth to gild the landscape and the street—
He saw the cities dimmed with golden sand,
And cyclone on the prairied corn and wheat—
Deep down he looked in the dark abysm
Of smoking Industrialism!

Wild is March weather!
Mass we together,
A people once more on the slant that slopes
Into the sunrise: for our lariat ropes
Have curled about the traitors: they are low:
And once again we go
Singing together
In wild March weather!
Up from our hearts roll laughing tri utes of joy
That in our highest American,
That in this jubilant Boy
The new Times found their Man!
They found their Man! He met the invasion
Of traitorous vices—
He did not wait—he made his Occasion—
He wrought a Crisis!
He poured his heart out warm
Till we arose with his heat
And shook the cities with storm
And with panic the street!
And what if the Future chalk
This Fame above Time's flood!
"He forced a fight of talk
To shun a fight of blood?"
Boy-Brother, till our people cease
You shall be the Warrior of Peace—
No victor of a Gettysburg, no Grant,
No Bonaparte crippling the World with craze—
But the American who saves, not slays!
So let the March sun slant
Into his setting splendors and far-roll
This day a glory round this common Soul
Until a people see
That he eternally shall be
One of America's Three!
One with Lincoln, and one
With Washington!

March winds blowing all wild—
And blessings on our eldest child!
Boy, how can we help but love you?
You erring, daring, happy Soul!
Let our love about you roll
And our blessing be above you!

FIRST COST is not the price of paint. How long will it afford perfect protection from the weather—how long will the paint film remain unbroken—how much preparation will be required before repainting?

These questions must be answered before you can know the real cost.

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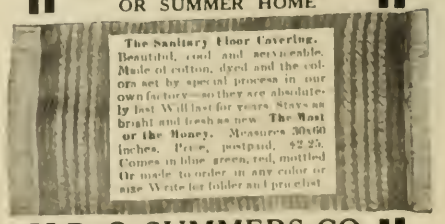

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Be as a dying strife—
And may your winter move through golden days
In circles of bright praise—
A harvest world, a World of Friends—
And when the long earth-history ends
May you wing out to Lincoln, not apart,
But through a mighty People's heart—
A living People's heart!
We will be great, and to the living
Give love
And be forgiving—
He will be great and rise above
The mocking Past, letting no Future claim
This Man who knew our people for his Mother
Living, we give him Fame,
Living, we hail him Brother

—*The Circle* (March).

A Send-Off

By Wallace Irwin

Say, Teddy, we have joked about those Spectacles and Teeth,
We have joshed you on your Strenuous Proclivity;
Now a little word, at parting, for the Heart that beats beneath
And the Purpose that was true to your activity.
For you're going—for you're going, and we scarce believe it's true;
Yes, a sort of lonesome feeling, like an arrow, shoots us through—
By the Laws that got the scrubbing
And the Trusts that took the clubbing,
'Twill be many a cold, hard winter ere we see the like of you!

Here's a bumper to you, Teddy, and so-long to you!
See the Manhood of the Nation rise and throng to you.
Let the Predatories roast you—
We, the People, rise and toast you
In a cup of Glory, Teddy—and so-long to you!

You were often hard to follow in your chase for Bull and Bear;
And your walks with Army Captains—my, you piked it so!
Say, we almost choked to see you beard the Congress in its lair
And emerge without a bump—and O you liked it so!
You were never dull or clammy—you were either pleased or vexed,
And we woke up mornings asking, "What will he be doing next?
Will he give the railroads Hades,
Or express his views on Ladies
Or impale some Rabbit Faker on a pointed Moral Text?"

Here's a bumper to you, Teddy, and so-long to you!
Here's a banzai and a broadside and a song to you—
By the Slaves that you have fathered
And the Masters you have bothered,
We, the People, wake the welkin—and so-long to you!

You have bred a Bunch of Language that will live beyond its day,
You have told the Truth where Lies might be defensible;
You have butted in where angels would have fainted dead away,
Yet your madness has been always commonsensible.
You have raked the old traditions of the barnacles that clung,
You have whizzed into the Bee Hive where the Nation's Honey hung.
You have spotted out the shirkers
As they fed among the workers;
And there's been an awful buzzing from the Drones—when they were stung!

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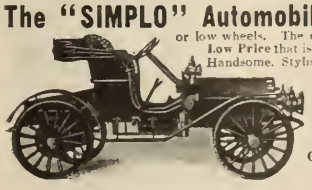

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Here's the send-off of the Nation free and strong to you.
Go and rest in wild Zambezi.
Hunt the Lion—oh, that's easy—
You have bagged some Big Ones, Teddy—and so-long to you!

—*Collier's Weekly* (March 6).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

INAUGURATIONS OF SIMPLER DAYS

The inauguration of President Taft has inspired a writer in the New York *Evening Post* to recall other inaugurations of simpler days. The triumphal progress of Washington from Mount Vernon to New York City prefaced the first inaugural, which took place April 30, 1789. We read:

For several weeks before the ceremonies visitors from every one of the thirteen colonies had been crowding the city, filling up the taverns and boarding-houses, and giving the city a lively and gala-like appearance. The inauguration took place at Federal Hall, which stood on Wall Street, at the head of Broad Street, where the Sub-treasury now is. The building originally erected in 1699 had served as the City Hall, and had been remodeled later by private subscription for the reception of Congress. Washington rode from his house, on Franklin Square, to Federal Hall at noon, in a coach and four, accompanied by several companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry, some 500 men in all.

After receiving the members of the Senate and House in the Senate chamber, the President-elect, accompanied by John Adams, the Vice-President, proceeded at once to the second-story balcony overlooking Broad Street. He was simply drest, writes Senator Maclay, "in a full suit of dark brown cloth, manufactured at Hartford, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them." The oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. After he had sworn and solemnly kissed the Bible the President stood with bowed head, while the Chancellor stept forward, raised his hand, and cried: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." At which the crowd, the largest New York had ever known, that thronged the streets, and crowded the windows and housetops, sent forth prolonged cheers, which presently were almost drowned by the ringing of many bells and the booming of cannon. Washington, after standing a moment looking out upon the crowd, reentered the hall, where he delivered his inaugural address.

John Adams was forced to play "second fiddle" at his own inauguration. As the writer tells it:

The ceremony was held in the chamber of the House of Representatives in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. There was a large and fashionable crowd in attendance, many ladies occupying seats on the main floor. A distinguished array of members of Congress, judges, foreign diplomats, and Cabinet officers helped to make the assemblage a notable one. As Washington, who had driven to the hall in his coach, preceded by two sergeants at arms, with long staves, passed through the lane that was made for him, the assemblage rose to its feet and cheered. From that moment it was evident that it was Washington and not Adams who was to be the central figure of the occasion.

Adams exprest his feelings in a letter to his wife, who was not present, the next day. Of Washington, he wrote: "He seemed to me to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say, 'Ave! I am fairly out, and you fairly in. See which of us will be happiest!'"

Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated at Washington. The persistent myth that represented the Virginian, in his every-day clothes, riding alone on muleback to the Capitol, the writer dispels and continues thus:

As a matter of fact Jefferson's first inauguration was attended by more ceremony than any since the first inaugural of Washington. The President-elect was met at his lodgings, only a few hundred paces from the Capitol hill, by a body of militia comprizing

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both infantry and cavalry, and a large delegation of citizens, with whom he proceeded on foot to the unfinished Capitol. There, in the presence of most of Adams's Cabinet, Vice President Burr, and the members of Congress, he delivered his inaugural address, and was sworn into office by the new Chief Justice, John Marshall. President Adams was not present, having left the city early on the same morning, piqued, it is said, at Jefferson's bearing in victory. The afternoon was given up to a reception at Jefferson's boarding-house, and the evening to a banquet, the firing of salutes, and a series of mammoth bonfires.

Jackson was the first President to take the oath on the central portico of the east front, where every President since his day has been inaugurated. We read further:

Jackson's inauguration differed from all that had gone before it. The city had filled up with "Jackson men" from all parts of the country. "It was like the inundation of the northern barbarians upon Rome," wrote a contemporary, "save that the tumultuous tide came in from a different point of the compass. The West and the South seemed to have precipitated themselves upon the North and overwhelmed it." Ten thousand people crowded about the Capitol steps, when Jackson appeared at the head of a vociferous and motley procession, in which the militia and civilians were strangely mixt. The President-elect reached the portico with difficulty, took the oath of office, which Marshall administered, and read his address in a loud voice which could not, however, be heard more than fifty feet away because of the tumult. Adams, altho in the city on the advice of his late Cabinet, did not attend the ceremony, thus following the example set by his father.

After finishing his address, Jackson rode on horseback to the White House, whither he was followed by a howling mob of partizans and office-seekers, who overran the executive mansion, broke dishes and glassware in their mad rush for refreshments, and stood with muddy boots on silk-upholstered chairs and polished tables to catch a glimpse of the new President. They would have carried Jackson himself off his feet had not a number of men protected him by linking their arms together, thus forming a barrier against the crowd.

WHEN PLATT SAVED THE DAY FOR ROOSEVELT

Was Mr. Roosevelt technically ineligible to take the oath of office as Governor of New York? A dramatic and hitherto unpublished incident of the ex-President's political beginnings, as told by Senator Platt in the first instalment of his reminiscences, appears to lead to that conclusion.

It seems that when Mr. Roosevelt returned from the Spanish-American War, covered with military glory, he was almost immediately selected by Senator Platt as a promising candidate for Governor of New York. His military record at San Juan had made him a great popular hero, and the "Easy Boss" had it figured that he was the one man to save a very precarious situation in New York State politics. But there was a bothersome fly in the ointment, which took the combined skill of Choate, Root, and Platt to obscure. One of Mr. Platt's lieutenants was sent to see Mr. Roosevelt. We quote further from *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (April):

"Would you accept the nomination for Governor?" asked Quigg of Roosevelt.

"Would I?" said Roosevelt. "I would be delighted."

"Then count on Senator Platt's supporting you. Come to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and see him," said Quigg.

Roosevelt went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had a long talk with Senator Platt, and they buried past differences. Then, just on the eve of the State convention, the friends of Governor Black threw a bombshell into the Platt-Roosevelt camp. They dug up an affidavit made by Theodore Roosevelt, in the course of his term as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in which, to avoid payment of taxes in the State of New York, he declared that Washington was his

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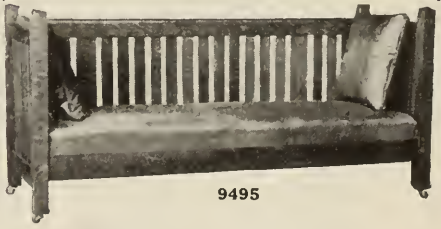

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legal residence. Things were in a turmoil. Senator Platt sent out a hurry call for Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge George W. Ray, and other lawyers.

Senator Platt tells in his own words how this situation was handled. We read:

I called a meeting of my friends and Mr. Roosevelt's friends, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to consider methods of meeting the expected attack upon his eligibility. Mr. Root was one of those present at this meeting; so was Mr Roosevelt.

While this meeting was being held a committee representing the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt, headed by Mr. Lauterbach, called in my rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I left the assemblage of my friends and went to meet this committee. They had with them Mr. Roosevelt's affidavit of his non-residence in the State of New York, which they asked me to read and explain how, in the face of such a declaration, it would be possible to proceed with the plans for his gubernatorial nomination. Lacking any other expedient, I informed them that if they were possest of all the facts they would view the matter differently, and that later I hoped to be able to apprize them of such facts.

I then rejoined my friends in another room and reported to them what Mr. Lauterbach and his associates had presented for my consideration. At this juncture Mr. Roosevelt took me aside and said, with a trepidation I had never before and have never since seen him display, "I can not remain in this fight; I must withdraw from the race." His desire to withdraw was made apparent to every one in the room. The fatal effect of his withdrawal was to me so manifest that I replied: "You must not withdraw. You must trust to me to solve this problem and elect you Governor of the State." In order to emphasize my determination and to restore his courage, I said, with brutal frankness, "*Is the hero of San Juan a coward?*" He replied, with his customary vehemence, "No, I am not a coward."

We then resumed the discussion of methods of procedure, and, at my suggestion, Mr. Root went to Massachusetts, where Mr. Choate was sojourning, in order to obtain from Mr. Choate his views in the premises. The meeting then disbanded and was resumed at Saratoga some days later, where the Republican State Convention was assembling.

At this second meeting there were present Mr. Root, Mr. Depew, Frank Hiscock, George W. Ray, myself, and others. Mr. Root reported to me that Mr. Choate had exprest the opinion that the case was hopeless, and added, for himself, that he had grave doubts of the possibility of making a successful contention in Mr. Roosevelt's favor. He said that Mr. Choate exprest the further opinion that the only hope of success lay in forcing the nomination through the convention by sheer weight of numbers.

I asked him if he had mentioned the matter to any one else, to which he replied that he had not done so. I asked him to refrain from doing so; told him that the plan to nominate Mr. Roosevelt must be carried through at all hazards, and that he must appear before the convention on the following day and make the argument in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

The gentlemen then addrest themselves to the task of formulating arguments that could be presented to the convention in support of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. Mr. Ray probably adduced the principal arguments upon which, on the following day, Mr. Root made his famous speech in support of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy and eligibility. This task Mr. Root performed so exceedingly well that the opposition to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was effectually quelled; and so effective were the arguments of Mr. Root that the Democrats, in the campaign which followed, never so much as broached the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's alleged ineligibility.

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Gentlemen:—I have been deaf for 40 years. During my service in the Civil War my ears became seriously affected from gun firing and have been growing steadily worse (if possible) ever since.
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SHEAR WIT

Correct.—"This," said a teacher to her class of arithmeticians, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," said she. "And these are units." And she showed them a ruler, a flower, and an apple. Then she peeled the apple and, holding up the peel, said, "Now, children, what is this?" Silence. "Come, you know what it is," she urged. Little Bill's hand went up slowly. "Well, William," said the teacher. "Pleathe, ma'am, the skin of a unit."—*Christian Register.*

Tragic.—The country parson was condoling with the bereft widow.

"Alas!" he continued earnestly, "I can not tell you how pained I was to learn that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again."—*Lippincott's.*

The Three Ages.—Report by a young English school-girl of a lecture on "Phases of Human Life—Youth, Manhood, and Age": "In youth we look forward to the wicked things we will do when we grow up—this is the state of innocence. In manhood we do the wicked things of which we thought in our youth—this is the prime of life. In old age we are sorry for the wicked things we did in manhood—this is the time of our dotage."—*Christian Register.*

Hopeless.—A friend was once talking with a crazy woman, when a stingy man passed by.

"Do you see that man?" said she, with a cunning smile. "You could blow his soul through a humming-bird's bill, into a mosquito's eye, and the mosquito wouldn't wink."—*Catholic News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 26.—Austria and Turkey sign a protocol settling the question of compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Powers accept the offer of France as mediator in the Austro-Servian dispute.

March 4.—Startling allegations concerning the diseased condition of some recent consignments of American beef are made in a report by the health-officer of the port of London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 26.—The North-American Conservation Conference, in a declaration of principles transmitted to Congress, recommends cooperative action by the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

February 27.—The Senate passes the Rivers and Harbors Bill.

March 1.—The Sundry Civil Bill appropriating $139,000,000 is passed.

March 3.—The conference report on the legislative bill increasing the President's salary by $25,000 is agreed to by both houses.

March 4.—William Howard Taft is inaugurated President of the United States, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President, in the Senate chamber at Washington.

GENERAL

February 27.—Important reductions in transcontinental freight rates are announced in Chicago.

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" 3554 K—Hunter Green
" 3554 M—Reseda Green
" 3554 R—Ox Blood

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 12 NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 987

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE LAST OF THE "BIG FINE"

THE verdict acquitting the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and setting aside the famous $29,240,000 fine is classed by one Republican editor with the acquittal of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone as "demonstrating that an American court will not convict a defendant merely because he is an 'undesirable citizen.'" At best, adds the same writer, whose comment is found in the columns of the New York *Evening Mail*, the fine was a case of vicarious justice—the punishment of Standard Oil for other offenses than those before the court, and "our system does not recognize any 'unwritten law' against corporations." What strikes *The Evening Post* (Ind.) of the same city as most important and significant in the case is "the absolute calmness with which the public receives news of the acquittal." This, it thinks, "betokens a new attitude of the public mind," and indicates that "the excitements, the explosions, the vast agitations of the past few years the people are preparing to put away like a closed book." The final defeat of the Government in this case will be unfortunate, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "if it discourages either the Administration or the people in the determination to force the trusts to conform to the law and follow honest practises." At the same time it refuses to believe that any such result is to be expected. It reminds us that the imposition of this fine by Judge Landis two years ago "increased enormously the popularity of the Roosevelt Administration," and it adds that "if Judge Landis leaned too far one way, Judge Anderson has leaned too far the other."

The collapse of this case, says the New York *World* (Dem.), "will cause general disappointment"; but it adds that "the fight against rebating will prevail." What the verdict means, it adds, is merely that the Government has failed to prove its charge. The decision therefore involves the validity of no Federal law, and raises no question as to the power of Congress to restrain great corporations. *The World*, however, deplores what it regards as signs of reaction following upon the heels of recent violence. We read:

"Nobody now seems to care whether further suits are brought against the Standard Oil Company or not. The announcement that the Department of Justice would probably discontinue proceedings in more than half the corporation cases pending is received with indifference. Roosevelt violence has brought on the inevitable corporation reaction. The administration of the law has been discredited by demagogy and incapacity and it will be more difficult to arouse public opinion in support of future prosecutions. From the standpoint of Wall Street and the predatory corporations the Roosevelt-Bonaparte procedure in the Standard Oil case is the best thing that could have occurred. . . . . .

"Violence is always followed by reaction. The law of gravitation is not more certain than that the pendulum will swing from one extreme to the other, whether from demagogy or from hidebound conservatism. There is grave danger now that in this reaction against the Roosevelt excesses the good will be swept away along with the bad, leaving corporation abuses, corporation corruption, and corporation privilege as strongly entrenched as they were after the final overthrow of free silver and fiat money in 1896."

The salient points of Judge Anderson's charge to the jury are contained in the following sentences:

"The defendant is charged here by indictment; this is a criminal offense. The defendant is presumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty beyond all reasonable doubt; and before this jury would be justified in returning a verdict upon a single one of these counts, it would have to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt to such a degree of certainty as to overcome this presumption of innocence which surrounds this defendant. It would have to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that there was a definitely fixt 18-cent rate. The Court of Appeals has said upon this same evidence, after having considered it in all its relations, after the evidence which was given, that they can not say that these two papers (the railroad tariff sheet No. 24 and the Illinois classification) really fix any 18-cent rate. . . . . .

"When the United States Court of Appeals lays down the law I am compelled to follow it, as are you as jurors. We are bound by our oaths to obey the law, and as the Court of Appeals fixt the law in this specific case all that remains for the judge and jury to do is to follow that law.

"The Standard Oil Company has been indicted, and the Government avers in its indictment that a rate of 18 cents per 100 pounds on shipments of oil was a fixt standard and that, regardless of this, the Chicago & Alton Railroad gave the defendant concessions allowing the Oil Company to ship oil over its road at a rate of 6 cents.

"The Government has failed to prove its charge. The Government relied on tariff 24 and the Illinois classification to establish the rate in this trial as it did in the previous trial.

"The Standard Oil Company is charged with a criminal offense and, therefore, before a jury can find the defendant guilty it must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that there was a definitely fixt rate of 18 cents. The court can not say that these two instruments prove the existence of a standard, in this case meaning 18 cents. Consequently it is your duty as well as mine to dispose of this case."

The New York *Commercial*, which is rumored to be a Standard Oil paper, sets down chronologically the chief facts in this remarkable case:

"Altho the prosecution of the company had its inception as far back as the summer of 1903, when ten indictments were returned against it by a Federal grand jury charging the acceptance of concessions from railroad companies on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., it was not until March, 1907, almost exactly two years ago, that the trial was begun before Judge Landis and resulted in a verdict

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of guilty at the end of six weeks, and it was not until August, 1907, that the preposterous fine of $29,240,000 was imposed on the corporation; all this was about the time that the President of the United States was prating so flippantly about 'malefactors of great wealth'; he welcomed the judgment and the fine as a blow at such 'malefactors'; the stock market on the first market-day following the imposition of the fine went violently 'to pieces' and it continued to decline until its culmination in the so-called 'Roosevelt panic'; the case went up on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a year ago, and that tribunal reversed Judge Landis; following that reversal the then President of the United States was prompt in giving out a statement in the course of which he said: 'There is absolutely no question of the guilt of the defendants'—this indirectly reflecting on the integrity of Judges Grosscup, Baker, and Seaman. Coincidently, the president of the Standard Oil Company made this public statement:

"'The American public not only believes in fair play in the abstract but with all the facts before it it has the capacity to determine whether a defendant, rich or poor, has received a 'square deal.' The company asserts that it is not even technically guilty and that it ought never to have been prosecuted because of the claimed failure of a railroad company—which has neither been indicted nor prosecuted—to file its tariff and that the prosecution of this defendant under the circumstances of this case is a prostitution of the spirit and high purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act."

"Strenuous efforts by the President, through his Attorney-General, to get the case before the United States Supreme Court ended in a flat failure. The only course left for the Government then was a new trial. It was begun before Judge Anderson, of the Federal Court at Chicago, on February 23 of this year and was ended on March 10, the judge remarking to the jury at the close of his charge: 'If the jury returns a verdict of guilty, I am frank to state that I would not allow it to stand, but on the other hand would set it aside instantly.' The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

A Washington dispatch to the New York *American* claims authority for the statement that there can be no appeal in this case. The same dispatch quotes a Government law officer as saying:

"A four-horse rebate team can be driven through the Elkins law as it stands now, after the decision of the United States Court of Appeals and that of Judge Anderson in the Standard Oil case at

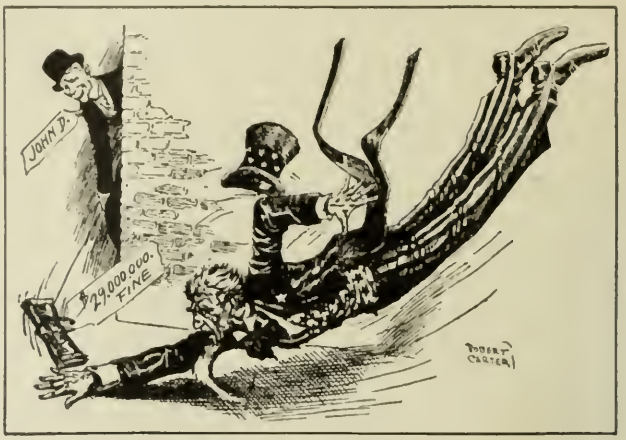
"TA! TA!"
—Macauley in the New York *World*

Chicago. An attorney who could not protect a client from a charge of rebating, if these decisions are sustained, would not be worthy of his hire."

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"We deem it unfortunate that the Supreme Court declined to pass upon the questions involved when the case was brought before it, and there ought to be some way of bringing these to a final adjudication by the tribunal of last resort. It is important, if there are to be prosecutions for granting or receiving unlawful rates, to know what constitutes 'each offense,' and this case has not settled it.

"The Hepburn Act of 1906, in amending the Elkins Act of 1903, inserted the word 'knowingly' before the words 'offer, grant or



A PREMATURE APRIL FOOL.
—Carter in the New York *American*.

give, or solicit, accept or receive,' etc., which may settle the question of knowledge and intent for cases arising under the law as it now is, but in our estimation that particular change greatly weakens the law against the rebates and discriminations. It is very difficult to prove knowledge and intent. It is usually to be inferred from acts and circumstances and to be presumed where acts are found to be in violation of distinct provisions of law."

The termination of the case, remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "is a triumph for law and order, more than it is a victory for the trusts." It goes on to say:

"It is fortunate that even the most unpopular defendant may be assured of receiving justice, and that no judgment contrary to the facts and the law can stand, however enthusiastically the crowd may applaud it. The judges who stand up against public clamor and do their duty toward rich and poor alike are deserving of high praise.

"In these days courage is required to do justice, when cases are tried by the crowd, with prejudice and exaggeration for evidence. The ending of the Standard Oil case ought to have a salutary effect upon judges who may have paid too much attention to the cries of the mob and too little to the still, small voice of conscience."

In no sense, says the New York *Times* (Ind.), is the verdict "a license to malefactors of great wealth, or of little wealth." Returning to the New York *Evening Post's* comment on the quiet with which the verdict is received we read:

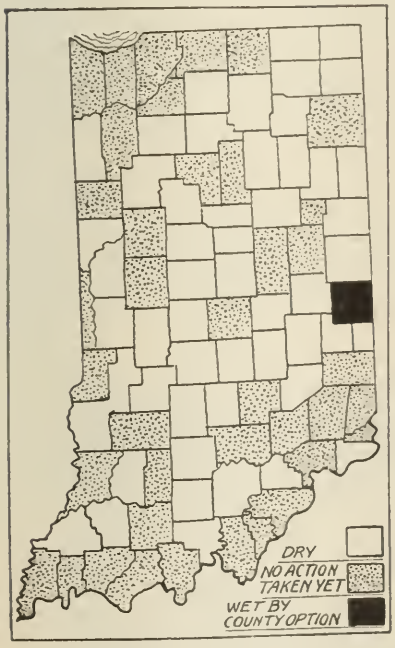
"It is not that the material for sensation and outcry is lacking; it is only the motive that seems now to be wanting. In this dismissal of the famous prosecution of the Standard Oil Company, so indifferently noted by newspapers and their readers, there is an abundance of good shrieking matter, if powerful politicians could see their advantage in making the welkin ring with it. Merely consider the possibilities. Suppose a Democratic President had been elected; suppose that he had chosen an Attorney-General known for his long service of corporations; and that within a week after the new Administration came into power, the most offensive corporation in the land had come out of a Federal court with a clean bill of health—would not the Republicans have been calling upon the winds of heaven to blow and crack their cheeks in order faintly to express the outrage? If another man had seen his way to popularity and unbounded power by the easy method of slaying the Standard Oil with his mouth, would not the old cries and insinuations be filling the land to-day? The clamor would, it is true, be utterly baseless."

"THE WILDERNESS HUNTER."

The central picture shows one artist's conception of how Mr. Roosevelt will look at the end of his hunting-trip. On either side are shown portions of the outfit which has been shipped from England to meet him at Mombassa. In the left of the picture is the dining-tent, while that on the right, equipped with a fly, will be his sleeping-quarters.

PROHIBITION'S ADVANCE IN 1908

IT is remarkable that with all his passion for reform, says one reviewer of his Administration, Mr. Roosevelt gave no word of encouragement to the one reform that made greater progress and affected many homes more vitally than any other during his term—the abolition of the saloon. The new President is said to be a total abstainer, and many are wondering if he will lend his influence to this moral, economic, and political movement that is sweeping State after State. While the various skirmishes and pitched battles of this fight have been treated from time to time in these pages, it is interesting to look back over the entire year recently closed, and view the total advance. Such a review is given by *The Union Signal* (Chicago, March 4), the national organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. We read:



THE SALOON COMPLEXION OF INDIANA.
Showing the attitude of the counties toward prohibition

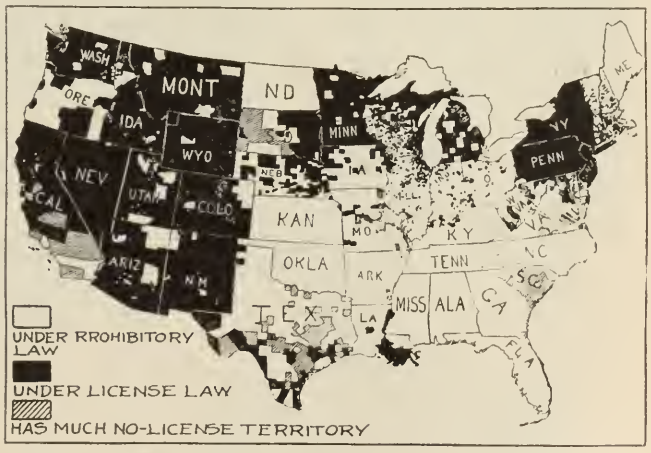
"Since the publication of the article on the status of prohibition in *The Union Signal* of January 23, 1908, three great States, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, with a total population of 5,940,000, have enacted State-wide prohibition laws. The voters of Texas and Arkansas exprest their desire for prohibition in the primaries of last fall. The question is still pending in the Arkansas legislature. The Texas Senate defeated a prohibition submission bill, but the temperance forces are not in the least discouraged. The coming of prohibition is merely a matter of time. The same is true in West Virginia, where, as in Texas, a submission bill passed the Lower House and had a majority in the Senate, but failed of the required two-thirds.

"Prohibition measures of one form or another are pending in the legislatures of six States—Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Utah. Ten legislatures are considering local-option bills—Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

"Ohio and Indiana have passed county option measures during the year, and saloons have been voted out in both these States with amazing rapidity and unanimity. The spring of 1908 saw 1,600 saloons swept from Illinois under the township option act of 1907. Thus the States of the old 'Northwest Territory' are redeeming themselves, little by little. Idaho has just passed a county option law, and Arizona has made its law effective by eliminating the obnoxious two-thirds majority requirement.

"Arizona and New Mexico will make a strong fight for prohibition Statehood. At least fifteen other States hope for prohibition in the near future—Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

"One feature of the struggle that is quite as hopeful as the legislative activity, is the evident awakening of the people to the possibility of dealing some blows at the traffic with the laws they already have. Michigan has discovered the value of its county option law. Pennsylvania is making use of the judicial decision in refusing licenses. California towns and counties pass prohibition ordinances. Similar possibilities in law enforcement might be named in almost every State. These are temporary expedients, to be sure, but they are tremendously significant; they mean that *the saloon is going*, and the brewery and the distillery likewise,



From "The Union Signal," Evanston.

A PROHIBITION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

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FIRST SESSION OF THE NEW CABINET.

From left to right around the table—President Taft, Franklin MacVeagh, George W. Wickersham, George Von L. Meyer, James Wilson, Charles Nagel, Richard A. Ballinger, Frank H. Hitchcock, Jacob M. Dickinson, Philander C. Knox. It is likely to be known as "The Traveling Cabinet," according to a Washington dispatch, since the President believes in first-hand information and frequent tours of inspection for the heads of the departments.

and that no tactics of ultra-conservative legislators can delay their departure for long.

"The beginning of arousement on the part of the national Government is indicated by the appointment of William E. Johnson as special officer to enforce prohibition on all Indian reservations, and by the passage of the Knox bill to regulate interstate commerce in intoxicants, which, while insufficient, may at least be considered an entering wedge."

PICKING FLAWS IN THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

SO unrelieved was the honied amiability of the newspaper comment which greeted the advent of the new Administration that it seemed as if the opposition press had for the moment forgotten its function of criticism. We have searched the editorial pages of Democratic papers almost in vain for any fault-finding with President Taft and the program he outlines in his inaugural address. The New Orleans *Picayune*, it is true, discovers that

ON THE [illegible]

[illegible] in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*

This cartoon, representing President Taft obliterating Mr. Roosevelt's footprints, derives special [illegible] from the fact that it appears in Mr. Charles P. Taft's paper.

address to be "more of a stump speech than anything else" and advises the Southern people to restrain their enthusiasm until they see what the new President "is going to do with the Roosevelt policy of attacking the South." But only in the Socialist and Labor press do we find vigorous and specific protest against any clause in President Taft's manifesto to the people. Thus the New York *Call* (Socialist) complains that the inaugural contains little cheer for organized labor, but more than a crumb of comfort for capital. After pointing to the indications of "a fresh and vigorous crop of wage reductions in different parts of the country" and predicting "a well executed, cunningly directed, and tremendously powerful campaign to defeat the purposes of organized labor," *The Call* goes on to say:

"There is every reason for the capitalist class to rejoice and feel exceedingly glad at the prospect which stretches before them.

"The address itself, both in its chief subjects and Mr. Taft's treatment of them, is as a voice from the tomb. It is redolent of the dear dead past. It is musty with the phrases of a generation long gathered to its fathers. It is utterly lacking in spontaneity, freshness, and vigor. Its dignity is so assumed and conscious as to be amusing; its conservatism so palpably projected for effect as to be pallid and colorless. In these respects it is an ideal document for the capitalist class and the timid bourgeoisie—those who are suing so piteously for 'peace'—and one which should inspire them with all of the confidence which they claim is the one thing needful to restore prosperity and establish complete industrial stability.

"It is significant that amid all of Mr. Taft's more or less unskilful avoidance of committance on any subject in which the interests of the capitalist class are concerned, there is one point at least upon which he is definite and clear. That point is one concerning the interests of the working class of this country. There is no mistaking Mr. Taft's opinions and intentions regarding the question of injunctions in labor disputes. He does not attempt to equivocate, to side-step, or to smooth over with doubtful verbiage his views upon this, the most vital question with which organized labor has to deal at this moment.

"He says: 'Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion.' There is no escaping what that means. It means simply that the capitalists of this country, both in and out of the manufacturers' associations, can feel certain that the whole power of the national Administration will be used to preserve to them THE PRIVILEGE OF USING THE COURTS AND EVERY OTHER FORM OF GOVERN-

MENT AUTHORITY TO THWART THE EFFORTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR, AND TO DEFEAT EVERY ATTEMPT OF THE WORKING CLASS TO BETTER ITS IMMEDIATE CONDITION ON THE ECONOMIC FIELD. . . . . .

"But one thing more is significant about Mr. Taft's declaration on injunctions. In view of Judge Wright's recent decision in the case of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, it can not help but be taken as an indorsement of that decision. It is notice to Van Cleave, to Post, and to all of the labor-union-baiters, open and secret, THAT THE COURTS WHICH WILL PASS UPON THE APPEAL FROM THAT DECISION ARE EXPECTED TO SUSTAIN THAT DECISION. To quote again Mr. Dooley's cogent phrase, Mr. Taft announces that he expects the Supreme Court to follow the election returns."

Our search for caustic and categorical criticism of the new Cabinet is finally rewarded in the pages of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, where we read:

"Does the President's Cabinet strike you as a reform Cabinet?

"Secretary of State Knox, ex-attorney of the Steel Trust, after conference with Mr. Frick, he as Attorney-General advises the killing of the only antitrust bill passed by the House in recent years. Is he likely to encourage the President to attack the trusts?

"Secretary of War Dickinson, attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, an ex-Democrat, drawn away from his party by his corporate connections.

"Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, ex-Democrat, who left the party when the party separated from Wall Street.

"Attorney-General Wickersham, not known for any activity in connection with regulations of railroads or the prosecution of monopolies of a national character.

"When has a Chief Executive selected a more conservative Cabinet? There are no reformers in it. The progressive element of the Republican party is as completely ignored as was the progressive element by Mr. Cleveland during his second Administration. Will the result be the same?

"Mr. Taft's Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the official who will be in charge of the work of gathering information concerning the trusts, is Mr. Charles Nagel, of St. Louis. Mr. Nagel was at the time of his selection for the Cabinet attorney for the Standard Oil Trust."

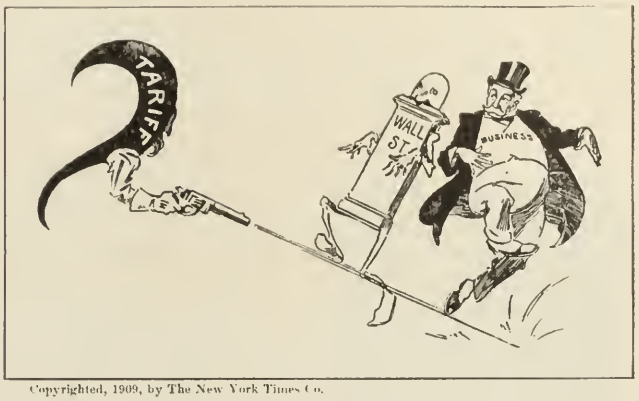
After quoting a newspaper prediction of some months ago as to Nagel's coming appointment, Mr. Bryan continues:

"It is plain that all that was necessary to secure for this Standard-Oil-Trust lawyer a place in Mr. Taft's Cabinet was a dignified presentation of his name from the right quarters.

"Can it be possible that the Nagel appointment was one of the subjects under discussion when Messrs. Taft and Rockefeller met in Georgia during the month of January?"

ANOTHER TWO-CENT-RATE LAW KILLED

THAT the public is undergoing a change of heart toward the railroads would seem likely if we are to judge by the way the press at large receive last week's decision of a Federal court nullifying as confiscatory the Missouri Two-cent Rate Law. Two



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"THE HOLD-UP."
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

years ago, when the wave of two-cent-rate legislation was sweeping over the various States, such a decision would have been widely hailed as a "victory of the corporations over the common people." Now, however, much of the vague popular distrust of the railroads' methods and intentions seems to have subsided, and consequently Judge McPherson's ruling is discust more on its merits. But while the hysteria seems to have subsided, there is no evidence that the people intend to throw over the policy of just regulation of the railroads by both State and Federal enactments. If a flat blanket rate of two cents a mile works injustice, there appears a readiness on the part of legislatures to surrender that shibboleth and to adjust the rates to the individual conditions of the different roads. To this end the idea of public-service commissions is growing in favor. "The country is more disposed now to give the railroads a chance to earn a legitimate income and to consider distinctions in earning capacity due to physical and other conditions," says the New York *Tribune*, while the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, recalling Æsop's fable of "The Belly and the Members," remarks that "a square deal all round is what is needed." "On the whole," says

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THE NEW PRESIDENT AT WORK.

the Washington *Herald*, "the case of the two-cent fare, save in thickly settled portions of the country, where it has been voluntarily established, appears to be going against the legislative theory that two cents a mile is a profitable charge for local passenger traffic."

The counsel for the Missouri railroads predicts that this ruling will lead to the repeal of two-cent laws in practically all other States which now have them, but Governor Hadley asserts that the fight is still on, and that Missouri will carry her case to the United States Supreme Court. The point at issue, and the facts upon which the finding is based, are set forth concisely in the following passages from Judge McPherson's decision:

"The question is whether the traffic wholly within the State of Missouri, generally referred to in the evidence as local traffic, can be carried under the freight-rate statute of 1907 and the passenger-fare statute of 1907 at such profit as will give a reasonable return after paying expenses upon the investment, or whether such traffic is carried at a loss or less than such reasonable profit. . . . The court has reached the conclusion that upon this question the statutory rates fixt by either and both statutes are not remunerative. . . . .

"The Supreme Court during the present year in the case of the City of New York against the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York, decided that 6 per cent. was fair and right to be given to the owners upon the true valuation. My opinion is that, while a gas-plant is in some respects different from a railroad, a railroad property, properly built and properly managed, should over and above expenses make a return of 6 per cent. per annum. And, considering all the evidence, the evidence fairly shows that all of these roads were properly and economically built and are being properly and economically managed, and that, after paying the expenses for maintenance and operation, there is less than 6 per cent. of returns, and not more than 3 per cent. upon any of them, and as to some of them a deficit, taking the property as above stated within the State of Missouri at its fair valuation."

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Statistics, of Chicago, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, "two-cent" legislation in twenty-two States had reduced the earnings of twenty-seven lines by more than $19,000,000. Since then, it is stated, this loss has increased to $25,000,000. Mr. Shonts recently estimated the decrease of railway expenditures at $2,500,000 per day. Showings like these lead many papers to the conclusion that the whole question of rates is too complex to be safely dealt with by legislative fiat. It is also remarked that if the railroads or any other public-service corporations lose money through not getting enough from their customers, the benefit to the latter is only apparent, since ultimately the public, in one way or another, will have to make up the deficiency. Judge McPherson's decision, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, seems to point to the commission plan of regulation as introduced in New York by Governor Hughes. It would be pretty difficult, adds the same paper, for any legislature "to draw a valid bill which should cause fares and freight charges to fluctuate according to net earnings, at different times and in different territories within the jurisdiction."

The Pittsburg *Post*, however, thinks that the people of this country are not going to be satisfied to let the matter rest with this decision. In the matter of two-cent rates, it adds, "we are all from Missouri—we want to be shown." The New York *American* is also convinced that in the long run we will all travel at the rate of two cents a mile or better, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* adds its warning that the Missouri decision "can not safely be taken as a decisive adjudication as to the validity of State rate laws." Two important remarks, says *The American*, are to be made concerning the case:

"First, that the judge had no definite basis upon which to rest his judgment regarding the percentage of railroad profits in Missouri, since the railroads there, as everywhere else in the United States, are stocked and bonded in a complex, inflated, and unintelligible manner, and nobody has any scientific notion of their actual physical value or the amount of genuine investment required to work them.

"Second, that the 6-per-cent. standard, proposed in the Consolidated Gas case, is provisional—not final. The principle of limitation of dividends having been established, it will be possible in the future to press the limitation to 5 per cent. or even lower. Where the security is perfect, the business non-competitive, and the investment non-speculative, the returns to capital can be gradually reduced toward the level of Government bonds."

The doubts of the Pittsburg *Post* find further expression in the following sentences:

"The impression is somewhat general that railroads, or most of them, are water-logged. The people are quite willing that railroad owners shall earn 6 per cent. on their investment. But they want it understood that the investment is an honest one, that dividends are not being paid on mere froth. It is just possible that the La Follette plan to insure a physical valuation will have to be adopted before the people can be convinced.

"It is no wonder that skepticism remains when the railroads so vehemently oppose publicity laws to prevent stock-watering, such as the one now before the legislature of this State. Squeeze the water out and see if much more than 6 per cent. is not earned under a two-cent fare."

On the other hand, the Baltimore *Sun* welcomes the result of the trial as an earnest of prosperity.

In the same vein the New York *Evening Mail* remarks:

"The State raids on the treasuries of the railroad systems had more to do than any single factor in precipitating a panic that reduced by a third the market value of most negotiable securities, threw millions of men out of employment, and for a year and a half has kept business languid. Even so, the disturbing laws, one after another, have come to naught in the Federal courts—and with the acquiescence of a sobered public opinion."

Judge McPherson's decision, says the Philadelphia *Record*, will carry much weight, because it starts from the assumption of the validity of the law, and it sets the law aside only after it had been tested by a fair period of actual operation. According to the St. Louis *Republic*, however, "the preponderating opinion among leading traffic officials is that the three-cent rate will never be in effect again in Missouri." A compromise rate is expected. The same Missouri paper says:

"The Wisconsin legislature, driven by a similar popular demand for lower fares, declined to make an arbitrary decision, and named a commission which, after exhaustive study and investigation, in which the railroads gave material assistance, suggested rates lower than three cents, but higher than two. The work was so well done that the railroads accepted the conclusions. In New York, Governor Hughes assumed the grave responsibility of vetoing a two-cent-fare bill arbitrarily adopted because in its operation it must of necessity work injustice.

"In Ohio, the people had the good fortune to find that a two-cent law, blindly adopted, was justified by subsequent experiences, but it was not due to the wisdom of the lawmakers. In several States two-cent-fare laws have met the same fate as Missouri's.

"Plainly, a rate of fare may not be fixt on the assumption that two cents is either reasonable or sufficient. The proper rate is to be ascertained only at the end of careful and painstaking investigation. It is likely to be found in some cases that two cents is as unjust to the people as in others it is unjust to the railroads. Anything beyond one and one-half cent may be extortion for one railroad while double the amount will cause a loss to others."

An interesting feature of the decision, remarks the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News Press*, is the discovery that the low rate did not stimulate travel to the extent that was expected. While the reduction in rates amounted to 33⅓ per cent., the consequent increase in passenger traffic, according to the testimony, was something between 1 and 3 per cent. The abolition of passes, it appears, increased the earnings less than 1 per cent. The same paper adds:

"The effect of this decision will, no doubt, be wide-spread, and is expected to influence similar controversies in Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. It is quite in line with the marked recession of the wave of regulating hysteria that swept the country two years ago."

THE ANTHRACITE DEADLOCK

THE flat refusal of the anthracite operators to grant any of the demands of the United Mine Workers at the recent conference in Philadelphia, while bringing negotiations for a time to a standstill, is not looked upon by the press as necessarily presaging a renewal of the strike disasters of 1902. It is reckoned that this last unpleasantry between the operators and miners cost the country $149,572,000, when the loss to railroads, mine operators, miners, and outside business interests was fully computed, and this fact appears to be acting as a strong emergency-brake upon all concerned. The recent conference was the logical result of the expiration of the agreement now governing the relations of mine workers and operators. The present agreement was entered into in the spring of 1906, and is itself an extension of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902. New causes of complaint have sprung up in the last three years which the miners now seek to have adjusted. In refusing the demands of the miners, the operators have proposed that the present agreement, which expires on March 31, be renewed for another term of three years. This the miners have refused to do, and at the same time they have announced their intention of calling a meeting later in the month to consider the situation further:

The present demands of the miners are summed up thus:

First—That an agreement shall be negotiated between the representatives of the miners and the operators of the anthracite region and all disputes arising under the contract shall be adjusted as provided for in the said agreement.

Second—The complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America shall be recognized in our right to provide any method we may adopt for the collection of revenue for the organization.

Third—An eight-hour day with no reduction in wages.

Fourth—That all coal shall be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,000 pounds.

Fifth—A definite and more uniform scale of wages and prices for all classes of labor at all collieries in the anthracite region, and that all employees paid $1.50 or less per day shall receive a 10-per-cent advance, and all employees paid more than $1.50 and less than $2 per day shall receive a 5-per-cent advance.

Sixth—That the system whereby a contract miner has more than one job or employs more than two laborers be abolished.

Seventh—That the employers be required to issue uniform pay statements, designating the name of the company, the name of the employee, the colliery where employed, the amount of wages, and the class of work performed.

Eighth—That the contract be made for a period of one year.

The formal announcement of the refusal of the operators to grant these demands is contained in this statement agreed upon by both sides:

"A committee of seven representatives of anthracite mine workers and a committee of seven representatives of the anthracite operators held a joint meeting in the Reading Terminal Building this afternoon to discuss the mine workers' demands. These demands are the same that were drafted in Scranton, last October.

"The operators declined to accede to the demands. The chief reason offered for the rejection was that any increase in the cost of production would necessitate an advance in the price of coal, and that such an advance was impracticable. The operators said that wages in the anthracite mining industry were already at a high level, and could not be increased.

"The announcement of the operator's position was followed by a free discussion of the various demands, each side stating its views fully in regard thereto. The operators declared their unwillingness to reopen the eight-hour day question and other questions passed upon by the anthracite strike commission of 1902. They also declared themselves opposed to the mine workers' proposition for a one-year agreement.

"They declined to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, chiefly on the ground that it was controlled by bituminous workers. They said they met Mr. Lewis and his committee as representatives of the anthracite mine workers and not as officers of the union. The operators called upon the report of the strike commission to support their refusal to deal with the United Mine Workers.

"At the end of the discussion the operators made the definite proposition to renew the present agreement for a term of three years."

The *United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), the official organ of the miners, makes this plea for an amicable settlement:

"This organization is not a champion of strikes. It believes firmly in the arrangement of its difficulties around a table, at which sit the representatives of the coal operators and their employees, there to reason the matter out in a judicial manner, in which all the points in controversy are brought out and discust in a friendly way without the bitterness that always follows a strike or suspension and results in injury to both interested parties.

"The history of the bituminous coal regions shows that since the adoption of this method there has been more general satisfaction existing, a better feeling between the operators and miners has existed and better results have been obtained than in the days of no organization either among operators or miners.

"The attempt at this time to draw the operators and miners of the anthracite region more closely together should receive the countenance, support and good-will of every citizen and business man in that field. A scale of wages mutually agreed upon is the best guaranty to business that it will be allowed to continue without interruption and that peace and tranquillity will prevail during its lifetime."

THOMAS L. LEWIS,

President of the United Mine Workers of America. Speaking for the anthracite miners he says: "We will not qualify one of the demands we have made, but will insist that everything we have asked for shall be granted."

The New York *Evening Post*, which has never been in close sympathy with the miners, discusses their demands at length, and casts a suspicious eye upon their profest disappointment over the failure of the conference to bring results. To quote:

"The demands of the anthracite mine workers are sound in so far that it never hurts to ask for things you have not the least hope of obtaining. A ten-per-cent. increase in wages, the establishment of an eight-hour day, and recognition of the miners' union, are concessions which the operators would stoutly resist at the best of times. They are impossible demands in a year of business depression following upon a year of severe panic, with wages setting steadily toward a decline, and unemployment wide-spread. In 1906, in the very heart of flush times, the coal workers, backed by the benevolent interest of the President himself, got fewer concessions than they now ask for. In 1906 everybody was well off—apparently—and the miners succeeded in making out so strong a case that the increased cost of production involved in their demands became quite secondary. To-day everybody is not quite so well off. There is a growing tendency to weigh the rights of that almost forgotten animal, the consumer, against the rights of the producer, and a possible increase in the price of coal comes home more sharply than it did in 1906. Under the circumstances, it is hard to see why the miners should be disappointed when the operators offer a three years' renewal of the existing agreement."

The New York *Sun* which has also usually opposed the miners, calls attention of both operator and miner to what it considers a significant phase of the controversy. It says:

"The present agreement between operators and miners expires on March 31 of this year. If it should be renewed for a term of

three years it would expire on March 31, 1912. In June or July of 1912 will be held the conventions for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President to be voted for in the following November.

"We find it as difficult to understand why the operators should deliberately propose to make the next readjustment of wages and rules in the hard-coal country a preliminary of the political campaign of 1912 as we do to credit the report that the miners are reluctant to take advantage of the glittering opportunity offered to them."

TAKING NEW YORK "OUT OF POLITICS"

SO many experiments are being tried in American city governments, such as the recall, the initiative and referendum, and government by commission, that some papers are surprized to see no provision for any of these things in the new charter proposed for New York City last week by the Ivins Commission. The three provisions in the proposed charter that attract the most attention are changes intended to take the city government "out of politics." The commission proposes to get a mayor who would be above petty politics by paying him $25,000 a year, instead of $15,000, as at present, and aldermen who would be statesmen by paying them nothing at all, instead of the present $2,000 a year. The presidents of the various boroughs would be separated from politics by losing their present large political patronage. Controller Metz declares that "the proposed new charter will do more to take the City of New York out of politics and establish it on business lines than anything that has been done heretofore." For some reason it seems to fail to have the enthusiastic support of the Tammany leaders. "It strikes me as a lot of mush," is the candid confession of Senator Thomas F. Grady; and "Little Tim" Sullivan frankly observes that "this gag of taking office-holders out of politics strikes me as nonsense." "Big Tim" Sullivan is quoted as remarking:

"There is one good thing about that new charter. It doesn't deprive you of your life or liberty, lets you hold office if you want to do it for nothing, and doesn't say much about the tariff. In other words, it's a fine charter if you live at New Rochelle or you are serving a life sentence in Dannemora.

"Think of New-York aldermen serving in the board without pay! You might just as well talk of fish in the Hudson deprived of a chance to swim. . . . . .

"Do these fellows want to make it so that only rich men can serve on that board? They'll do it, all right, this way. I'd like to know what's the matter with our present Board of Aldermen, anyhow? It makes Parliament look like a two-spot in a dirty deck, and I don't know of anybody that's got anything on the aldermen. It looks to me like a pretty poor charter, if you want my notion."

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson says:

"New York City is able to pay its officers, and ought to do it, and you could hardly get men to give the best to the city without emolument. Aldermen, too, don't merely sit at one meeting a week, but they are working in their districts. I think aldermen should be named directly from their own districts. If there's a longshore district, let a longshoreman represent it. He knows the district. An alderman is the man who knows everything going on in his district, and knows the needs of his district."

The commission's defense of the provision for unsalaried councilmen runs as follows:

"If the recommendation of the commission be adopted, the council should, it is hoped, become a more important factor in local government, with large and efficient legislative power. The city's experience with an unpaid Board of Education has been so satisfactory that we recommend the abolition of the salary of councilmen in the belief that, if the office is removed from the field of small pecuniary political prizes, it will no longer be utilized as an adjunct to the organized political machinery of parties. It should cease to allure municipally paid agents of local political leaders, but should attract those seriously interested in the solution of municipal problems."

Under this new scheme, thinks the New York *Press* (Rep.), "a better class of citizens is likely to be attracted to its ranks than have made the aldermen so long the butt of the public's jests," and *The Journal of Commerce* says, less hopefully:

"As about every other experiment has been tried for getting a respectable 'legislative body' for the city, we may as well make a test of this. It depends mainly upon the public spirit of citizens and the intelligence and honesty of the electorate, and heretofore these have proved sadly deficient."

Despair of ever transforming New York into a political heaven, however, is voiced as follows by the New York *Sun* (Ind.):

"We give notice that neither the Ivins charter nor any other administrative scheme devised by human intelligence will ever take the City of New York out of politics. True, the nomenclature may be so changed as to produce the impression for a while that politics are disappearing and the town is being run without politics on 'strictly business lines.' Power may be shifted from a discredited old organ like the Board of Aldermen to a new organ with a fine name resounding of strictly business efficiency, such, for example, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The politics of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will in due time replace the lost politics of the Board of Aldermen."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE suffragette movement is merely an illustration of woman's inhumanity to man.—*Charleston News and Courier*

THE seismograph can record an earthquake 1,000 miles away, but it can't record one 1 in five minutes.—*Cleveland Leader*

CONGRESS—"There, I think that patch ought hold for a while, but Sammy will certainly have to go to-sy."—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

As long as Taft does not insist on putting Yale locks on the canal, perhaps the sea level type is not imperative.—*Houston Chronicle*

THE suffragettes are now complaining that not only are there no suffragettes in English jails, but no curling-irons. Could man's inhumanity to woman go further than this?—*Pittsburg Gazette Times*

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH says that muscle cost him much in life. We assume that the professor never tried to go across Brooklyn Bridge about 5.15 o'clock P. M.—*Richmond Times Dispatch*

WHILE those New York preachers were discussing the influence of the stage on public morals they might also have asked something about the influence of New York morals on the stage.—*Indianapolis News*

NOW it is announced that William J. Bryan is to be the "hero" in a political play written by himself. But that is not news. It is that what Mr. Bryan has been doing all these years.—*Florida Times-Union*

MR. KNOX pays a high tribute to the Constitution in giving it four thousand a year for it, and the fact that only one person remembered about the Constitution, in the Knox case, is an encouraging sign of the changing times.—*Augusta Chronicle*

IF John G. Woolley, as reported, has abandoned the Prohibition party because "its work is done," there has been a profound misunderstanding in the country at large as to what the work of that party was.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF MISMANAGED

THE funds contributed largely by the United States and England to the relief of the Italian earthquake victims are being badly administered, says the special correspondent of the London *Times*. The National Committee to whom they were entrusted for distribution has failed to distribute them. This writer accuses no man of dishonesty, but charges a general incompetence, the result of which he thus outlines:

"Everywhere the foreign relief committees are handicapped for lack of funds; visitors have given their own money again and again, and now many of them can give no more. Appeals to the Central Committee in Rome, with its immense fund, are in vain."

What he calls "its immense fund" he further treats of in detail as follows:

"The National Fund, at the disposal of the Central Committee to-day [the last week of February] stands at £840,000, of which the American contribution must have amounted to about £500,000. In addition there is the society for the protection of the orphans, which has received from various sources £40,000, and other less important charitable enterprises."

Yet very little of it has been used for the purpose it was intended to serve, he complains:

"Two months have now gone by, a period long enough to have relieved all immediate distress and to have made a good start in the work of reparation; and still one can only state with dismay how little has actually been effected in comparison with what might have been done. Every day brings tales of distress from villages inland which have not even yet been sufficiently helped, appeals from committees who can not continue their much-needed work of mercy for want of funds, complaints from refugees unhoused still in Messina and Reggio."

BURIED EIGHTEEN DAYS.

These are the three children who were rescued from the ruins of their home in Messina eighteen days after the earthquake. They lived on a little oil, figs, and onions, till the boy, Francesco, dug his way to daylight with his bare hands and called for help. Their mother and younger sister were killed in the same room where the children were imprisoned.

The National Committee have proved themselves utterly unequal to the occasion, we are told. Thus, for instance:

"From the first this committee seem to have entirely misconceived the part they were asked to play. Their names alone were sufficient guaranty that the money at their disposal would be honestly spent in whatever seemed to them to be the wisest way of relief, and that there could be no possibility of a repetition of the scandals which, unfortunately, attended former distributions.

"Nevertheless they appear to have regarded themselves as objects of possible suspicion, and have shown throughout an excess of caution which, in view of the urgent and immediate necessities of the case, has been exasperating. The money was there for immediate relief and to prevent unnecessary suffering; they have chosen to regard it as a sacred trust for the future as well as the present needs of the victims, and have acted as tho they might be called to account for any miserable 10,000 francs which might possibly fall into the wrong hands."

He sums up their failure in the following plain words concerning the unused relief funds, kept back at the very moment when they were most needed by the sufferers:

"The worst reproach that can be made against the Central Committee lies in their terrible neglect of the more distant suffering. . . . There has been no method either in their giving or in their refusing. They have given daily doles to refugees for an arbitrarily fixt period, and suspended this allowance without any reference to the question as to whether the refugees could support themselves or not. They have given, small sums it is true, to prefects of different towns, a system of distribution which is not the most satisfactory; they have refused help even to their own officials of the Red Cross. It has never occurred to them to make use of organizations, more enterprising than themselves, and offer to supplement the dwindling funds of committees on the spot which are now at the end of their resources. And the most damning fact against them is that now, after weeks of terrible suffering which might have been relieved by more enterprise and a more liberal expenditure of money, they remain with the great bulk of their fund still in hand."

CANADA AS THE WORLD'S GRANARY

THE center of gravity in the world's wheat market shifted when the United States found that our people consumed all the wheat raised in our territory, leaving none for exportation. Yet even now this country raises more wheat (634,000,000 bushels) than any other single country in the world and about sixty times as much as our neighbor on the north. Canada, however, is looked upon by some Italian economists as the coming bread-giver of the civilized world, altho at this moment Italy itself is producing nearly twice as much wheat as the Dominion. According to a writer in the *Minerva* (Rome), the help of the Dominion in giving bread to the hungry is now urgently needed. This supreme cereal, altho at present cultivated so widely and so plentifully, says this Roman weekly, is beyond the reach of such multitudes that "many economists have published statistics of an alarming character, as they tend to prove that the human race increases so fast that it is in danger, in the near future, of meeting the fate of Count Ugolino." The writer tries to reassure these alarmists by pointing to Canada:

"Fortunately the cultivation of wheat has for the last few years been developed to a phenomenal degree in the fertile and boundless plains of Western Canada, and the production is all the while increasing. The day is not far distant when Canada, cultivated with eager industry by the robust arms of the immigrants who are crowding in, will become the granary of the world, as Egypt was of the Roman Empire."

These statements are supported by statistics which show that Canada herself does not consume a tithe of her wheat production. Railroads are being built or projected which will bring her cereals to the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific and in a few years the Dominion, now tenth in the list, will reap more grain than any other single country in the world. This opinion is further warranted by the fact that at this present moment Western Canada, long abandoned to Indians, half-breeds, cowboys, and ranches occupied without a title, has recently been settled by sturdy farmers from all lands, Swedes, Germans, English, and last, but by no means least, pioneers of experience from our own West. To quote the figures given by this writer:

"When it is considered that 25,000,000 bushels suffice for the home

SUSPICIOUS YELLOW FRIEND—"You said you loved me, Teddy. Why, then, are you so eager to make a way into the Pacific?"

TEDDY—"So that I may more promptly give you my hand, dearest Jap."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

consumption of Canada, it will be seen how vast a quantity of wheat is available for exportation. It has been calculated by Canadian statisticians and publicists that in twenty-five years the area of the wheat-fields in Western Canada will amount to 6,000,000 acres. As the average production of each acre is 18.98 bushels, which is 50 per cent. more than the average productivity of the rest of the world, Canada will be able to put upon the market an amount of grain equal to half of the world's total production, which at the present moment does not exceed 1,500,000,000 bushels."

The promise of the past harvest (1908) proves that these predictions may not be exaggerated. As this writer says:

"The harvest of last year brought $100,000,000 to the farmers of Canada. This success in the cultivation of grains has inspired the movement which eventually must result in the abandonment of every other department of agriculture, in order that every effort may be concentrated on the production of wheat."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PANAMA TO CALIFORNIA'S RESCUE—Last fall the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor told the people of California that when the Panama Canal is done, the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines intend to run direct steamers from European ports to our Pacific coast, by way of the Canal. These steamers will bring such a flood of white immigrants, in the opinion of Mr. Paul Henrix, who writes in the Paris *Figaro*, that the problem of Oriental immigration will sink out of sight. As he puts it:

"It is highly probable that a large part of Japanese success in California results from the slowness with which the white population multiplies in those regions. The difficulties of the journey and high railway fare debar the immigrants who land in New York from reaching that distant country which was long ago the Eldorado dreamed of by every adventurer. Things will certainly be changed when the completion of the Panama Canal shall have

THE CZAR'S QUANDARY.

"What makes their pockets bulge out so? Are they bomb throwers or merely grafters?"

—*U.K.* (Stuttgart).

SOLVED.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR—"Believe me, dear Nicholas, there is only one thing to do. Let the anarchists kill all the police, and the police kill all the anarchists. Then we shall have a little peace."

—*Rire* (Paris).

THORNS IN THE CZAR'S CROWN.

rendered more accessible the fertile region of the Pacific coast. The Japanese will then find themselves swamped in the crowds of new arrivals from Europe and the fear of Japanization will die a natural death."

CHINA'S STRUGGLE TO BE MODERN

CHINA is at present in the throes of a conflict which will either result in her Europeanization, social, political, and military, or else sink her once more in Oriental lethargy and stagnation. The Court, the Chinese of the old school, almost all the mandarins and functionaries, and all the Manchus, are for reaction. Against them stand up the Kak-Ming-Thong (antidynastic party), which consists of the reformers, the students, three-fourths of the learned class, all the schools and colleges, and two-thirds of the commonalty. Joseph Manthieu, whose statements in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) we are reproducing, thinks that in general China, notwithstanding the reactionaries and the Boxers, is eager to adopt the ideas of Europe. This is apparent in the new fashion of Chinese dress, we are told, in China's rampant feminism, and the desire to raise an army and a navy in accordance with European standards. The Chinese of both sexes are abandoning their ancestral styles, and we read:

"Men and women give up without regret their ancient traditions in order to conform with European usages. Knowing the great reverence of their fathers for the pigtail, the men gladly sacrifice this appendage when it becomes a question of dressing like Europeans. The passion for imitation, the longing for a European costume, quite takes possession of them. They become infatuated to such a point that even those whose office or position compels them to wear the legendary queue and the national habit, assume, at least, the European hat, shoes, and trousers. The appetite for travel, the desire to see things, to get beyond their native soil, quite dominate the young Celestials. Colleges, universities, military schools, and institutions modeled on European originals, are founded and persistently maintained in every province."

The great cry of the Reformers is "Liberty," as uttered for the first time by the Cantonese reformer Hong-Yao-Way. They are never tired of the term. "On every occasion, under any pretext, the word falls from their lips under the spur of enthusiasm." They use it also for the purpose of commercial advertising. European shoes are "liberty shoes." So with "liberty hats"; "liberty furniture." It is thus the observer sees "the breeze of emancipation blowing briskly through the Middle Kingdom, presaging an approaching overthrow of all things old."

A decided evidence of this appears in the rise of Chinese feminism. Formerly imprisoned in separate apartments, "the women, and even the young girls, show themselves in the public streets. To the amazement and horror of the old-fashioned Celestials, to the enthusiasm of the younger generation, the fair sex are seen everywhere at liberty." To quote further:

"They found boarding-schools, they hold meetings, they draw up petitions, and raise such a tumult against the Government that the Viceroy has been compelled by their noisy importunities to institute normal schools for women in every province."

In Chicago as well as in Tokyo there are found many of these "graceful, almond-eyed students taking courses in medicine, science, or law." Chinese ladies are attached to the National Red Cross Society, and are saleswomen in the bazars held for a charitable object at Canton.

The opposite side of this rosy picture appears when we are told that the making of a vast army after the Western model and a navy that can rank with the great navies of the world means the grinding down of the people under heavier taxation. This is the strong argument against foreign influence and foreign alliances put forth by the Boxers. Mr. Manthieu says of this problem:

"If the revolution which is going on in China were confined to the peaceful changes which we have just touched upon, there would be no cause for alarm. But at present the movement is assuming such national and military proportions as are absolutely formidable. The Boxers, who in 1900 gave so much trouble to the foreign legations in Peking, have by no means disappeared from the scene. On the contrary, they flourish and mobilize themselves in the provinces, more powerful and more threatening than ever. By incantations, mesmerism, and false declarations they succeed in enrolling in their ranks many of the youths of the country."

The reformers, however, think they have the Army on their side. It is of course obvious that the first institution to undergo reform and Europeanization must be the great host of fighters of the Flowery Kingdom, surrounded as it is by modern armies, Asiatic as well as European. The soldiers imbibe European notions from the European drill sergeants and commanders who train them, and the people are in turn imbued with the spirit of Western reform. Hence this writer observes:

"While it is, of course, impossible for the Army to express

CHINA'S THREE-YEAR-OLD EMPEROR.

His august majesty, Pu-Yi, is seen standing, holding tightly to the hand of his father, Prince Chun, who holds in his lap the Emperor's younger brother. It need hardly be said that Prince Chun, as Regent, is the real ruler.

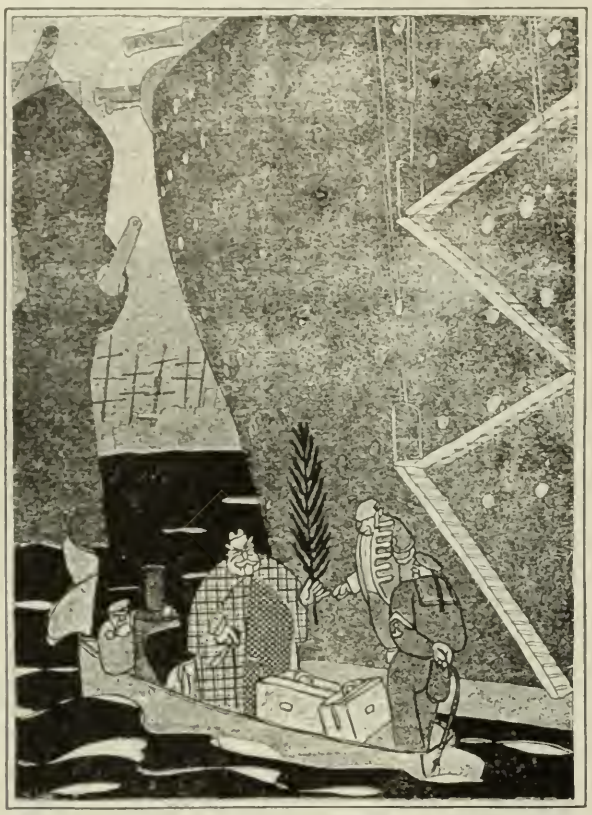
openly its predilection, the faithful members of the Kak-Ming stoutly maintain that the military are unalterably pledged to their cause. They declare that it is time for the partizans of the throne to give up their delusions in this matter and to recognize the fact that the present dynasty has begun its decline."

It is interesting to compare with these remarks the judiciously qualified but none the less optimistic expressions of *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai). In this Anglo-Chinese organ we read:

"The record of China's progress during 1908 marks, unfortunately, but an infinitesimal step toward the completion of the full task of reform. Her whole system of finance and taxation is at fault; there is no organized development of her mineral resources; her methods of agriculture are antiquated and no improvement has taken place in the production of silk, tea, and other important exports. But the year that sees a man come to the front capable of impressing his will upon the nation in the cause of progress and reform will find her, in view of the preparation already achieved, approaching her goal with rapid strides."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BRITISH ARMY TO MATCH GERMANY'S

A BRITISH army equal to that of Germany is what Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, proposes to raise for England, with the assistance of the Colonies. Altho a good deal of ridicule both in the serious press and in *Punch* has been thrown by London journalists and cartoonists on the "Territorial Army," the London



HOME AGAIN FROM THE PEACE VISIT.

EDWARD "Just hold this olive-branch a moment while I sign an order for a pair of new warships."

—*Ulk* (Stuttgart)

Times takes the matter seriously, and thus reports, from a recent speech of the War Secretary, the details of his scheme:

"You see what is possible. It is that the colonies can add to the 14 second-line divisions that we have at home 16 further second divisions, giving a second-line Army of Empire for home defense of 30 divisions altogether; and that, added to the 16 regular first-line divisions for oversea use, gives an Army of Empire, conceivable, and practicable, and something we may reasonably hope to attain, of not fewer than 46 divisions—equivalent to 23 army corps. The Army of Germany is just 23 army corps, and no other army in the world has any organization so great."

Further on in his speech Mr. Haldane remarked that "Canada has already telegraphed a warm assent, and I have reason to hope that other dominions will follow suit." *The Times* speaks with great satisfaction about the vast number of men who are offering for service in the newly projected army. It is said by some papers, such as *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), that Major Du Maurier's play has had something to do with the revival of enthusiasm. London, with its large masses of mercantile and professional toilers, has hitherto been somewhat backward in furnishing recruits. But at last it has done its duty, says *The Times*, which proceeds as follows:

"The London public was apathetic, superior persons sniffed contemptuously, and the prophets prophesied failure. All the more credit is due to those who had faith in ultimate success and have justified their faith by achieving success. They have sacrificed time and money and personal comfort in what their neighbors derided as plowing the sands, and the only thing that the scoffers can now do to put themselves right is to have the generosity to admit that they were wrong. The skeleton battalions have been filled up till they rank among the best in the country; . . . they will soon be actually in the foremost place. This is a victory over ignorance and indifference, the two hardest foes in the world to fight."

Other English newspapers are by no means so sanguine, and altho the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* naturally is inclined to support the present Ministry, we read in the columns of this most powerful organ of its party in Northern England:

"Such an army would be a menace to the peace of the world, and its first result would be to provoke a hostile combination against this country. The world would never willingly allow one nation to have the control of the greatest army and also the greatest navy. Every nation must make its choice between the two, and every attempt to exaggerate the size of the army beyond what is necessary is a blow at our naval supremacy. . . . But the objection to Mr. Haldane's ideals goes deeper still. It seems to us an essentially illiberal thing to tempt the colonies into expenditure which is far beyond their requirements for home defense. If they make themselves equal to home defense, we are quite prepared to leave it to them whether they render assistance in imperial quarrels. Any attempt to reduce this assistance to the form of a bond is not only an ungenerous return for the help that they gave us in the Boer War, but is likely to defeat the ends that it has in view."

This is merely repeated in a more acrimonious form by the Conservative *Saturday Review* (London), in which ridicule is heaped upon the War Minister's "Utopian" scheme for vying with the Army of Germany. To quote the words of this editorial:

"It seems almost superfluous to dilate on the absurdity of the comparison or the assumption that the possession of so loosely organized and partially trained a force 'would insure our power to defend ourselves against any aggressor.' What possible comparison can be made between such a force as a whole and the highly trained German Army? It is true that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa might organize their forces on Mr. Haldane's territorial plan. . . . But we doubt whether the hard-headed colonial would submit to waste his money on such fantasies with the same complacency as our gullible taxpayers."

GOOD PREPARATION.

Before he went to Africa, President Roosevelt was attacked by the wild beasts in Congress.

—Tokyo *Puck*.

FUTURE OF THE AEROPLANE

AT the end of an interesting review of "Aviation in 1908," read as a lecture in the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne by Pierre Roger Jourdain, of the Aero Club of France, and now printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 13), the author has some words to say about the prospect of putting the aeroplane

WILBUR WRIGHT GIVING COUNT DE LAMBERT A LESSON IN FLYING.

to useful work in the near future. Mr. Jourdain believes that this device, if it is to come into general use, must satisfy three conditions: it must be easy to run, it must not cost too much, and it must be of some appreciable use. He goes on:

"Now we must acknowledge that the machines are not extremely difficult to run. This is not the consideration that must give us pause. Mr. Delagrange is a sculptor; he had never flown, and yet he rapidly obtained very satisfactory results. And if Voisin is to be believed, Mr. Moor-Brabazon has made a still more sensational beginning. Apprenticeship is certainly longer with the Wright type. Mr. Wright has engaged to teach pupils in a period of three months. One of them, Count de Lambert, already understands how to run the machine, but still makes his flights accompanied by Mr. Wright, who does not yet dare to let him go alone. It is certain that this type of apparatus requires extraordinary sureness of hand to avoid possible accidents. It is noteworthy also that the Wright machines have never flown elsewhere than on their practise-grounds.

"As regards the cost of construction, it is evident that aeroplanes will be much cheaper than automobiles. The aeroplane, in fact, requires only planes of canvas or aluminum, a motor, a screw—that is all. We have no complicated gears made of special steels . . . and we have no pneumatic tires.

"A machine of the Wright or the Voisin type costs to-day 20,000 francs [$4,000], but this price may be lowered. Competition, here as elsewhere, will contribute toward this, and we already find certain builders, such as Messrs. De Pischoff and Koechlin, accepting orders for machines, deliverable after trial, at prices of 5,000 francs [$1,000]; I believe that this will be the usual figure a little later. It will be as it was with the automobile: what costs is to establish a model, and from the day when aeroplanes are made by the hundred, each machine will be very cheap.

"But in order that aeroplanes may be cheap there must be many orders for them, and that many may be ordered, people must want them.

"As far as we have gone, it is evident that devices for aviation would be of extraordinary service. They will, in fact, allow us to travel swiftly and directly, and we shall no longer hesitate to visit points that are now difficult of access. For example, I may cite two very typical letters that I have recently seen at a builder's. One is from an engineer of a large electric plant, who writes:

"'Dear sir, I find myself in the Alps, where, during the greater part of the year, there is no going about, because the snow is five or six feet deep; it is absolutely impossible, therefore, for me to inspect our transmission line. I should like to know the price of your aeroplanes, and the conditions of delivery.'

"The other letter comes from the Caucasus, and is also from an engineer, who says:

"'Dear sir, in our country the roads are so bad that it is impossible to run an automobile over them. Please send me a plan of an aeroplane for two persons.'

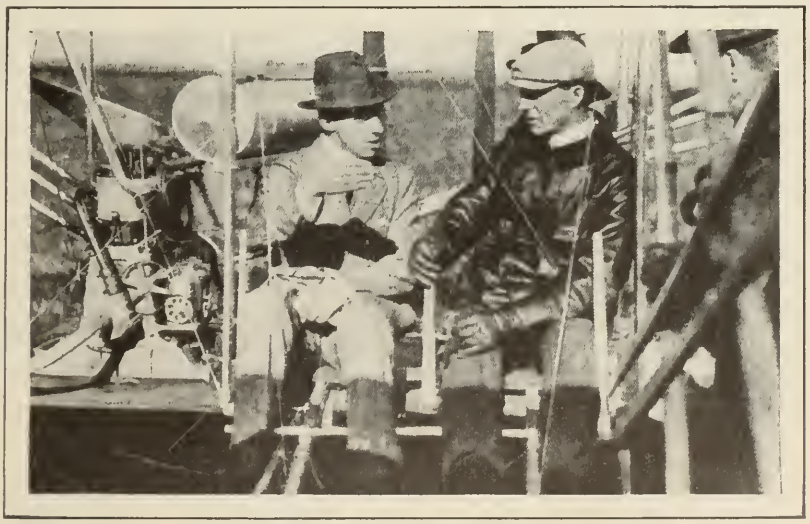
"This is practical aviation, with a vengeance!

"We shall go straight and quick — straight, because there will be no obstacle; as to possible speeds, these are open to discussion.

"It is certain that we shall obtain very great momentary speeds. We shall have at our disposal the unlimited force of gravity. As soon as we have lifted our machine above ground, it will always be possible to transform into the energy of speed the potential energy that we have stored up by rising."

At present, however, the writer goes on to say, no aeroplane has mounted high enough to make use of this principle, and the speed attained has been due wholly to the power of the propellers, not at all to gravity. But why have the machines kept so close to the ground? This brings Mr. Jourdain to the question of safety, which he thinks will soon be settled satisfactorily to all. If the motor fails, the aeroplane, he reminds us, will not drop, but will coast down to the ground in any direction the driver may choose to steer. Starting from a height of, say, 300 feet, the machine may travel 1,500 to 1,800 feet before landing, which means that the aviator may take his choice of any point within a circle of this radius, for reaching ground. It would be strange if he could not select a proper landing-place within this distance.

In closing, Mr. Jourdain assures his readers that aviation is peculiarly a French art, in spite of the feats of the Wright brothers.



"MY WIFE WON'T LET ME."

The King of Spain and Wilbur Wright on the Wright aeroplane at Pau. This is the machine on which he did not fly—by request of his Queen.

These, he says, are only apt pupils of "the French aviator Chanute." Now Mr. Chanute, altho born in France, was educated from boyhood in New York and is as purely an American as any one of our thousands of successful citizens of foreign birth. Americans may still be pardoned for thinking that they have had a good deal to do with the development of mechanical flight.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A JURIST'S REPLY TO MÜNSTERBERG

THE interesting suggestions of Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, that psychology may be made, in many cases, to serve as the handmaiden of justice, have been noticed from time to time in these columns. He has gathered them in a volume entitled "On the Witness Stand: Essays on Psychology and Crime," and a review in *Science* (New York, February 19), signed by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, professor in Yale University, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, enables us to see how Professor Münsterberg's somewhat radical ideas strike a jurist of national reputation. Naturally, of course, Judge Baldwin takes a lawyer's view. Familiar with the practise of courts, he questions whether the author gives them sufficient credit for the rules which they have themselves worked out to aid them in the search for truth. We read:

JUDGE BALDWIN,

Who thinks Professor Münsterberg misunderstands American juries and lawyers and "discredits their intelligence on quite insufficient grounds."

"His criticisms are addrest to those in which the trial is by jury, and there is no examination of the accused by the presiding judge. The American juryman is commonly of more than average education and ability, else he would not be found upon the panel. Among twelve such men there will be those who have met, not only the ordinary, but some of the extraordinary experiences of life. They all know what strong emotion is. They are no strangers to the force of temptation, of suggestion, of the association of ideas. They are in one respect, and that an important one, more competent to weigh the value of testimony than a professor of psychology, because they are nearer to the ordinary witness in character and circumstance. They have learned from a lifetime of buying and selling, of giving and obeying orders, of hiring and discharging, of hearing news and telling news, how difficult it is for two men to see or understand a thing in exactly the same way, and how impossible it is for them to describe it exactly in the same way.

"The lawyers and judges, too, have been schooled in certain rules of evidence. Professor Münsterberg is wrong when he says that they hope to get the exact truth, when they ask some cabman how much time passed between a cry and a shot. They know, and the jury know, that what seems to some a space of minutes, will seem to others, and perhaps with better reason, a space of seconds. Witnesses may differ on the size or length or form of a field, 'and yet,' says the author, 'there is no one to remind the court that the same distances must appear quite differently under a hundred different conditions.' He would have the psychologist intervene, and explain all this to a dozen men whose every-day experience has taught it to them from boyhood.

"So when he declares that 'the confidence in the reliability of memory is so general that the suspicion of memory illusions evidently plays a small rôle in the mind of the juryman' and cross-examining lawyer, he discredits their intelligence on quite insufficient grounds."

Professor Münsterberg's suggestion that witnesses be examined by a psychologist with regard to their powers of perception and memory, their faculty of attention, their lines of association, the strength of their volition, and their impressibility by suggestion, next receives the critic's attention. Says Judge Baldwin:

"He does not tell us whether he would have this examination take place in or out of court. If in court, it is obvious that it would greatly multiply the questions for the jury to decide, and be mainly unintelligible to them except as supplying a basis for the examiner's ultimate conclusions; if out of court, it would involve wearisome statements, probably from more than one expert, of the experiments tried, and open the way to a still more wearisome cross-examination. In either case, the prospect of submitting to such an ordeal would make many men and more women unwilling to testify in court, and so tend to dissuade them from letting it be known that they are cognizant of material facts.

"The author urges a resort to the association-test, or the automatograph, in the case of those charged with crime; saying that a guilty man, of course, will not object, since he can not refuse and yet affirm his innocence.

"This ignores the settled construction of the provision in all our constitutions, that the accused can never be compelled to give evidence against himself.

"The effect of suggestion on a witness is spoken of as something to be understood and explained only by a profest psychologist. The rule of all Anglo-American courts, which excludes questions naturally leading to a desired answer as to a material fact, shows how well jurists have appreciated this particular tendency of the human mind. . . . . .

"Disrespect for law the author counts as an important cause of crime. In that view, it is questionable whether he was wise in giving so much space to the psychological aspects of two recent murder trials; that of Moyer, in which he made a scientific examination of the main witness for the State, and concluded that he was an honest one, tho the jury did not believe him, and another in Chicago, where a man was hanged upon his own confession, whom Professor Münsterberg, without having examined him, pronounced innocent.

"Like all that comes from the author's prolific pen, this book is thoughtful and suggestive.

"It would be more valuable if, instead of dwelling solely on the aid which psychological experts could render to courts, he had also discust the practical difficulties which lie in the way."

BERNARD SHAW ON DOCTORS

A CONVENTION attended solely by persons considered "undesirable citizens" by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw would be almost as large and respectable as a session of the Ananias Club. The medical profession, as at present constituted, has now fallen under the ban of his displeasure, and he advocates what he calls its "socialization." His principal points, made at a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society in London, and received not unkindly by many in his audience, are thus given by *The Hospital* (London, February 20):

"The doctor is forced by competition to be a tradesman, who sells 'cures' for what he can get. The average doctor is 'appallingly and humiliatingly poor,' and consequently a dangerous man. He dare not be 'scientifically honest' with his patients, who would change their doctor if he ventured to tell them the truth and show them their ignorance. But the doctor is as honest as he can afford to be. The doctor shows much skill in adapting himself to the delusions of the patient, and as soon as he gets into general practise unlearns much of the hygiene which his hospital training has taught him. On a wholly unscientific plane, the doctor does surprizingly well. It is thoroughly wrong that a doctor's income should be reduced by his own efficiency, and that by the advances of preventive medicine many doctors should be ruined. A bishop is not expected to blow the organ, but a doctor is expected to do any trumpery work, however great his skill. Under the competitive system men of transcendent ability waste their time on trivialities, and duffers are called upon to undertake work which is beyond them. The 'socialization' of the profession would remedy this. Socialism in the profession has already made strides, as is shown by the ever-growing number of medical men in the public service. The position of the medical officer of health is extremely enviable. Not being dependent on the whims of his patients, he alone can be independent and scientific in his pursuit of hygiene. His success is judged by his vital statistics. There is much need for the intelligent application of statistical science to public health.

DR. JOHN H. LONG, Professor of Chemistry, Northwestern University, Chicago. PROF. RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. PROF. IRA D. REMSEN, President Johns Hopkins University. DR. C. A. HERTER, Professor of Physiological Chemistry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

THE BOARD THAT DISAGREES WITH DR. WILEY.

This is possible only in the public service. Compulsory hygiene is spreading, and doctors are assuming rights over children to the exclusion of the rights of parents. This is well, but these powers can not be exercised by individual tradesmen. The state must step in. Socialism would give every medical man the alternative of working honorably in the public service independent of the quackery which the demands of patients almost impose on private practitioners."

In the discussion which followed, we are told, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt and Sir Victor Horsley exprest a qualified approval of many of Mr. Shaw's propositions.

ECHOES OF THE BENZOATE STRIFE

WE hear less than formerly of food-preservatives. Doubtless the discussion regarding them has been of use and will have good results. Whether the outcome will, on the whole, be favorable to the prepared-food industry or not can hardly be determined yet. In general, the medical experts seem inclined to condemn preservatives or to advise caution in their use. Many manufacturers, while admitting the undesirableness of certain chemical antiseptics, are sure that others, such as benzoate of soda, are quite harmless, and strenuously maintain their right to use such substances, with advantage, as they claim, to the consumer. As for the public, it is learning, in most cases with surprize, that chemical preservatives have been generally used at all. The result may be, in some cases, the discontinuance of canned food by those wishing to be on the safe side. On the other hand, it will be realized by others that common salt and vinegar are both preservatives which have been used for centuries, and there will seem to be no reason why other approved salts and acids should not be admitted into the same class. Indeed, it is now asserted by some chemists that the old preservatives, in certain combinations, are harmful where the new ones are innocent. Says Prof. E. E. Smith, of Fordham University, in a recent paper quoted by *The Journal of Commerce* (New York, February 8), speaking of a variety of tomato catchup put up with vinegar and spices:

"I would like to say that the use of either the acetic-acid process or the acetic-acid-spice method presents a very important advantage to a dishonest manufacturer—Dr. Wiley to the contrary notwithstanding—and a corresponding disadvantage to the consumer. This exists in view of the fact that these products yield a result, in which the quality of the raw material is concealed by the preponderance of high-seasoning. On the other hand, it is distinctly to the credit of the manufacturers of the products in which benzoate of soda is used that the product of preservative itself is tasteless, and that the catchups themselves are not overacidulated, are not overspiced, and are not overcooked. With such a catchup a person may form his own idea of the quality of the material employed, and the flavor of that material."

The reversal of Dr. Wiley by President Roosevelt's referee board in the benzoate matter is lamented by some as an interference with the Pure Food Law. That it is really no such thing is asserted by *The American Food Journal* (Chicago, February 15). Says this paper:

"The Pure Food Law does not approve or prohibit preservatives in food. It does not condemn nor allow benzoate of soda. . . . With the possible exception of alcohol in confectionery, no non-poisonous or harmless product is prohibited by the Food and Drugs Act in foods, either specifically or by general classification.

"Therefore, in enforcing the Food Law as regards benzoate of soda it is simply a question whether or not benzoate of soda in foods in the amount in which it is used is injurious to health. If benzoate of soda is injurious, it is a violation of the Food Law to use it in foods. If not injurious, it is no violation of the law to use it in foods. . . . . .

"Therefore, the Food Law is as firm as it ever was; more substantial in fact, as its enforcement may be founded on truth and not error; on facts and not fancies; on sound sense and not sensationalism. . . . . .

"This benzoate-of-soda reversal is only an incident in Dr. Wiley's relations with the enforcement of the Food Law. If the error was one of observation or opinion, it would not be of vital importance. Unfortunately it is one of far greater magnitude, as it concerns the question as to whether or not Dr. Wiley with his peculiarly constructed mind, however valuable as an agitator, is fitted for duties requiring a well-balanced, conservative, and unprejudiced mind searching only for the truth and with a high regard for the truth."

Discussing the same subject, the editors of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, February) say:

"The standing and character of the eminent men composing the referee board eliminate the slightest question in regard to the thoroughness and open-mindedness of their investigations. They were appointed to ascertain if possible the facts concerning the influence of sodium benzoate on the human body. Their investigations were pursued individually and their report represents the sum-total of their respective findings. The unanimity of the report, backed by the character of the men making it, certainly demands respectful acceptance. No stronger evidence bearing on the subject could be obtained. But this does not mean that Dr. Wiley's work was or is valueless. In fact we have felt that his brief on benzoate of soda was the best that he has ever made. Laying aside its premature publication and other irrelevant details, the Government Bulletin on benzoate of soda is a notable contribution to the subject and deserves the most respectful consideration. That its premises are controverted or even proven wrong does not make valueless the careful, painstaking work which it represents and records. It is part—and a valuable part—of the literature of the subject. Science is built up from conflicting opinions, and no honest research, however erroneously interpreted, is ever wasted. . . . . .

"The question of food-preservatives is bound to loom large for some time to come. The evidence to date points to the comparative harmlessness of benzoate of soda. If manufacturers wish to

use it, they should be allowed to, always provided that a true statement of the quantity employed be placed upon the label. Let the consumer then decide whether he prefers catchups, sauces, etc., kept sweet by .1 of 1 per cent. of benzoate of soda, or those that are indifferently preserved by an acetic-acid extract of spices. . . . . .

"The statement is frequently made that our mothers and grandmothers never used any preservatives. This is untrue, for the good housewife did use the best of vinegar and the various spices in large quantities. More than this, in spite of the most careful selection of her materials and the most careful cooking, it was a common experience to have the catchup, and chilli-sauce 'spoil,' and require recooking. To get back to the fundamental question it seems, therefore, a fair proposition to allow manufacturers to use small quantities of benzoate of soda, if on no other basis than that of the lesser of two evils. Make them tell the truth about the quantity, and let the consumer decide. . . . . .

"The sodium-benzoate question, viewed from no matter what standpoint, in its ultimate analysis to date justifies no other verdict than the Scotch one of 'not proven.' Dr. Wiley made the mistake of condemning too hastily on insufficient evidence, and we fear that the referee board have made a similar error tho in the opposite direction. That neither Dr. Wiley nor the referee board have been able to produce absolutely conclusive evidence on either side of the controversy shows that while sodium benzoate

NEW GERMAN AUTOMOBILE WITH MACHINE-GUN.

can not be considered absolutely harmless, any harmful action it may actually exert must be very slight and remote. This is only the reasonable, fair view to take. If manufacturers are able to demonstrate that they can provide satisfactory catchup and condiments that will 'keep' without sodium benzoate, which we insist they have not done as yet, the public will assuredly support them, and thus drive the preparations containing preservatives from the market."

In closing, this journal quotes with approval the portions of a recent address by Joseph Ruau, French Minister of Agriculture, translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST in October last, to the effect that an ideal law should strive to encourage the best commercial practise and to extend and perpetuate it, rather than to define and seek out the worst practise. In other words, it should be constructive—not destructive.

NEW MILITARY MOTOR-CAR.—A new automobile for use with a machine gun, now turned out by a German factory, is thus described by Dr. A. Gradenwitz in *La Nature* (Paris, February 13):

"The [illegible] creates the organ. The dirigible balloon and the aeroplane are on the eve of becoming redoubtable engines of war; an organ of defense must be created. It would seem that so far only the automobile has been thought of for the purpose; and there are already several types of vehicles for this kind.

"A German house, the Rheinische Hardware and Machine Company, has just introduced a new type—a partly armored motor-car with a machine-gun, having a four-cylinder naphtha motor of 20 horse-power. The system of transmission is the same as in ordinary automobiles. . . . This car can easily hold four persons. The gun, of the Hotchkiss type, is mounted in the space between the front and rear seats; it turns on a special carriage . . . which enables it to cover the entire ground surrounding the automobile, with no movement of the latter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE, "FALSELY SO CALLED"

"NEWSPAPER science" has long been a byword among scientific men, and to some almost anything that bears the name of "popular science" is a thing abhorrent. To them most of what is called science is for experts only, and can not be explained to the profane vulgar—in other words, to the citizen of ordinary education. Unfortunately, too many of the current attempts at such explanations give false ideas of what they try to elucidate. It may be proper, however, to condemn these without denying the possibility of improving upon them. A reviewer in *Science* (New York, February 19) seems to hold the balance very justly, when he says:

"To put in simple and elegant language descriptions and explanations of natural phenomena is to offer every one that knowledge and understanding that broadens our sympathies; that increases our interest in the world about us; that makes us more contented and more useful human beings. No nobler work than this can any man do—the work that Tyndall, that Sir Robert Ball, that Darwin, and many another devoted follower of nature loved so much and did so well. The popular books that men like these produce can never be too numerous, nor can the publisher devote to them more of his beautifying art than they deserve.

"Unfortunately, however, there is another class of books with natural phenomena for their titles; books, of which the one under review is typical, attractively written and prettily illustrated, but filled with false explanations—counterfeit mental coin palmed off on the innocent, to their inestimable harm. Such books do not spread knowledge, nor do they even leave the mental tablets of the uninformed receptively blank, but, on the contrary, scribble all over them an almost ineradicable jumble of errors, which must somehow be got rid of before the unfortunate victim is ready even to begin to learn the truth.

"Surely the author of a book treating of a scientific subject must know that he knows what he is talking about, or know that he doesn't know. In the first case, let his explanations be simple, clear, complete. In the second, let him have sufficient judgment to leave attempted explanations alone, for they are sure to be wrong, and therefore harmful.

"But the fault is not alone with the author. The publisher is expected, and properly so, to guarantee, to the best of his knowledge, the accuracy of the books he offers for sale. And this, it would seem, should impose upon him the duty of submitting all manuscripts of popular nature-books to competent specialists."

SILUNDUM: A NEW MATERIAL

"IF silicon had been a gas," said Whistler, the artist, "I might have been a major-general." It is fortunate for art that Whistler's disastrous chemistry examination at West Point, which so abruptly put an end to his military career, was not postponed until to-day, for we now easily vaporize silicon in the intense heat of the electric furnace, and his celebrated answer might well have passed muster. A new material for domestic and industrial utensils, of remarkable hardness and resistance, may be formed by saturating carbon with this gaseous silicon. By a process invented and patented by F. Bolling, it is possible to convert any piece of carbon, in the form of rods, bricks, or crucibles, into silicon carbid. Says a writer in *The Electrical Review* (London), as abstracted in *The Engineering Digest* (New York, February):

"Silicon carbid had been known previously only in the amorphous or crystalline state [carborundum] and it was supposed that it was formed by the sublimation of carbon and silicon; Mr. Bolling, however, discovered that silicon would penetrate into carbon when

both were in a highly heated condition. Silicon at about 1,600° C. exists only in the form of vapor, while carbon at this temperature keeps its shape, it being understood that the air has no access to either. Silundum, as the new material has been named, or silicified carbon, is therefore a product that is obtained when carbon is heated in the vapor of silicon. . . . . .

"Silundum is fire-proof to a high degree; it can be heated in the air up to 1,600° C. without showing any sign of oxidation. At about 1,700°, however, the silicon leaves the carbon and combines with the oxygen of the air. Silundum can not be melted."

The first use to which the material was applied was for electric cooking and heating, which demand in many cases a higher temperature than can be obtained with ordinary resistance wires. These operations have developed enormously in recent years, and as electrical energy becomes cheaper, there will be a large demand for electric ranges, to be used like a gas-range. To quote further:

"The electric range demands a concentration of electric power that can not be obtained at present without overheating the wires or increasing the weight of the heating-plates. Silundum can be used at the high temperature required for the purpose, and thus ranges are produced that have the glowing heat of a coal fire, and are used exactly like those heated by coal.

"There is a large demand for heating-apparatus for melting metals and for electric muffles, or high-temperature ovens for laboratories, and it is especially in this connection that the material fills a long-felt want. Silundum can be used at as high a temperature as platinum, and as it is inexpensive, the apparatus is cheap both in first cost and in repair. For heating purposes the silundum rods can be used single, in lengths up to 32 inches, depending on the diameter, as solid, round, flat, or square rods or tubes, or in the form of a grid mounted in a frame and provided with contact wires."

LITTLE PLANETS THAT WAX AND WANE

CELESTIAL bodies that grow brighter and dimmer by turns have always been interesting objects for the astronomer. Among the fixt stars, which are suns, shining by their own light, such variability may really mean change in the light given out, or it may be caused by the interposition of a dark satellite which in its orbit comes between us and the star. Bodies that shine by reflected light also wax and wane; our own moon, for instance; for reasons that are obvious and familiar to all. Some of the planets, for similar reasons, show phases like the moon's. This is the case with the planet Venus. Some of the minor planets, or asteroids, show variability in brightness that has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for, and in many cases the fact, when reported by one astronomer, has been doubted by others, on account of the slight degree of change. A newly invented method, reported in *The Bulletin* of the Astronomical Society of France, would seem to settle the matter. It is thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 26):

"Among the many questions raised by the investigation of the minor planets, or asteroids, there is one on which our data are still very uncertain—namely, that of their variability. The fact that these small bodies change their brightness suddenly in certain cases, would appear quite beyond doubt. We may cite the planet Iris, for instance, which has varied by one-fourth in four hours, according to Dr. Clemens, or in six hours, according to Wendell; or Economia, whose brilliancy increases or diminishes by four-tenths in nine days. Every one knows of the variations of Eros which at the time of its discovery puzzled astronomers so much.

"Whatever explanation may be given of this, the facts seem to be well established. To solve the problem we should have to have records absolutely free from all sources of error; and up to the present time it must be confest that it has been difficult to eliminate the personal equation or even the variations due to atmospheric causes.

"Astronomers, therefore, will appreciate the method devised by Joel Metcalf. He photographs a minor planet, making two exposures of equal duration on the same plate; the camera is so guided that the images of the asteroid are round, while those of the neighboring fixt stars show as trails. If the two sets of star-trails are exactly similar throughout, it is certain that the movement of the clockwork and the atmospheric conditions have not varied during the experiment. Then, if the two images of the asteroid are not of the same brightness, we have proof of variation.

"Mr. Metcalf tried the experiment on the minor planet known as '1906 WE.' A plate was twice exposed on November 6, 1906, for 71 minutes each time, the interval between being about one minute. A considerable real variation was thus shown during this time. The method is capable of improvement, but it may be said that it will render great service in the work of collecting astronomical data."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE THE SNAKE-SKINS COME FROM

APPARENTLY there is no branch of the S. P. C. A. in the island of Java. We are told by V. Forbin, writing in *La Nature* (Paris), that the skinning of live snakes is practised there as a regular current feature of the serpent-skin industry, fast becoming a very important one, which supplies the demand for snake-skin belts, purses, etc., worn by tender-hearted creatures of the gentler sex who could not bear to see a fly hurt. If any of the daughters of Eve object to this terrible revenge on the serpent, their protests should be addrest to the Minister for the Colonies at The Hague, as Java is under the rule of Wilhelmina. We read:

"The exigencies of modern industry are sometimes cruel, altho it may be said in extenuation that custom and her sister fashion must bear a large share of the responsibility for these cruelties. If thousands of brilliant-plumaged birds are put to death yearly, if the shepherds of Persia and Turkestan torture their young lambs before killing them, in order to make their wool curly, are not these merely holocausts offered to our love for dress?

"In the case before us, it would not appear that feminine coquetry monopolizes the use of serpent-skins. This material does not serve exclusively for the manufacture of belts; it is used for a thousand other objects, such as purses, etc., and has even been successfully employed in shoemaking.

"We must believe that the supply is unequal to the demand, and that the hunting of snakes for their skins is a flourishing industry, since a group of Dutch and American capitalists has formed at Batavia a company with a capital of 100,000 florins [$41,600] to exploit the skins of reptiles in the Dutch Indies. It is called 'The Java Reptile Skin Company.' Its methods of work are various. It buys up dead snakes at low prices, paying for them, according to length, from two to five cents, while a living reptile is worth up to a dollar. The difference is amply justified by the fact that it is very hard to skin a dead snake, and that the skin is fatally injured by the operation. On the contrary, the skinning process, as the reader may judge, is singularly facilitated if executed on a living snake. That it is inhuman, barbarous, cruel, is only too certain, but kindness and sentimentalism may scarcely be preached to snake-catchers! The species most sought after is a boa peculiar to the Indo-Malay isles, a near relative of that of South America, whose length often exceeds 6 yards. . . . The phases of its sufferings are as follows:

"Receiving it from the catcher, who exchanges it for a modest sum (about 60 cents), an employee seizes it adroitly, placing one hand at its neck, the other at its tail. The robust reptile makes frantic efforts to free itself from thraldom, but it is already in the place of execution. The native attaches it by the neck to the trunk of a palm-tree, while an assistant holds it by the tail. With the point of a knife, manipulated swiftly and surely, the man makes a cut around the neck, loosens the skin sufficiently to take hold of it, and then, exerting all his strength, pulls off the skin as one would peel off a glove, while his companion holds the body rigid. . . . The flayed reptile is then left to await death, which usually comes to its relief after an hour and a quarter of terrible agony.

"Fortunately, the annals of industry offer few such cruel tragedies."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RADICAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL REFORM

RELIGIOUS education as furnished by our Sunday-schools is carried on "with methods and a standard that would be more appropriate for the Middle Ages than for the twentieth century," says Mr. Joseph V. Collins, of the Wisconsin State Normal School. Nothing has come of the flood of literature poured forth dealing with religious and moral education in the public schools, he asserts, and "the vision of an oncoming irreligious citizenship has driven many a clergyman and writer wild with concern for the future." Hence the writer pleads for the most drastic measures of Sunday-school reform. Under present conditions of Sunday-school work, thinks Mr. Collins, it is "practically impossible to attain anything above a low standard of achievement." "The new psychology and the new education have hardly touched the Sunday-school except in the most superficial way." Too little time is given to the actual study of the lessons; the environment is often productive of "mischief and disorder that would not be brooked for a moment in a public school"; the lessons themselves lack continuity, "the plan followed being to hop-skip-and-jump through the whole Bible every six years"; while the great body of scholars and teachers often are guilty of failure to prepare lessons at all. Such is the analysis of present-day Sunday-school conditions which Mr. Collins, in *The Educational Review* (New York, March 1), prefixes to his definite propositions for reforms. The following, he thinks, "will meet all the requirements of religious education in the United States":

"This solution can be stated in one sentence: viz., *a two or three hours' session on Sunday, instead of an hour's session as now, with changes in the administration of schools to correspond.* The change in the administration would be the introduction of a study period in a main room, with classes reciting in smaller recitation-rooms, or off at one end of the main room, so as to disturb as little as possible those studying. By this plan the number of teachers needed would be greatly reduced. One teacher only would be sufficient to handle the study-room, keeping the pupils quiet, in order, and at work. The school could be divided into as many grades as desired, and one teacher could handle one or more grades, dependent on the size of the school, that is, in any ordinary-sized school. Devotional exercises, including perhaps a little sermonet by the pastor, should come in with all the school present, or all except the smallest scholars. The adult classes would be present at the general exercises and would then give an hour's time to the discussion of a lesson as now, not remaining the full time of the session. The strong incentive for the children to study would be that every one around the individual would be studying, there would be quiet, regular lessons would be assigned, and text-books would be supplied for the pupils' use, and maps and reference-books would also be at hand convenient for use of all the school.

"Since the number of teachers would be greatly reduced, presumably only the best would remain. These would have to put in longer hours, but in compensation they could be released from other church service, even that of the regular preaching service. As matters now stand, multitudes of teachers put in more hours in attendance at church services, including going and coming, than they would under the proposed plan, provided they were released from other engagements, and others took their places in an equitable division of labor.

"Of course a carefully prepared and graded set of lessons, put up in permanent book form, would be necessary. Under present conditions there is enormous waste in the fact that the helps liberally supplied, being adapted for temporary use only, are immediately thrown into the waste basket as soon as or sooner than the pupil is done with them. It might be thought that the publishing-business would be interfered with by the proposed plan; but there can be no doubt that the value of the product would instead be enormously increased, and no publisher would suffer, but rather would benefit by the change. The writer considers it important to mention this because, strange as it may seem, the publishing- and supply-houses are now, and doubtless would be, the greatest forces opposing a change in the present order of things."

The children, it is urged, would benefit by this change, for to them "Sunday is a long and drearisome day in many homes." Saturday being the children's day of relaxation from mental work, "Sunday is extra, it is double and unnecessary measure." "If the children were kept busy on Sunday afternoon (or morning) they would be out of mischief, would be happier, and would be in much better condition for work in the day-school the next forenoon."

Such a plan has never been tried, the writer observes, "because the old idea of the Sabbath made it so holy that no work of any kind was allowable, and study of the Bible in a school would have been classed as work."

This plan, Mr. Collins thinks, "would solve one of the most vexed questions in American life, viz., that of the religious education of the children of Catholics." He adds:

"If the plan here proposed worked for Protestant children, it would work for Catholic children as well, and the Catholic Church would not be slow to adopt it. No more irritating outlay of money is seen in our land than the virtual double taxation of Catholics for the education of their children. The Catholics are certainly right in insisting on religious education for their children. May not a solution be found in proper utilization of the hours of Sunday for religious education?"

To give one half-day session to religion in this country would be nearly equivalent to the education offered in such countries as England and Germany, says the writer, who concludes his recommendations in these words:

"The most promising plan for reforming Sunday-school work would be to have the longer session tried first in communities where the religious tone is good and where parents are sincerely desirous that their children shall have a thorough religious education. It should be tried under the leadership of skilled leaders familiar with both Sunday-school and day-school work, and convinced of both the importance and value of the plan. Once a practical success in a few places, the custom of longer sessions would spread, and spread rapidly all over the country. Everything points to great changes in Sunday-school work in the near future. Why should we not have genuine Sunday-school reform, breaking away finally from customs begun in a small way a century or more ago?"

"CIVIC BAPTISM"—The sacrament of baptism is "burlesqued" by a certain public official in France, says a writer in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville), and "the neutral government takes no notice of the event." The offense here alluded to is called "a civic baptism" and is said to be performed by the Mayor of Ivy. This journal describes the act thus:

"The parents of the child and their attendants go to the City Hall, where the mayor awaits them. The infant is then solemnly dedicated to the state. The god-parents promise that in case of necessity they will educate the child, and in the verbiage of this promise are these words: 'That they will educate the child *outside of all religion*, and in the only service of reason, sound judgment, rectitude, labor, and the Republic.' The 'Marseillaise' is sung and the child receives a memento in the shape of a savings-bank book with a deposit of five francs.

"It is true this thing, as one of our European exchanges says, is still an exception. In liberal circles they even make a jest of it and journalists travel to Ivy to see Mayor Jules Coutant, the Socialist, perform the ceremony, to amuse their readers with the account of it.

"But the fact remains that a *neutral* government allows one of its officials, without a reprimand, or without any effort to hinder it, to make a travesty on the Christian religion and its sacraments. The wind is indicated by the direction of straws, and this straw indicates that the deep hatred of Christianity, which characterized the terrors of the French Revolution, is boiling up again from the deep. Everything must develop according to its own laws, and the development of this matter, if left unarrested, can only be a repetition of the scandalous scenes of the bitter days which, more than a century ago, cost France so dear."

MEASURES FOR MORAL CORRECTION

PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL recently pleaded for the reintroduction of scolding as a corrective for children's moral delinquency. "A sound rebuke from parents and teachers usually has a salutary effect, especially if the scolding, when necessary, is followed up by a punishment which has fallen still more into desuetude, namely, 'flogging.'" So he is reported as saying by *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill.). This journal declares that "it was a dark picture of the moral condition of our youth"—that President Hall painted in his lecture before the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy. Juvenile crime is not only on the increase in this country, he asserted, but "the crimes themselves are becoming more serious" and the age at which they are committed is constantly growing lower. Conditions are much the same in other countries, however, where accurate statistics have been compiled. "A census lately taken in the schools of Germany, France, and England, as to the prevalence of private vice and moral uncleanness among boys," is, he said, "one of the most depressing and humiliating facts with which we have to reckon." As to crime among young men and adults, the United States is given first rank, Dr. Hall finds that we lead the world in the number of murders and divorces. Scolding was not the only remedy for juvenile bad behavior that was proposed. This Catholic journal adds:

"President Hall further recommended readings from the Bible as a preservative of morality. This will no doubt meet with the approval of not a few of those in charge of our public schools. The next remedy will strike many as curious. Dr. Hall suggests that 'moral stories' inculcating different virtues be made a part of the common-school course. On what basis, by whom, or how, or along what lines these stories are to be written, he did not clearly state. We suspect he meant such books as are issued by the Ethical Culture Society. He spoke of an organization of German educators who had already prepared nine stout volumes of 'morality-books.'

"Mildly surprizing was the Doctor's next remedial measure. It consists of theatrical representations, in which the young are to take the parts of heroes and heroines, who, of course, must always 'strive for the better things.' The young, says President Hall, have an especial fondness for such theatricals; they are always anxious 'to take parts.' This remedy prepared the way for the next. It is 'rhythmic motion.' In plain words—dancing. President Hall created quite a stir some years ago when he insisted on the ethical value of the dance. He reminds us that the religious festivals of races in a low stage of culture are frequently accompanied by religious dances. . . . . .

"The really noteworthy feature of President Hall's lecture was the unqualified indorsement he gave to religious training as a restraint upon youthful folly. To hear the author of 'Adolescence,' one of our foremost experts in educational psychology, speak so strongly of the absolute need and importance of religious training in our schools, must have been a welcome surprize to some of the many educators present at the lecture. President Hall even went so far as to summarize his whole lecture in the concluding sentence by saying that if we are to effect any improvement in the education of our youth we must hold religious training superior to mere intellectual culture.

"Withal, however, as in many similar talks and articles by noted educators of the type of Dr. Hall, we noted the absence of a direct appeal to educators to model their work upon the teaching of Christ, the supreme educator of men, the friend of the young. It is true that, in speaking of the laicization of French schools, Dr. Hall stated that in proportion as the schools were dechristianized revolting juvenile crimes increased in France. He spoke of the sad spectacle in that country of prematurely old youths with all the marks of physical and mental senility; the deplorable effects of pagan conduct, which, in turn, is the outcome of pagan teaching.

"Yet why not urge upon educators to try, at least as much as their opportunities permit, to impress upon their pupils the beauty and everlasting truth of that saying once spoken in the course of the most eloquent sermon ever delivered: 'Blest are the pure in heart, for they shall see God'?"

A GREAT RELIGIOUS FIGURE GONE

DR. CUYLER is referred to as "the last of a generation of great clergymen of all denominations." Dying at his home in Brooklyn on February 26 he rounded out a remarkable career, for, as the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York) points out, "he became great early." "At thirty he had more influence than most of his compeers at fifty," declares this writer, with the addition that if Dr. Cuyler had any competitors he outlived them all.

THEODORE L. CUYLER,
"An inspirer of affection and of religious zeal," says the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "a reformer without malice, and a workman not to be ashamed."

More people are now living, probably, who have read Dr. Cuyler's articles than have listened to his preaching. His later years have been prolific in contributions to religious journals, the number, it is said, exceeding four thousand, while the number of copies containing his articles extend to the astonishing sum of two million. A temperance tract written by him and entitled "Somebody's Son" has attained a reported circulation of over five hundred thousand copies. Dr. Buckley helps those who never saw the great preacher to construct a figure of him. *The Christian Advocate* article contains such interesting personal details as these:

"Dr. Cuyler was low in stature—a little taller than Isaac Watts, about an inch shorter than John Wesley. Slight in his early years, he never took on much flesh. As he preached in a gown or robe and had long arms, in the pulpit he appeared larger than he was. His voice was heavy and sonorous. For many years he was afflicted with dulness of hearing, which affected his voice somewhat, but it never lost the capacity of carrying his emotion to his hearers and kindling the same feelings in them.

"His countenance was one of the elements of his power. None who saw him would think of beauty, but all would think his face, kindled by the flashes of his eye and beautified by his smile, one to be always remembered pleasantly. The strains of Dutch and Huguenot blood gave a peculiar cast to his eloquence. He was as vivacious as a Frenchman and as composed as a Dutchman. His vivacity was unquenchable. His success was astonishing in every place he filled. His calls were many, but he preferred to accept those from parts where he was well known, so that the people would not be allured by a mystic haze of distance.

"His sermons combined all the qualities necessary to success—sympathy, boldness, clearness, attractiveness. He did not need to prove things to his congregation, for his people loved him and believed in him; yet he taught them to think. He became the idol of all evangelical people, but an idol not worshiped, simply loved, therein differing from most idols. He was a wondrous converser, generally leading in conversation, but ever ready to express pleasure or wonder or sympathy when anything of importance was suggested. In interviews had with representatives of the press he displayed such an intensity of speech and vigor of thought that when published they resembled chaste yet strong essays. Usually he wrote and read his sermons, but was an extemporaneous speaker of the first class. Sometimes he was both witty and humorous in his written sermons, but never did a low joke fall from his lips, nor did he indulge in slang. His discourses were usually brief, and that in a period when most distinguished preachers were inclined to be long.

"Opposed to slavery, he would not affiliate with extremists like Garrison and Phillips. As a believer in Prohibition he did not consider it necessary to turn from the party of which he was one of the founders, being rather a prophet within the lines than one without. His appearances upon the political platform were infrequent, but when in his opinion any crisis arose, his voice rang clear and his opinions hit like bullets. The press sought them and spread them far and wide.

"As a Presbyterian he was of the new school in theology and was in the organization until the old and new schools reunited. Dr. Van Dyke, Sr., thought him lacking in adherence to the old ways and statements. When he allowed Miss Smiley, a Quakeress, to speak in his pulpit, Dr. Van Dyke said in a meeting of the Presbytery: 'Has it come to this, that a woman, unbaptized and unordained, shall be permitted to speak from the pulpit of a Presbyterian church?'

"Dr. Cuyler had a peculiar form of courage. He was a friend of Theodore Tilton from the latter's youth, but was saddened by his deflection from the Gospel and his erratic reforms, some of which he considered deforms. In the Beecher case, when Tilton was the plaintiff, the latter became extremely unpopular. On a certain Sunday Dr. Cuyler descended from the pulpit and the people as usual shook hands with him. Tilton had come in that morning to hear his old friend preach. As he was going out, looking askance at Dr. Cuyler, the latter stretched out his hand and said: 'How do you do, Theodore?' One of Dr. Cuyler's friends was incensed and said to Dr. Cuyler: 'The hand that shakes the hand of Theodore Tilton can not shake mine.' Said the Doctor: 'I am very sorry, but it would be too large a price to pay for one hand-shake to give the control of one's hand to another.'"

CHINESE ASSIMILATION OF JEWS

WHY have the Jews in China given up their religion, customs, language, and almost every other characteristic until it is now well-nigh impossible to tell a Jew from a native, while in all the rest of the world the Jew has preserved his identity with a sharpness that is one of the wonders of human history? This question is answered by a Jewish writer, Mr. S. M. Perkmann, in *The International* (London). It has been known for centuries that there is a small colony of Jews living at Kaifung, China, who have largely merged with the Chinese. They abstain from pork, extract the sinew from slaughtered cattle, and mostly marry among their own tribe, but all other Jewish rites, including circumcision, have gone into oblivion. The physiognomies are "quite Chinese," tho now and then a Jewish type is seen, "even the Jewish woman has crippled feet like the other Chinese women," and they have not "the slightest idea what it means to be a Jew."

The secret of this almost perfect assimilation, the writer believes, lies in the fact that when the Jews came among the Eastern Asiatic people the Chinese gave them "all privileges and all rights, making friends of them, and the Jews could not see any reason for keeping themselves aloof from the Chinese." By degrees "the more convenient religion (according to human understanding) has proved to be the fittest and to survive." This writer accepts as probable the supposition that these transformed Chinese Jews are descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel. He tries to imagine their state of mind when first they found themselves immigrants in China. We read:

"They naturally must have been surprized to find a great civilized nation with a history thousands of years older than their own (Yao the Great reigned in China some 200 years before Abraham was born), a nation confessing monotheism but still without the slightest idea of 'Jahveh' and of his chosen people; a nation without a nobility to grasp the best positions in the Government, but giving all honor and all preference to the learned man, the same as it was always with the Jews; a nation possessing Holy Scriptures of a superior ethical quality, but without pretension to revelation, but only teachings of their sages; a nation in possession of a book called '*Yih-king*' of such high philosophical standing that, as proved by Dr. Paul Carus, Leibnitz had taken many a thing from it, and Confucius, in the last years of his life, said, if he had to live another fifty years he would devote the whole time to study the '*Yih-king*.' No wonder that all that stimulated the Jews to contemplations and comparisons. . . . . .

"The astonishment of the immigrated Jews must have grown continually, seeing that all the ethical tenets which were revealed to them by God as a preference to his chosen people they found in China not only taught and commanded but practically exercised; they, the aliens, were treated with the same kindness as the Chinese themselves, and became aware of the fact that 'to love his neighbor, and to love the stranger as himself,' which was commanded to them by God (Lev. xix.), and 'not to do to others as one would not that it should be done to him,' was taught to the Chinese by their sages out of righteousness and common sense. The Jews found still more, that the same sages who taught their people love to their fellow men in the highest and noblest degree (teachings of Lao-Tze and Buddha) did not teach any compulsory obligations of men to God, but left to the discretion of every one to treat religion as a strictly private affair. Neither are the Chinese commanded to love God, nor to believe in God, nor to fulfil commandments not comprehensible to men, as there are many in the Bible (altho the commandments of the Bible certainly have their good reasons, but are not known to us); even more, one of the three founders of Chinese religion, Confucius, was himself an agnostic."

All these considerations, this writer implies, should have bearing upon the question of Jewish assimilation. He observes:

"It is unquestionably true, and would be of salutary consequences, if the powerful dictators of the world would take it as a guidance, that to grant unrestricted emancipation and freedom is the most practical means to make a sincere and devoted friend of an immigrated alien minority or even of a subdued nation, whereas pressure, restrictions, and persecution provoke adversity and enmity. It will always remain true that the best way to conquer an enemy is to make a friend of him. China realized this truth and has always acted accordingly. China has always granted equal freedom and equal rights to every one regardless of nationality or of faith, and she has succeeded in converting the adopted strangers into true and faithful sons of their great country; witness the Cossacks captured at Albazin in 1685. . . . . .

"But freedom and emancipation alone would not be sufficient to make a cultured nation, like the Jews have been since thousands of years, abandon their faith and their nationality. The Jewish nation was in possession of Holy Scriptures designing them to be the only beloved chosen people of God, they had a history full of heroic deeds, and were always proud of both.

"Now, it is true, freedom and emancipation could be sufficient to make of the immigrated alien Jews patriotic sons of China, as freedom and emancipation have made the Jews in France and England patriots heart and soul. But why have the Jews in China been assimilated and have even abandoned their religion, and have renunciated their privilege to be the first-born son of God? Why could the Jews resist the high-cultured nations England and France and keep their own? When we see the same Jewish nation successfully defending their position on one battlefield and being thoroughly overpowered and beaten in another struggle, must we not infer from it that success and failure was not dependent on the power of the Jews so much as on the weapons and strength of their opponents? Being myself a Jew I feel a little uncomfortable in analyzing the causes and effects of these struggles, ending so differently. But it can never be humiliating to confess the truth, and I must confess that the Jewish position in the struggle against the Christian was very strong and advantageous, and on the contrary very weak and disadvantageous against the Chinese."

REVIVAL OF "KING JOHN"

EVEN Shakespeare can spell novelty for us when one of his little-used plays is given public representation. Mr. Mantell's production of "King John" at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, is received with gratitude on that score, and with varying comments on others. Mr. Winter calls it the most important dramatic event of the year, and devotes more than two columns to its consideration. Other commentators, such as Mr. Fyles, of *The Evening Post*, welcome the event "with respect and gratitude," while still others acknowledge it a "commendable enterprise." It is at least an occasion for brushing up one's theatrical history, and here the chroniclers show varying degrees of care. Mr. Winter, whose knowledge of stage lore is unrivaled, names E. L. Davenport as our last representative of the part, and tells us that the American stage has also seen as *King John* Douglas, Cooper, Barry, Junius Brutus Booth (both father and son of that name), Charles Kean, and Hamblin. The dramatic writers of *The Sun* and *The World* profess to recall the time when Edwin Booth used to stir his audience in the rôle, tho Mr. Winter says he never assumed it. England has in our day seen the part enacted by both F. R. Benson and Beerbohm Tree, and it is an interesting coincidence that Mr. Tree is planning an early revival in which Miss Ellen Terry will play *Constance* for the first time. Mr. Winter presents an interesting analysis of the play, in the course of which he says:

"The dramatic thread of the tragedy is the opposition of *King John* and *Prince Arthur*, in a contest for the crown of England, the title to which is lawfully vested in the Prince, while the possession of it is unlawfully vested in the King. Behind the Prince stands his mother, the passionate, picturesque *Constance*, clamorous for his royal birthright, and frantic in dolorous lamentation when that birthright is bartered. Behind the King stands the arrogant Queen-Mother, *Elinor*, inspiring her son to hold, by the strong hand, that sovereignty to which she knows he is not entitled and can not otherwise maintain; and behind him also stands the gay, martial, buoyant, truculent, honest *Faulconbridge*, whom no peril can daunt and no obstacle impede. Sometimes in alliance and sometimes in opposition, the scheming, potent *Philip*, King of France, whether as friend or foe, is a continual menace to the English usurper. Behind all—the spring and impulse of the action—stands *Cardinal Pandulph*, legate of the Pope, prompting to war or peace, as best befits his political purpose to augment the papal power. Viewed even as a fanciful epitome of old English history—while allowing for its compression of events and its proved errors of alleged fact—the play is exceptionally luminous and vitally interesting. Viewed as a study of human nature it is precious for its substance of truth and marvelous for its beauty of expression. Maternal love and grief are nowhere else put into such superlative words as those of *Constance*. The exquisite scene in which *Arthur* pleads and *Hubert* relents is, of its pathetic order, unmatched and unmatchable. The consistent preservation of poetic tone is not less absolute than the sustainment of perfect fidelity to nature and essential fact. *King John*, in reality, was as contemptuous of the 'bell, book, and candle' of the Church as *Faulconbridge* is, in the play. His surrender to Rome, like his surrender to the Barons when he signed the Great Charter, was an act conceived in policy and performed under compulsion—for he well knew that what was demanded would soon be extorted if it were not then given. In the tragedy he is shown—after the death of his formidable mother, and lacking her counsel and support—to be gradually but surely breaking, beneath the affliction of a haunting doubt and a secret terror. Disasters thicken around him. Omens affright him. The fever that is heavy on him has troubled him for a long time. His heart is sick. The death of *Arthur*, for which he knows himself responsible, is a burden upon his guilty mind. He feels that his friends are falling away. He dreads the power of Rome. He dreads the power of France. Above all things else, he dreads the nameless horror of an inscrutable, retributive Fate. From the moment when *King John* incites and enjoins *Hubert* to murder *Prince Arthur* the atmosphere of the tragedy is tremulous with a fearful apprehension of mysterious, impending doom. From that moment the monarch, tho he walks in sunlight, is conscious of the ever-darkening shadow."

Mr. Mantell, this writer avers, manifests "a broad comprehension of the whole subject," and enriches the stage "with a Shakespearian figure not less magnificent than true." Dramatic critics in these days infrequently occupy themselves with the question of

ROBERT MANTELL AS "KING JOHN."

The large result of great talents and many years of experience, says William Winter, is shown in a noble achievement.

acting, and hence rarely is so full an analysis of a player's interpretation of a part offered us as the following:

"Mr. Mantell . . . endues the miserable sovereign at once with a dangerous personality, a nervous temperament, a disquieted mind, a sinister look, and an impetuous, irascible demeanor—making him a man who, while bold in pretension and expeditious in movement, is, furtively, ill at ease, continually rancorous and capable of evil, and yet, at vital moments, weakly irresolute. His impersonation, accordingly, is all of one piece, so that, when he reaches the King's temptation of *Hubert* to do a murder, he only fully reveals a nature that he has already indicated. That terrible speech of *King John* to *Hubert*—'I had a thing to say'—he speaks in a hollow undertone, placing, however, a distinct, blood-curdling emphasis on the conclusive phrases—'Death'—'A grave!'—and enforcing them with gesture and glance so baleful, and of such fatal meaning, that the observer shudders with horror. The sudden change to grisly exultation, with the words 'I could be merry now!' intensifies that impartment of dread. Indeed, the whole treatment of the temptation scene is admirable for its investiture of wickedness with plausibility, and for its subtle transparency—the suggestion of treachery, cruelty, and hideous crime being made in such a way that *Hubert's* acceptance of it and compliance with it seem unconstrained and natural. The King's convulsive, clinging grasp of the hand of *Philip*, when the Cardinal threatens the curse of Rome, is a significant forerunner of that submission which his shifting, irresolute mind will, in its subsequent access of infirmity, make to his spiritual lord, and it is all the more felicitous,

as a touch of art, because it follows a splendid burst of passion, in the defiance of the imperious priest. But, while Mr. Mantell does not, in any scene, act for 'points,' his finest effects are obtained in the scenes with *Hubert* and in the death scene. His shrill and querulous denunciation of *Hubert*, after the defection of the distempered barons—in the telling words, '*I* had mighty cause

From "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." By courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

A MAD TEA PARTY.

The Hatter in the act of proposing his riddle, "Why is a raven like a writing-desk?"

to wish him dead, but *thou* hadst none to kill him,' is exactly in the fitting tone of irrational, panic-stricken tremor and self-pity, while the frantic revulsion of feeling, when *Hubert* exclaims 'young Arthur is alive,' is rightly and most effectively made to express itself in hysterical clamor of relief. A singularly fortunate make-up intensifies every effect of the actor's art. Mr. Mantell's *King John*, when he is first seen, is seen to be a sick man, feverish in body and distrest in mind. The aspect is singular, menacing, almost repulsive, and yet it is attractive—possessing the reptile fascination of the serpent. The face is blanched. The gaze of the cruel blue eyes is sometimes concentrated, cold, and stony, sometimes wavering and shifting, as is the habit of self-conscious evil. The lips are full, red, and sensual. The head is crowned with a shock of reddish hair. . . . . .

"No essential detail of the part has been forgotten; no illuminative characteristic of it has been omitted. Thought is manifested in every device of treatment, and prudent care of the voice is shown in an improved and fluent elocution, obedient to each ordainment of design. Those facts possess a decisive significance. Mr. Mantell has brought to a task of uncommon magnitude a fine intuition, sedulous study, profound sincerity, and a rare faculty of impersonation, and so the large result of great talents and many years of experience is shown in a noble achievement."

Mr. Winter dwells especially upon the death scene of the King, and comparisons are made with some of the greatest histrionic artists. We read:

"The body of the King, convulsed with pain, is shrunken and withered. His hair and beard are disheveled. His face is ghastly, and, as seen in the flickering light, it gleams with the gathering dew of death. He has thrown aside his rich attire, and is clad in black trunks and long black hose, with a white shirt, torn open at the throat; around his shoulders there is a loose robe. A more piteous spectacle—made awful with mysterious, grim, and weird environment—has not been seen; and Mr. Mantell makes the illusion so complete that the theater is forgotten. The threadlike, gasping, whispering, despairing voice in which he utters the dying speeches of *King John*—the abject, pitiful supplication that his kingdom's rivers may be allowed to take their course through his burned bosom—can only be heard with tears. If pity and terror be the legitimate object of tragedy—touching the heart and thrilling and exalting the mind—Mr. Mantell, assuredly, has accomplished its object. Wonderful death scenes have, at long intervals, been shown upon our stage; those, for example, of Ristori, in *Queen Elizabeth*; Davison, in *Othello*; Edwin Booth, in *King Lear*; Henry Irving, in *King Louis*; Salvini in *Conrade*; the death scene of Robert Mantell's *King John* is worthy to rank with the best of them. The art of it is superb. The monition of it should sink deep into every heart. To each one of us the hour of death must come—the forlorn, abject isolation from humanity—the awful opening of that dread pathway which every human being must tread alone—the great mystery—the piteous solitude, when mortality breathes its last sigh and murmurs its last farewell."

"PUNCH'S" GREATEST CARTOONIST

LATTER-DAY illustrators have tried their hand with the wonderful *Alice* who visited Wonderland, but it is doubtful if any self-respecting child, to say nothing of the judicious adult, will give up Tenniel for later comers. So at least a writer who signs the initials "E. C. B." seems to feel in speaking of "the recent flood of preposterous attempts to challenge" Tenniel's work as "Lewis Carroll's" illustrator. The stamp which this artist, now just turned ninety, gave to the figures of Carroll's story, we may be surprized to learn, was not "the result of any keen sympathy between author and artist." In the London *Daily News* this writer adds:

"Dodgson did not admire Tenniel's illustrations; and Tenniel did not admire Dodgson. Happily, that perfect combination of text and picture was a part of the purpose of things, and it came duly to fulfilment. Tenniel's spleen never took him far. Of that temper which has handed down to this day, on the cover of *Punch*, Doyle's hatred of Brougham (whose face a faun is dragging in the dirt at the end of a string) Tenniel had nothing. He is to-day what he always was among his colleagues and friends, the most courteous of old-world gentlemen."

Tenniel's birthday occurred on February 28, an occasion which gives the writer his cue for measuring the achievements of this great cartoonist of *Punch*. For fifty years he drew for this journal, and nothing of his long series of contributions is probably more famous than his "Dropping the Pilot," which marked Bismarck's retirement from active life. It is too familiar to need reproduction here. The writer draws this picture:

"Retired from the world as he is, and visited with the cruelest

From "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." By courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

THE MOCK TURTLE TELLING HIS STORY

One of Tenniel's pictures that helped make the fame of Alice.

of all the privations of sense, the loss of sight, the old man surely enjoys such consolations as come to few at the end of the journey. Fame is a thing never easily measured; and his is quite immeasurable. Every one who saw *Punch* at all during the fifty years that ended in 1901, every one who knows the 'Alice' books, has done homage to the art of Tenniel. His pencil has pleased millions, and will please millions more. Never since Hogarth's day

SIR JOHN TENNIEL AT NINETY.

For fifty years cartoonist for *Punch*, so firmly did he establish his own tradition of political cartoons, says the London *Times*, that it is still supreme both in *Punch* and elsewhere.

was such a universality of appreciation. From the children in the nursery, laughing over *Father William* or the *Mad Hatter*, to John Ruskin on the pinnacle of criticism, uttering judgment on the cartoons, he has delighted all. 'Tenniel,' said Ruskin, 'has much of the largeness and symbolic mystery of imagination which belonged to the great leaders of classic art; in the shadowy masses and sweep of lines of his great compositions there are tendencies which might have won his adoption into the school of Tintoret.'

"Tenniel may claim, indeed, to have created the cartoon as understood in England. When *Punch* took a young artist of ideals, fresh from painting fresco on the walls of the Houses of Parliament, and made of him its chief pictorial satirist and commentator on great affairs, a new influence was brought into play. If we consider all that marks the best work of Tenniel, the splendid firmness and purity of his line, the loftiness of his conception, the boldness and fidelity of his treatment, the wonderful strength of it all, we take away an impression of dignity—dignity such as showed itself in the erect and quiet personality, in the avoidance of all publicity and display in his simple, secluded life, in the refusal to grasp at money, in the unbroken maintenance through fifty years of a standard of effort that outlasted the power of the pencil. He could draw President Carnot bounding in air like a ballet-dancer, and the picture would be dignified. He could show the British Lion in preposterous check trousers and white waistcoat, and there would be dignity in it. In the long discussions at the *Punch* table about the next cartoon, Tenniel would never suggest a topic. He would sit smoking silently; and when the politicians had settled the subject, the artist would go home, devote the next day to thought, and the next to execution.

"But tho Tenniel stood aloof from the political debates, he had his opinions, and held them strongly. His Disraeli, that Protean caricature that had throughout all its mutations the smile of the trickster, was drawn with no indifferent hand. His Abraham Lincoln was touched by a less reasonable prejudice. An honest man's point of view is likely to make itself felt in the course of production of some 2,500 weekly cartoons. Whoever had suggested the cartoon, he had always to admit that Tenniel had brought much to it, and improved upon the notion. Tenniel's stamp, for all his silence, is upon half a century of *Punch* policy—the stamp of a downright nature, touched with something more nearly akin to magnanimity than was ever before seen, perhaps, in political draftsmanship."

Of all changes Tenniel has lived to see, says the writer, the change in *Punch* is not the least or the least significant. They are set out in this wise:

"His first editor thought nothing of going down to the Fleet-Street office in fishing-boots and a sombrero. Mr. Owen Seaman has never darkened the door of the modern *Punch* office in any such impossible attire. Old *Punch* reeked of the Bohemia of fifty years ago, that grew its beard, and smoked its clay, and borrowed money, and lived on hot brandy-and-water and boon companionship. Modern *Punch* is as thoroughly upper-class and well-bred as is consistent with being openly and unblushingly clever. It meets the country gentleman and the smart young stock-broker on their own ground. Of the great Charles Keene some one uttered the half-truth that 'he could not draw a gentleman,' and Keene's *Punch* work—that brilliant episode in the history of black-and-white art—drew the whole of its inspiration from the intimate life of the middle classes. That work was a perfect expression of the spirit of old *Punch*. But when Tenniel retired, *Punch* lost the last of the men who confest to a knowledge of and an interest in the middle classes. Those classes read their *Punch* to-day; but it is no more a mirror held up to them. It is a light work of information—occasionally obscure to them—on the habits and ideas of the wealthy class. *Punch* has perhaps never been cleverer, either with pen or pencil, than he is to-day; and he has certainly never been so aristocratic. The old man in his hermitage at Maidavale has seen every motion of that melancholy change."

NEW COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS

THE long agitation in favor of a revised copyright law has finally resulted in a bill that adds fourteen years to an author's proprietary rights. The first term of twenty-eight years allowed by the old law remains unchanged, but the renewal term is to extend over an additional twenty-eight instead of fourteen years, making fifty-six in all. Existing copyrights may be extended

"UNARMING."

Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch* on the occasion of Gladstone's retirement.

upon the same terms. The new bill also provides for specific changes that make easier the interpretation of the statute. As *The Evening Post* (New York) presents it in abstract, we read:

"Copyright may now be secured for all the 'writings' of an author, using the constitutional expression. In enumerating and classifying works protected by copyright, the bill is more explicit than the present statutes, and adds the following new designations: 'Lectures, sermons, and addresses, prepared for oral delivery'; 'dramatico-musical compositions': 'plastic works of a scientific or technical character': 'reproductions of a work of art,' and 'prints and pictorial illustrations,' in lieu of 'engravings,' 'cuts,' and 'chromos,' and 'works of art' instead of the present specific designations, 'painting,' 'drawing,' 'statue,' and 'statuary.' Express provision is made that compilations, abridgments, adaptations, arrangements, dramatizations, or translations and works republished with new matter shall be considered new works subject to copyright."

The great development in the industry that produces mechanical musical instruments had made the old law relating to copyright on music one of the most exasperating. It will be recalled that Mr. Sousa, the bandmaster, has frequently urged that the cause of music was imperiled in this country because the popular composer was simply enriching the makers of pianolas and other devices for "canned music" at the cost of his own pocket-book. As regards musical work, it is stated:

"The bill provides, as does the present law, that the author shall have the sole right to perform the work publicly for profit, but adds the sole right 'to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody of it in any system of notation or any form of record from which it may be read or reproduced.' The composer's control of the reproduction of his music by mechanical instruments is qualified as follows: (*a*) to cover only music published and copyrighted after the act goes into effect; (*b*) not to include music by a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which he is a subject grants to citizens of the United States similar rights; (*c*) whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted or acquiesced in the use of his work upon parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make similar use of the work upon the payment of a royalty of two cents on each part manufactured, notice to be filed in the copyright office of such use or license to use by the copyright proprietor."

The least satisfactory part of the new law is the continuation of the so-called "manufacturing clause," says the Springfield *Republican*. A book to be copyrighted in this country must be "set up," printed, and bound within its territory. Logically the copyright law is not the place for regulations of these matters, thinks *The Republican*. The proper place for the protection of the American printing industry, it is suggested, is in the tariff laws. "It is not seemly nor good for the country to compel foreign publishers to send their works to this country to be set up in type and to have their engravings and lithographs made here, no matter if foreign workmen are more skilful." "This selfish stipulation," continues *The Republican*, quoting Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, "is one of the things that keeps America remote and provincial, so that an American book is never seen in Europe." So long as this provision stands on our statute-books, says *The Evening Post*, "we can not be admitted to the Berne Convention, to which nineteen-twentieths of the leading countries are glad to adhere, and which puts the foreigner absolutely on the same footing as the native, so far as concerns protecting him from having his literary property stolen." It asserts that our law "still keeps us out of the circle of civilized nations in the matter of literary property," and adds that "until we get ready to go the whole figure and sign and live up to the Berne Convention, we shall justly be classed, in this particular, among the unenlightened and backward nations." This journal gives the following abstract of the manufacturing and importing sections:

"American manufacture is required in the case of a book, not only as regards type-setting in the United States, but 'if the text be produced by lithographic or photoengraving process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States.' The provision is also extended to illustrations within a book, and to separate lithographs and photoengravings, 'except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country.' The printing and binding of the book must also be performed within the United States. Photographs are released from the present requirement that they 'shall be printed from negatives made within the United States or from transfers made therefrom.' The 'original text of a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English' is also excepted from the requirements of type-setting in the United States. A new *ad-interim* protection is given books printed abroad in the English language. If one complete copy of such book is deposited in the copyright office not later than thirty days after publication abroad, copyright is granted for a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the copy. If an authorized edition of the book is produced from type set in the United States during this second thirty days, the full term of copyright is secured.

"The much discust provisions prohibiting the importation of copyrighted books are considerably modified. The importation of *piratical* copies of any work copyrighted is prohibited, and the importation of any books, '*altho authorized by the author or proprietor*,' which have not been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions, is prohibited. The Act of 1891 permits importation of books in 'the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import, subject to the duty thereon, not more than *two* copies of such book at any one time.' The new law permits importation, 'not more than *one* copy at one time, for individual use, and not for sale,' and adds the proviso that 'such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States.' The Act of 1891 allows importation in good faith for the use of societies incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning. The new law confines the privilege to *incorporated* societies or institutions, but adds scientific societies and 'any State, school, college, university, or free public library'; but while the Act of 1891 permits '*two* copies in any one invoice' to be so imported, the new law provides for 'not more than *one* copy of any such book in one invoice' when 'for use and not for sale.'"

PADEREWSKI'S SORROW—Paderewski, it is said, in achieving preeminence as a pianist, has really defeated the prime ambition of his life—to become a famous composer. He plays so well that the public can not be made to believe that he can also be a great composer, says the critic of the New York *Evening Post*: hence his works rarely appear on concert programs. In this respect he suffers as did both Liszt and Rubinstein, whose "fame as players was so overwhelming that the public deemed it impossible that they should be great composers too." Says the writer:

"Liszt finally adopted the motto, 'I can wait,' but Rubinstein fumed to the end; both hated the piano, and felt insulted if asked to play. They were perfectly right in believing that they were even greater as creators than as interpreters; but the world was slow in realizing the truth.

"Paderewski began to write music when he was only seven years old, and it was always his aim to become a great composer, if possible. He succeeded in this years ago. His 'Manru' is the most fascinating opera since 'Carmen,' and its disappearance from the Metropolitan repertoire is a profound mystery and piece of folly, for it was given near the close of one season four times, to crowded houses, the last time on an afternoon when Paderewski created opposition to his own opera by giving a concert in Carnegie Hall. He has written songs, among which are gems of the first water. He has written enchanting short piano pieces, dyed in Polish colors, and last season he played here a masterly set of variations and a sonata rich in musical material, profound in content. His superb pianoforte concerto will become very popular—when he is dead; and his 'Fantaisie Polonaise' will rank among the greatest of modern tone poems. But at present the world has no use for these things, for Paderewski is altogether too popular as a pianist to make the envious professionals eager to augment his fame by playing his music."

Adams, Oscar Fay. A Motley Jest—Shakespearian Diversions. 16mo, pp. 64. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1 net.

Atkinson, William Walker. Mind-Power, or The Law of Dynamic Mentation. 8vo, pp. 441. Chicago: Progress Co.

Austen, Jane. Persuasion. Northanger Abbey. Emma. 2 vols. Mansfield Park. 2 vols. Illustrated in colors. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. Six vols. Each $1.25 per volume.

These six volumes complete the edition of Jane Austen's novels having notes by R. Brimley Johnson and illustrations in colors by A. Wallis Mills. Nothing additional to what has already been said in these columns remains now to be said of the typography and binding or of Mr. Mills's illustrations. In each and all details the edition is a completely satisfying one. We know not when or where one more so has been issued.

Avebury, The Right Hon. Lord. Peace and Happiness. 12mo, pp. x-386. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Bartlett, Frederick Orin. The Web of the Golden Spider. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Bashford, H. H. The Pilgrims' March. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Bazin, Réné. "This, my Son." Translated by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Benedict, Clare. A Resemblance and other Stories. 12mo, pp. 377. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Blackwood, Algernon. Jimbo—A Fantasy. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Bower, B. M. The Lonesome Trail. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

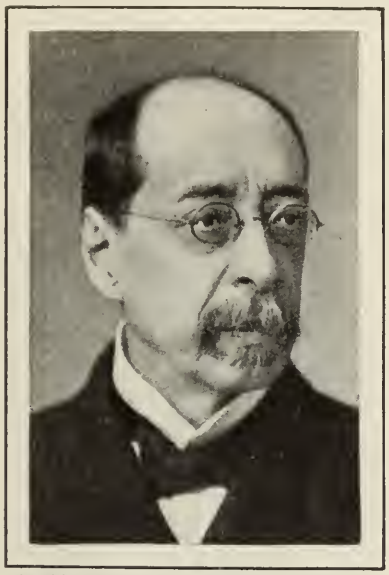
Caine, Hall. My Story. 8vo, pp. 402. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A man is not a hero to his valet, and he must not try to make himself a hero to his public. Pepys and Montaigne are models in this way and Mr. Hall Caine has in the same manner stamped upon his pages the impress of reality. He has let us see him as he is and has not shown any regard to that rule of perspective by which an autobiographer may keep himself so aloof from (or even above) his reader that he fulfils the axiom of Campbell that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

Some critics in reviewing this book have declared that the author has merely written it to show with what great men he associated, or was by public opinion associated. It is true that the Manx novelist speaks fondly of his "literary relations, sometimes very intimate, with Ruskin, R. D. Blackmore, Wilkie Collins, Robert Buchanan, T. E. Brown, Tennyson, and Gladstone." But the staple of the work is furnished by the chapters on Rossetti which occupy half the book. There is a photograph in which Caine and Rossetti are sitting in the poet's "Green Drawing Room," and altogether the Manx novelist seems to think that Rossetti was the greatest and most important friend of his life. If we think that in this autobiographical sketch he rather exploits this friendship as reflecting a sort of glory upon himself, we must add that this delightful and naive egotism adds immensely to the pleasure of the reader over this work as a self-revelation and a psychological document.

But we think that this egotism, amusing as it is to study, sometimes results in an exhibition of bad taste which betrays the true character of the novelist's friendship for the poet-artist. Hall Caine dwells too much on the details of the poet's chloral habit and there is something almost pharisaical in the comment which he utters upon the exhumation of the poet's wife for the purpose of recovering the collection of poems which Rossetti had laid with her in the coffin. Caine suggests that it had occurred to the poet that his penance was now at an end, that "it was doing no good to leave hidden in the grave, etc.," and hereupon makes the very unnecessary and ungrammatical statement:

"If in the daily sight of the growing reputation of younger men, his friends and comrades of no better genius, Rossetti began to be influenced with thoughts like these, without reflecting that while it may have been an act of emotional weakness to bury his poems, it would be an act of desecration to take them up."



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JOHN LA FARGE,
Whose volume "The Higher Life in Art," was reviewed in these columns on March 6.

That this tone should pervade almost the whole of the chapters relating to Rossetti simply results in giving a reader the measure of Caine, but not of Rossetti, whom, it would seem, the author of "The Manxman" was utterly incapable of understanding. When he talks of Rossetti's "friends and comrades of no better genius" the "daily sight of whose growing reputation" spurred him to take measures for the rescue of his own, Caine may have been, as usual, thinking of himself. It is, however, certain that Rossetti's fame will rest less on his possession of a good or better genius than on the individual character of that genius, which was at the time unique, and still remains so.

We repeat that this autobiography is interesting because it does actually reveal the character of the writer. While it can not be said to throw much light on the great literary world, its tendencies and aspirations among which this Manx genius moved, it is valuable, because it shows through the golden radiance of the amber almost every detail in the anatomy of the one which has chanced to be imprisoned there.

Churchill, Winston Spencer. My African Journey. 8vo, pp. 226. New York: George H. Doran Co.

The main charm in this work lies in the freshness imparted to a somewhat hackneyed subject by the personality of its author. The reader of travel-books knows all about the African lion, the zebra, and the antelope. The hippopotamus and the hunting thereof are familiar things by hearsay. Mr. Winston Churchill excites our interest, however, because he was deeply interested himself in all he saw and did. We must suppose, however, the chief interest to him in his travels was connected with "the wonderful estates" which England has "recently acquired in the northeastern quarter of Africa." Wonderful indeed they are, from Mombasa, the port at which he landed, "lovely Mombasa with its shores of vivid green," and its railway-station, where the steel rails started for the shores of Victoria Nyanza on which stands Uganda. "The Kingdom of Uganda," says Mr. Churchill, "is a fairy tale," "a wonderful new world." While it is a British protectorate it lives under a dynastic king; it has a parliament, a powerful feudal system. The native people are a clothed, polite, and intelligent race. There are 200,000 of them able to read and write. Among them are 100,000 Christians. They have a court, there is law, and there are tribunals. The whole state maintains discipline, industry, culture, and peace. "The negrophil must be satisfied with Uganda." From Uganda this traveler passed through the desert of wild beasts which abound in the upper waters of the Nile whose course he was to follow until he reached Alexandria. His route may be traced in the excellent maps he gives us. These with the sixty-one photographic reproductions scattered through the book serve to bring the details of his journey clearly before the eyes of the reader.

Creelman, James. Why We Love Lincoln. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 170. New York: Outing Publishing Co.

Denney, James. Jesus and the Gospel—Christianity Justified in the Mind of Christ. 12mo, pp. xvi-368. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2 net.

Dudley, Gertrude, and **Kellor,** Frances A. Athletic Games in the Education of Women. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Dummelow, Rev. J. R. [Edited by]. A Commentary on The Holy Bible, by various Writers. 8vo, pp. cliii-1091. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Fillebrown, C. B. The A B C of Taxation. With Boston Object Lessons, Private Property in Land, and Other Essays and Addresses. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Finch, Francis M. The Blue and the Gray, and other verses. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.30 net.

Frenilly, Baron De. Recollections. Translated by Frederick Lees. 8vo, pp. 382. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

There are certain periods of dislocation occurring in history which it is impossible to understand without the light thrown upon them by the personal reminiscences of those who lived at the time. What a commentary upon the days of the first and second triumvirate is furnished by the letters of Cicero! François Auguste de Frenilly, the author of these recollections, lived from the days of Louis XVI. to the restoration of the Bourbons under

Charles X. Directory, Consulate, and Empire, all passed under his view. He was a born aristocrat, yet he found his pleasure as a man of wit in every government, and danced, wrote verses, painted, dined, and supped with everybody that was anybody in Paris during 1795 and 1796 until in 1800 he married Mme. de Chenilly, a young widow, described as "the sweetest, tenderest, most devoted of women and mothers." She brought as her dowry the large estate of Bournville, where the Baron settled down, and cultivated a kitchen-garden which was one of the finest in France, and managed his timber-plantations with consummate skill. He lived at Bournville until 1830, but in that interval made many visits to Paris and mingled with the fashionable society of the capital. The memoirs close with the year 1848.

They are the memoirs of a man whose very character and disposition represent the elements which made a revolution possible, if not necessary. The only man of prominence for whom he has a good word is Charles X. He loves to lampoon and satirize every one. He gleefully records that "the fashionable men of Versailles" called the king "the big pig, and he richly merited the nickname for his manners." He reckoned Lafayette as one of "the giddy-brained fellows of all ages," who were "infatuated with the principles of Franklin and Penn," and adds:

"The most infatuated and pedantic of them, the Marquis de Lafayette, became the favorite of the court, which had more appreciation for those who despised it than for those who flattered it. The Duc de Choiseul was the last who correctly valued this twenty-year-old reformer. All the ladies of his *salon* having begged him to listen for a moment to the marvelous Lafayette, he did so for a quarter of an hour, at the end of which time he turned to his ladies with a 'Why, he's Gilles Cæsar.'"

Gilles being the French for clown, or fool, the phrase would mean that Lafayette was a sort of wooden Cæsar on wheels. But Lafayette is not the only object of his flippant malice. He stigmatizes La Bedoyère, the brave adjutant of that "handsome buffoon" Murat, as a criminal; Fabvier, another officer of Napoleon's, as "a rogue", and Casimir-Perier as "a lunatic." General Foy, a member of the chamber whose character and eloquence were admired, is, to Frenilly, "a solemn clown and scoundrel, with the face of an assistant barber." The Orleans family he abhorred and spoke of the calamity to France caused by their leaving their "paper nest at Twickenham." He even insinuates that Louis Philippe bribed the murderer of the Duc de Berry.

But these specimens of his vituperative phraseology are culled from passages in which he describes Paris before the Revolution—Paris as the pleasure-ground of those who cared only for pleasure. Theaters, fairs, balls, and fashions are here his theme. The scene changes to revolutionary Paris, and the city of the Terror is revivified in a few pages—silence in the streets, dearth of everything, even firewood, and Frenilly himself seeking across the fields on a terribly frosty day to fetch a handcart of fagots for his hearth. We have no space to quote from his description of strange incidents under the Directory nor from his contemptuous account of the coronation of Napoleon—"a saturnalia," "the subject of laughter or tears," "a masquerade in which every one had put on his or her costume for trial and for which no one had yet studied his or her rôle." These are the words of a man who boasts that he is "a fierce aristocrat," and on the return of the Bourbons wrote an epic poem, entitled "Fin du Poëme de la Revolution."

But this most delightful and entertaining volume must be read to be fully appreciated.

Glaspell, Susan. The Glory of the Conquered—The Story of a Great Love. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 postpaid.

Hagedorn, Hermann. The Woman of Corinth. 12mo, pp. 54. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

FRANCIS MILES FINCH,
Whose collected poems, including "The Blue and the Gray," have just been issued

Hale, Louise Closser. The Actress—A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Halliburton, M. W. Phonics in Reading—A Manual. 12mo, pp. 64. Atlanta, Ga.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. 40 cents.

Halliburton, M. W. Drill Book. 12mo, pp. 64. Atlanta, Ga.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. 18 cents.

Harding, John W. The City of Splendid Night. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hazelton, George. The Raven—The Love Story of Edgar Allan Poe. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Hickox, William. The Correspondent's Manual—For Stenographers, Typewriter Operators, and Clerks. 16mo, pp. 224. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. 50 cents net.

Howells, William Dean. Roman Holidays and Others. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.

One never tires of traveling with Mr. Howells because he is so perfectly the master of himself and his emotions; because he keeps all his records of sight-seeing well within the human range of vision, never overloads us with antiquarianism, or goes far afield to startle us with the record of strange sensations fit to make the stay-at-home lament his circumscribed lot. The present work follows in the same genial vein that delighted us with the two recent volumes of English travel. The record deals with a winter spent at Rome; but we approach the Eternal City at a leisurely pace, doing justice to the sights vouchsafed by the way. After Madeira, there is the usual holiday ashore at Gibraltar, where the ship stops to breathe at the first port on the Continent and allows time for running two blocks into Spain, as Mr. Howells humorously puts it; then Genoa, Naples, and Pompeii. Rome at last is reached, and we settle down with the writer to take it in leisurely. Readers of the earlier "Italian Journeys" will find this, as does the writer himself, not so much the quest of novelties as a search for renewals, for the freshening of old impressions and identifications grown gray in the lapse of a long intervening time. Italy was thoroughly "done" by this writer in those long-past years when he acted as American consul at Venice. His record of these revisitings keeps up a constant glancing backward upon the earlier day and enables us to see how the tooth of time works upon the memorials committed to its keeping. One thing, however, is certain—it does not gnaw upon Mr. Howells. His vision is as fresh and his reactions are as keen as in the former years. There is one delightful bit among the many, that opens the door upon that other day and shows the curious mid-century taste in pictures. Mr. Howells records that in his earlier day in Rome everybody said you must be sure to go to the Church of the Capucines because Guido's "St. Michael and the Enemy" was there and still more because of the wonderful bone mosaics in the cemetery under the church. Just what Mr. Howells thought about Guido in the day when everybody went mad over him he does not tell us—he merely suspects that he had a very crude taste. On revisiting the church last winter he "found Guido ridiculous, of course, in the painter's imagination of the archangel as a sort of dancing figure in a tableau vivant, and yet of a sublime authority in the execution." This, however, does not quite satisfy him, and he adds, "To be more honest, I had little feeling about it and less knowledge." It is his honesty that makes us love him as a guide and by that same token he really saves us from the past. The past is ever viewed in strict competition with the present, and the present as often as not wins in the contest. So essentially a man of to-day is Mr. Howells.

Leghorn, Pisa, Genoa, and Monte Carlo are the places which finish out the itinerary.

Irwin, Wallace. Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy ("Hashimura Togo"). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Sinclair, Upton, and **Williams**, Michael. Good Health and How we Won it. 8vo, pp. 302. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.20.

When Prof. Russell H. Chittenden's "Nutrition of Man" appeared people began to feel that they knew as little about gastronomy as the ancient gourmands who fed on dormice and peacocks' eyes, put brine into their Chiang, and asafetida into their soup. While the authors of the present book are not extremists they have proved by actual experience what they assert, and, to use an appropriate proverb,

(*Continued on page 476*)

The Best Guaranteed Hosiery Is "Holeproof"

Don't think that all guaranteed hose are alike. There is a world of difference. There are scores of imitations not half so good as "Holeproof."

Today "Holeproof" Hosiery (the original guaranteed hosiery) costs just the same as the common. You may as well have it. You save not a penny by taking inferior makes.

But the only way to get it is to look at the toe. See that the name "Holeproof" is stamped there.

The Difference

We have spent 31 years in perfecting the finest hose ever worn.

It is so satisfactory—so much better than others—that we now are making 18,000 pairs a day.

Do you think that an amateur maker can learn all we have learned in that time?

We pay for our yarn an average of 63c per pound because it's Egyptian cotton. We use 3-ply throughout, and 6-ply in heels and toes.

We spend $30,000 per year simply for inspection—to see that every pair is perfect.

The result is hosiery that is light, soft and attractive. The very highest grade that cost and skill can produce.

What does it matter if hosiery is "guaranteed" if it is cumbersome, heavy and coarse?

Note the Name

You will get the most for your money if you insist on the genuine. See that "Holeproof" is on the toe.

Get them once—see the difference—and you will take nothing else.

"Holeproof" is made for men, women and children.

Are Your Hose Insured?

Holeproof Sox 6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, black with white feet, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12. 6 pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—Made entirely of Sea Island cotton. 6 pairs, $2.00.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, khaki and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Full-Fashioned Sox 6 pairs, $3. Same colors and sizes as Lustre-Sox.

Holeproof Stockings 6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings 6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings 6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

Now 25c a Pair

6 Pairs—Guaranteed 6 Months—$1.50

"Holeproof" did cost $2 for six pairs. And they are worth it. Now you can get six pairs for $1.50 up to $3.00.

Even the poorest hose can't undersell us, because we are making so many pairs.

This guarantee comes in each box of six pairs: "If any or all of these hose come to holes or need darning within six months from the day you buy them, we will replace them free." The genuine "Holeproof" are sold in your town. We will tell you the dealers' names on request. Or we will ship the hose prepaid, direct from the factory, on receipt of price.

Don't let any dealer deceive you.

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McKesson & Robbins, 91-97 Fulton St. New York

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 474*)

"the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Of course, they cite the example and give the precepts of Horace Fletcher. With sufficient mastication even meat may be eaten without danger, we are told, but not too much for fear of "excessive proteid" or "poisoning." The authors are not by any means bigoted vegetarians, altho the menus they prescribe contain no meat. The work is illustrated.

Wilkinson. William Cleaver. Some New Literary Valuations. 12mo. pp. 412. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 net.

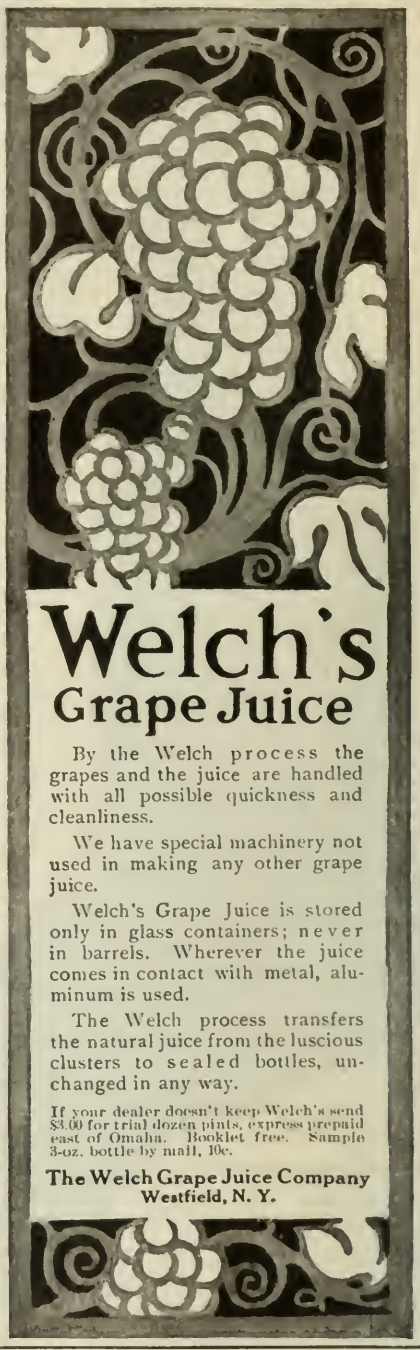
Wilkinson. William Cleaver Poetical Works of. In five volumes. Octavo. Illustrated. Three-quarter leather, gilt tops. Volume I. The Epic of Saul. Volume II. The Epic of Paul. Volume III. The Epic of Moses; The Exodus. Volume IV. The Epic of Moses; The Wilderness. Volume V. Poems. New York Funk & Wagnalls Co. $3 per volume.

The critical estimates by Dr. Wilkinson in his collection of essays, entitled, "Some New Literary Valuations," are such as

JEANNETTE LEE,
Author of "Simeon Tillow's Shadow."

might be expected from a man of his independence, wide reading, and powers of expression. The very fact that a "literary valuation" is new or novel makes it valuable, provided it be sincere, and no one can read these essays without being stimulated, and all the more so if occasionally he may feel startled. Reviewers have spoken extremely well of the book. A writer in the Hartford *Courant* recognizes his "precision of statement as generally admirable and entertaining." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks that the book reveals "an actual genius for clear vision," and says its highest quality is "its shrewd, kindly fairness." The Boston *Globe* recognizes that the critic "presents the attitude of the author fairly and without personal bias." The Buffalo *Evening News* declares that the estimates are "keen, acute, and scholarly." Prof. Franklin Johnson has remarked that the blade which the author employs "is always sharp, but so admirably polished and

For Indigestion Take
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
It's an effective aid to relieve obstinate indigestion nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.



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By the Welch process the grapes and the juice are handled with all possible quickness and cleanliness.

We have special machinery not used in making any other grape juice.

Welch's Grape Juice is stored only in glass containers; never in barrels. Wherever the juice comes in contact with metal, aluminum is used.

The Welch process transfers the natural juice from the luscious clusters to sealed bottles, unchanged in any way.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

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Westfield, N. Y.

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Get "Improved," no tacks required.
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wielded with so much urbanity that any pain it inflicts must be greatly soothed and modified."

Dr. Wilkinson's poetical writings as here collected in five sumptuous volumes remind us how it used to be said that one-half of the English world of the nineteenth century derived their theology from Milton's "Paradise Lost," the other half from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." It has always been the delight of poets to draw inspiration from Bible history. Even Byron has done so in his "Hebrew Melodies."

These epics by Dr. Wilkinson are intended to bring the narratives of the Holy Scripture within the comprehension and intelligent sympathy of those who have perhaps scarcely detected the realism that lies behind the Semitic imagery of the original histories. In polished verse and language the progress of these immemorial tales is here pursued by the graceful singer of this latter age, whose listeners recognize the accents of their own literature. Greek forms—the syllabic meter; the epic symmetry, the exordium and catastrophe have passed into our modern literature so as to attain the inextinguishable character of natural forces. Hence the value of such poetic exploits as have been achieved by the author of these narrative poems. They bring Hebrew feeling, Hebrew ideals, Hebrew religion, and Hebrew patriotism down to the level of the modern mind, which in recognizing forms with which it has become familiarized will absorb, whether consciously or not, the spirit which animates the writings of inspired men.

Woolwine, Thomas Lee. In the Valley of the Shadows. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Young, Laurence Ditto. The Climbing Doom. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

In Gotham.—"Some of these New-York shows draw immense crowds, Uncle Josh."

"Gosh, yes! Heard one feller say he paid $3 for a seat on the sidewalk."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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How Injurious Coffee Really Was.

Many persons go on drinking coffee year after year without realizing that it is the cause of many obscure but persistant ailments.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee and tea, is very like uric acid and is often the cause of rheumatic attacks which, when coffee is used habitually, become chronic.

A Washington lady said, recently: "I am sixty-five and have had a good deal of experience with coffee. I consider it very injurious and the cause of many diseases. I am sure it causes decay of teeth in children.

"When I drank coffee I had sick spells and still did not realize that coffee could be so harmful, till about a year ago I had rheumatism in my arms and fingers, got so nervous I could not sleep and was all run down.

"At last, after finding that medicines did me no good, I decided to quit coffee entirely and try Postum. After using it six months I fully recovered my health beyond all expectations, can sleep sound and my rheumatism is all gone." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Refinish a Piece of YOUR Furniture at OUR Expense

Let us send the Materials Free

WE WANT a sample of wood finishing done with our preparations in your home. We will send the materials to do the work. Here they are:

A bottle of Johnson's Electric Solvo to quickly remove the old finish—

A bottle of Johnson's Wood Dye (you to choose the color from our 14 different shades) to color the wood—

A Sample of Johnson's Prepared Wax to give that beautiful "hand-rubbed" effect—

And our illustrated guide book for home beautifying which includes complete color card and tells how to finish and refinish wood.

No doubt you have some piece of furniture that you prize highly, yet do not use on account of the worn conditions of its finish, or because it does not harmonize with other furniture or decorations.

Use this outfit, which we want to send you free, for refinishing it, and you will be surprised to learn how easily the work is done and the beauty of the result.

May we send you these three packages, and the valuable six-color book, free at once? Learn from the test the beautiful effect obtained from the use of

Johnson's Wood Dye

It is not a mere stain. It is a deep seated dye—sinking into the pores of the wood and bringing out the beauty of the grain. When finished with Johnson's Prepared Wax you have a permanent finish of real beauty and most artistic effect. We want to give you these three packages at once. Send ten cents to partially pay cost of packing and postage—using coupon below for your convenience.

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"Push the Button-and Rest"

9 positions controlled by a little push button

200,000 now in use.

Foot Rest slides back.

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No one ever buys the old style Morris Chair after he sees the "Royal." Press the Push Button (under the right arm rest) and presto! you get any one of *nine* comfortable positions. Refined People will not bother with a slipping, falling rod, when a little push button does better work and does it *while the person is at rest in the Royal Chair.*

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When you can get the best without extra cost, why not get it? You can choose from 85 styles and pay from $10 to $50. These are the prices of *any* good Morris Chair. The Royal Chair is *worth* double and more for its comfort, convenience and excellence of style and workmanship. Made in highest grade materials, Oak or Mahogany, upholstered in Fabric or Leather or made with loose cushions, with or without Foot Rest.

Most furniture stores sell Royal Chairs; all *progressive* ones do. But do not take the old style Morris Chair if your dealer does not carry the "Royal." Write us for *Free Booklet* and the name of nearest dealer.

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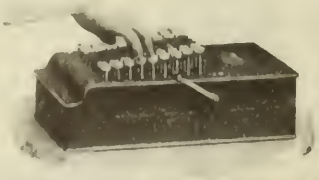
on the Comptometer after you have used it a few months, and you can do it quicker and easier than you now add thirty items mentally. The Comptometer is twice as fast as any other adding machine. It is simple to learn and easy to operate, and the longer you use it the greater speed you acquire.



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CURRENT POETRY

The Rough Rider

By Bliss Carman

Where lift the peaks of purple,
  Where dip the dusty trails,
Where gleaming, teeming cities
  Lie linked by shining rails,
By shadow-haunted camp-fire,
  Beneath the great white dome,
In saddle and in council
  Intrepid and at home,

Who is the hardy figure
  Of virile fighting strain,
With valor and conviction
  In heart, and hand, and brain?
Sprung from our old ideals
  To serve our later needs,
He is the modern Roundhead,
  The man who rides and reads.

No pomp of braid and feathers,
  No flash of burnished gear,
He wears the plainsman's outfit
  Sufficient and severe.
With no imperial chevron
  Upon his khaki sleeve,
He thinks by no made doctrine,
  He speaks by no man's leave.

The breed and creed and schooling
  Of Harvard and the plains,
Six hundred years of fighting
  For freedom in his veins,
Let no one think to wheedle,
  To buy, coerce, nor cheat,
The man who loves the open,
  The man who knows the street.

He rides not for vain glory,
  He fights not for low gain,
But that the range of freedom
  Unravaged shall remain.
As plain as Bible language
  And open as the day,
He challenges injustice,
  And bids corruption stay.

Take up, who will, the challenge;
  Stand pat on graft and greed,
Grow sleek on others' labor,
  Surfeit on others' need;
Let paid and bloodless tricksters
  Devise a legal way
Our common right and justice
  "To sell, deny, delay."

Not yesterday nor lightly
  We came to know that breed,
Our quarrel with that cunning
  Is old as Runnymede.
We saw enfranchised insult
  Deploy in kingly line,
When broke our sullen fury
  On Rupert of the Rhine.

At Newbury and Worcester,
  Edgehill and Marston Moor,
We got the stubborn courage
  To dare and to endure

Pears'

Pears' Soap is made in a clean, sun-flooded factory; then stored a full year in a dry, airy place, before coming to you.

Is it such a wonder it lasts so long?

Established in 1789.

From Ireton and Cromwell
We learned the sword and rein,
Free speech by truth made fearless,
From Hampden, Pym, and Vane.

A thousand years in peril
By privilege oppressed,
With loss beyond requital,
Unflinching in our quest,
We sought and bought our freedom
And bore it oversea,
To keep it still unblighted,
We rode with Grant and Lee.

Now, masking raid and rapine
In debonair disguise,
The foe we thought defeated
Deludes our careless eyes,
Entrenched in law and largess
And the vested wrong of things,
Cloaking a fouler treason
Than any faithless king's.

He takes our life for wages,
He holds our land for rent,
He sweats our little children
To swell his cent. per cent.;
With secret grip and levy
On every crum we eat,
He drives our sons to thieving,
Our daughters to the street.

He lightly sells his honor,
He boldly shames our pride,
And makes our cause a failure
For the nations to deride.
So crafty, yet so craven!
One whisper through the mart
Can send him to his coffers
With panic in his heart.

With no such feeble rancor
As envy moves to hate,
No ignorant detraction
Of goodly things and great,
But with the wrath unbridled
Of patriots betrayed—
Of workers duped by brokers,
Of brothers unafraid,—

Against the grim defenses
Where might and murrain hide,
Unswerving to the issue
Loose-reined and rough we ride
Full tardily, to rescue
Our heritage from wrong.

CONVINCED

Woman's Interesting Experience.

A Md. woman tells how she was convinced in regard to a matter of vital importance. She says:

"Before I used Grape-Nuts I was almost a physical wreck. I suffered untold agonies from indigestion, could not sleep at night, was on the verge of nervous prostration,

"I finally purchased a pkg. of Grape-Nuts, and the one pkg. convinced me it was just what I needed. I gradually grew better as I continued to eat the food and my ills vanished.

"I can now sleep soundly every night, going to sleep as soon as I retire. I never have dyspepsia any more.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of Grape-Nuts as a brain food for school children—makes them rosy and active.

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Collier's Weekly (March 13).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

EARLY HARDSHIPS OF SENATOR BURROWS

JULIUS CÆSAR BURROWS, United States Senator from Michigan, in telling of his early struggles with poverty thanks God that he did not have to start life handicapped with a "million dollars and an automobile." Senator Burrows' first acquaintance with real work was made when he was a youngster with a neck yoke and two buckets over his shoulders gathering maple sap. James B. Morrow, who interviewed the Senator for the New York *Tribune*, tells us more of the Senatorial beginnings. We read:

"Tell me," I said, "about some of your battles as a boy. Did you ever have to fight when you were teaching a country school?"

"Once," Senator Burrows replied, as he sat down and again lighted his long, thin cigar. "A big-boned and loud-talking youth of seventeen had a revelation, which he voiced in prophecy, that it was his duty to whip me and to run the school. He sat himself down among the girls one morning and began a discourse which was more or less personal to myself. I understood, as well as he, that the hour had come. Walking over to him, I wrapt the fingers of my left hand in his long hair and with the fingers of my right hand I clutched the collar of his coat. I had pitched hay and chopped wood, and my grip was pretty good. Lifting him off the seat, I turned him once in the air and then let go. He hit the wall ten feet away and went down in a lump. Pretty soon he passed a trembling hand across his eyes and looked up. His knees were wabbly, but by and by he could walk. After that he sat at his own desk, meeker than Moses and purring like a house cat."

"You were born in a log cabin on a farm in Northwestern Pennsylvania?" I said.

"Yes, on the side of a hill in Erie County. My father built a new house when I was a child which I thought to be remarkably commodious and elegant. Even when we moved into it with our belongings—there were ten of us in the family, seven sons and a daughter—it seemed entirely too large and oppressively lonely. I went back to look at the old house several years ago, keeping its stately proportions in mind as I had always remembered them, but I couldn't find it. I saw a weather beaten little hut of one and a half stories, with three rooms downstairs and an unfinished attic. I was distrest and amazed to learn that it was the imposing palace of my childhood.

"My six brothers and myself worked on the farm and attended district school in the winter."

"Your name," I said, "is Julius Cæsar, and the brother of whom you speak is named Jerome Bonaparte. Was your father a student of history?"

"No, our good mother was. I have detested high-falutin names and titles all my life, have invariably parted my hair at the side, and have been plain Mr. Burrows ever since coming to the Senate. It was a mistake to tag Rome and me the way they did.

"We left Grahamville and bought a farm in the Twelfth District of Ohio, which was represented in Congress by Joshua R. Giddings, and at a later day by James A. Garfield, and which was also the home of Senator Benjamin F. Wade, the furious abolitionist. We were very poor. Money was scarce. Markets were few and far apart. Farm

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products had to be traded to merchants for calico and other goods. I got a little money by peeling apples and drying them in the sun. I milked five cows twice a day, and walked three miles to an academy at Kingsville. One winter I did chores at a man's house for my board. Then I got a room at the academy, sweeping the building and ringing the bell for my tuition. My mother gave me a bed and a box stove, and I did my own cooking.

"On Wednesdays we had rhetoricals. A teacher named Drake seemed to take pleasure in criticizing and humiliating me before the students of both sexes. I was ignorant, vain, and sensitive. One day I opened on Drake in a long and outrageous speech. He ordered me to the platform, following the command, when I didn't go, with a push. The girls screamed and the boys laughed. Then I went outdoors and finished my speech on the fence. After my expulsion I attended an academy at Austinburg, in the same county, teaching school during the months of winter, as did my sister and five of my brothers.

"I worked hard, but it was a contest with poverty all the time. The young men of to-day don't know what it is to fight for an education, and those who are clothed and fed and given every opportunity by their fathers are utterly unappreciative. I found that I was making no headway and went to Jefferson, the county seat, where I was engaged as principal of the village schools. The children of Wade and Giddings were among my pupils, as were the sisters and brothers of William Dean Howells, the novelist. My salary was too small to remember."

WHY MR. ROOSEVELT WANTED TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT

If Mark Hanna had lived, would Theodore Roosevelt ever have been *elected* President of the United States? This is an idle question now, but in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's own prophecy and comment upon the situation in 1903, the answer is by no means certain. Lindsay Denison, who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt as a newspaper reporter on his Western tour in 1903, writes of an intensely interesting incident which took place at Des Moines, and which gave an index to Mr. Roosevelt's ideas of his political future. The tremendous crowd which greeted the President at the Des-Moines station had inspired the reporter to make a remark about the "worth-whileness" in being President of the United States. We quote further from Mr. Denison's story in *The Circle* (March):

"Yes, it is worth while," he said. "But that is not the real thing, back of all this——" He swept his arm, to include that crowd. "I know what this means. It does not mean 'We are for Theodore Roosevelt.' It would not even mean 'We are for George Washington or Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln or Grover Cleveland or William McKinley.' It means, simply, 'We are for the Flag!' "

The writer knows (oh, he knows, if anybody does!) that "the President of the United States is never to be quoted." But, surely, if one is ever to be forgiven, this is the open season.

"President of the United States!" said Theodore Roosevelt, reflectively. "I'd rather be *elected* to that office than have anything tangible of which I know. But I shall never be elected to it. They don't want me.'

"Who, Mr. President?" I murmured, for to guess (to adopt the Togo diction). For I didn't realize what was at large on the face of the waters.

"Hanna," he said, abruptly. "Hanna and that crowd. They've done me. They've finished me. I'm sorry. I wanted to be elected President of the United States just once. I'm not ashamed of that. Wouldn't you take it?"

I would.

"But they've cut me off," he continued. "I have no machine, no faction, no money. And all this," sweeping his arm out toward Des Moines receding with its crowds and enthusiasm, "has no personal significance."

I murmured, to disagree.

Photograph taken at our Orchards, December 12, 1908.

Costs 22c a Day to Grow a $5,000 Orchard in Texas

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These orchards are simply marvelous. The oranges grow with such amazing abundance that one acre will produce $500 in a year.

The Magnolia Figs are nothing less than a wonder One acre will yield $200 in one season and this increases rapidly every year. The demand is so great that one of the largest preserving companies in America has contracted for all it can get five years in advance.

Figs now sell for $60 a ton but we will soon have our own canning factory built when we will get more than $250 a ton for the entire crop.

Here then, is an opportunity to own a real, fruit-bearing, money-making orchard in sunny Texas for only a few cents a day No more than you now spend for car fares and cigars.

N. E. Stout, who lives a few miles north of Algoa, sold $2,895.74 worth of oranges last year from five acres—more than $500 from each acre. He also had 1,500 fig trees that brought him $1,463.62—almost $1 from every tree.

J. E. Miles, who lives in the same neighborhood, sold $311.87 worth of oranges from fifty trees—over $6 from every single tree he had.

These men are not exceptions; we could tell you of many others who have done as well or better. You can't help making money here—it grows on the trees while you sleep.

Every dollar you make here is profit. California pays from $2 to $10 per acre for irrigation every year. Florida spends from $10 to $100 per acre for fertilizing every season. But the Algoa district spends nothing for these items and raises even larger crops

The rainfall here is 49 inches a year—eight inches more than in Illinois (the great corn state) and twenty-one inches more than Minnesota (the great wheat state). There is no danger of draught here.

Our orchards are only twenty-four miles from Galveston, the great ocean port of Texas. Here steamships sail direct to New York and London. The cost of shipping fruit to the greatest markets in the world from here is only a fraction of the cost to ship by railroad from California.

Texas is 2,000 miles nearer the great eastern markets and fruit from here arrives earlier and in better condition—so it brings higher prices.

It is Not Necessary to Live on the Orchard

Perhaps you would rather not move to Algoa. If so we will cultivate your orchard and market the crop for you, making only a small annual charge for our services. Write us for full details of this plan.

The First National Bank of Galveston fully protects you during the entire transaction. All of your monthly payments are made direct to this bank. At the end of your contract period you receive a guaranteed title to your orchard.

Map Showing Location of Algoa District

Meanwhile we plant and cultivate your orchard. In three years it will be bearing a commercial crop that will bring you from $1,500 to $2,000 net profit.

We simply *must* make your orchard a success. Otherwise we would lose all of our work on the land for three years.

Over one and a half million dollars worth of land was sold in this district last April. More will be sold in the spring this year Buy now before the increasing demand carries the prices up higher than ever.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET

For complete details about our plan, with full information regarding the fruit business in Texas, write for our free booklet. It tells the story. Send for it at once.

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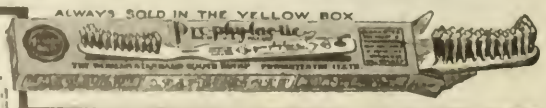

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"This isn't a time to be complimentary," he said "I said nothing but the bare truth."

I bluffed, to deny.

"Here!" said the President. "These people are honest, simple, warm-hearted. They love their country. They have heard of the colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry. But it isn't the colonel who brings them here. If we could melt them all down I know what would be the residuum, for I don't fool myself, no matter what they say of me in New York. We would get 97 per cent. *United States Flag*, or whatever you choose to call concrete patriotism; you would get 1 per cent. of sentimental appreciation of the tragedy of President McKinley's death; you would get 1 per cent. of local pride over the fact that the President of the United States 'is in our section,' an undeterminate percentage of 'standin' by Cummins,' and in the end a mere trace of curiosity and hooray for Theodore Roosevelt once colonel of Rough Riders! I know!

"But I'm afraid it is not to be—I mean my election. You see, I can't hope to be nominated without even the support of my own State. And if you have read the New-York newspapers you have seen the appearance on the horizon of a cloud, no bigger than a man's hand—a quarrel between Odell and Platt. Neither of them knows, but Hanna is the man who started them fighting. Sooner or later I will become the bone of the quarrel and a subject for elimination. Then Indiana will be discovered to be for Hanna, reluctant tho he may be to listen to such a call. Other States will be in doubt, but with New York and Indiana against me wouldn't I be foolish to look forward to being *elected* President of the United States?"

SHEAR WIT

A Hard World.—"Did you ever feel that the world was against you?"

"Sure. I felt it this morning when I slipt on the sidewalk."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

Experience.—"Money is not at the bottom of everything," sadly remarked the college man as he plunged his hands deep down into his pockets.—*Home Herald.*

Something In It. Possibly the fact that the optimist sees the doughnut and the pessimist the hole is due to the further fact that the optimist has mostly doughnut and the pessimist mostly hole.—*Puck.*

Considerate.—"How do you tell bad eggs?" queried the young housewife." "I never told any," replied the fresh grocery clerk, "but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I'd break it gently."—*Christian Guardian.*

Letting the Cat Out.—"Say, grandpa, make a noise like a frog," coaxed little Tommy.

"What for, my son?"

"Why, papa says that when you croak we'll get five thousand dollars."—*Success Magazine.*

The Point of View.—THE ORGAN GRINDER—"How's business?"

THE SCISSORS GRINDER—"Fine! I've never seen it so dull."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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Jay Wellington Hull
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The Danger.—"What we want, said the fervid speaker, "is a man who is not afraid of a trust."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and at the same time we don't want one who is so fearless that he will eat out of its hand."—*Washington Star.*

Theology in the Highlands.—The minister's class at the kirk of Tobermory had been reading the story of Joseph and his brethren and it came to the turn of the minister to examine the boys.

The replies to all his questions had been quick, intelligent, and correct. Such as:

"What great crime did these sons of Jacob commit?"

"They sold their brother Joseph."

"Quite correct. And for how much?"

"Twenty pieces of silver."

"And what added to the cruelty and wickedness of these bad brothers?"

A pause.

"What made their treachery even more detestable and heinous?"

Then a bright little Highlander stretched out an eager hand.

"Well, my man?"

"Please, sir, they sell't him ower cheap."—*Tit-Bits.*

Logical Reason.—JINKS—Have you selected a trade or profession for your boy?"

WINKS—"I shall make a plumber of him."

JINKS—"Has he a bent that way?"

WINKS—"He's born for it. Tell him to do a thing immediately, and he won't think of it again for a week."—*Tit-Bits.*

Politician in Kitchen.—"I'm afraid I'll never be able to teach you anything, Maggie," was the despairing utterance of a Trenton woman to a new Irish domestic. "Don't you know that you should always hand me notes and cards on a salver?"

"Sure, mum, I knew," answered Maggie, "but I didn't know you did."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Straight Tip.—JOHNNIE (to new visitor)—"So you are my grandma, are you?"

GRANDMOTHER—"Yes, Johnnie! I'm your grandma on your father's side."

JOHNNIE—"Well, you're on the wrong side, you'll find that out!"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Varied Program.—The women of an Indiana town recently organized a literary club, and for a while everything was lovely.

"Alice," asked the husband of one of the members, upon her return home from one of the meetings, "what was the topic under discussion by the club this afternoon?"

Alice couldn't remember at first. Finally, however, she exclaimed:

"Oh, yes, I recollect! We discust that brazen-looking woman that's just moved in across the street and Longfellow."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Was a Hen.—Little Harry with his sister and brothers was being taught natural history by the governess through the instrumentality of a game. The game was called "Barnyard." One child was a duck, another a turkey, and a third a calf, and so on—a noisy, delightful game.

But little Harry remained, in all the tumult, as still as death. Far off in a corner he crouched, silent and alone. The governess, spying him, approached, saying, indignantly:

"Come, Harry, and play with us."

"Hush," answered Harry, "I'm laying an egg."—*The Circle.*

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Chiris French Dressing: One saltspoonful of salt and half a saltspoonful of pepper beaten with three tablespoonfuls of Chiris Olive Oil; when thick and creamy, add slowly one tablespoonful of vinegar or of lemon juice. The salad should never be dressed until it is to be eaten.—*Chiris Book of Salads.*

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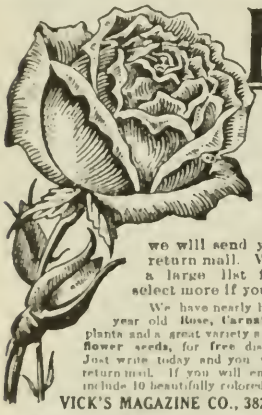

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Box 68 Germantown, Phila.

Lesson in Good Manners.—A well-known lawyer is telling a good story about himself and his efforts to correct the manners of his office boy. One morning not long ago the young autocrat blew into the office, and, tossing his cap at a hook, exclaimed.

"Say, Mr. Blank, there's a ball game down at the park to-day, and I'm going."

Now, the attorney is not a hard hearted man, and was willing the boy should go, but thought he would teach him a little lesson in good manners.

"Jimmie," he said, "that isn't the way to ask a favor. Now, you come over here and sit down, and I'll show you how to do it."

The boy took the office chair and his employer picked up his cap and stept outside. He then opened the door softly, and, holding the cap in his hand, said quietly to the small boy in the big chair:

"Please, sir, there is a ball game at the park to-day; if you can spare me I would like to get away for the afternoon."

In a flash the boy responded

"Why certainly, Jimmie; and here is 50 cents to pay your way in."—*Short Stories.*

The Other End.—MAGISTRATE—"You say you want a divorce because your married life is one long series of fights. You don't look it."

WOULD-BE-DIVORCÉ—"No your Honor, but you ought to see my wife."—*The Circle.*

Question?—"I see that Enos Hand has just got his high-toned eight-day clock from that big Chicago store. Enos says that clock will run eight days without winding."

"How long will it run if it's wound?"—*Judge.*

A Problem.—TEACHER—Johnny Jones, you will stay after school one hour and study your lesson."

JOHNNY JONES—"Are you going to stay with me?"

"Yes."

"Then I'd like to know if you are punishing me or I am punishing you."—*Life.*

The Trouble.—MRS. KNAGG—"I'm sure I don't see what reason my boarders have to complain. I treat 'em just like members of the family."

MR. KNAGG—"That's the reason, my dear."—*Chicago News.*

A Study in Anatomy.—When the butcher responded to his telephone bell, the shrill voice of a little girl greeted his ears.

"Hello, is this Mr. W——?"

"Yes," he answered kindly.

"Well, do you know anything about where grandpa's liver is? We've looked everywhere but we can't find it."—*Success Magazine.*

A Statesman.—Shortly after Mr. Gladstone's death a local politician delivered an address upon the life of a statesman before a school. When he had finished, he said: "Now, can any of you tell me what a statesman is?" A little hand went up, and a little girl replied. "A statesman is a man who makes speeches." "Hardly that," answered the politician, who loved to tell the story. "For instance, I sometimes make speeches, and yet I am not a statesman." The little hand again went up. "I know," and the answer came triumphantly: "A statesman is a man who makes good speeches."—*"Selected" by Western Christian Advocate.*

His Life Was.—MR. SNAPP—"Life is full of contradictions."

MRS. SNAPP—"And I say it isn't."—*Boston Transcript.*

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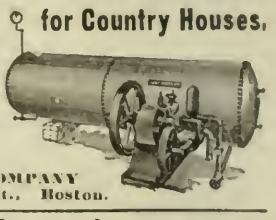

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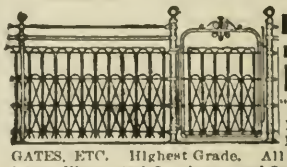

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"'I hold,' said the bricklayer, 'that if you are terribly in love, the way to cure yourself is to run away.'

"The plumber shook his head and sneered.

"'That will cure you,' he said, 'provided you run away with the girl.'"—*Tatler*

His Business?—NURSE (announcing the expected)—"Professor, it's a little boy."

PROFESSOR (absent-mindedly)—"Well, ask him what he wants."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Doubt.—On one occasion an ignorant quack was called by mistake to attend a council of physicians in a critical case. After considerable discussion, the opinion was exprest by one that the patient was convalescent. "Convalescent!" said the quack, "why that's nothing serious. I have cured convalescence in twenty-four hours."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

His Duty.—THE LADY—"Look here; you said that if I'd give you your dinner you'd mow the lawn for me."

THE HOBO—"I'd like to do it, ma'am, but I gotter teach yer a lesson. Never trust th' word of a total stranger."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Rub.—"He says his motto is 'Live and Learn.'"

"Well, if he isn't more successful at the former than the latter we'll be going to his funeral soon."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Cruel.—PERCY—"Do you think your father would object to my marrying you?"

PEARL—"I couldn't say. If he's anything like me he would."—*Illustrated Bits.*

And a Funeral.—The teacher was giving an exposition on culpable homicide.

"If I went out in a small boat," he said, "and the owner knew it was leaking, and I got drowned, what would that be?"

After a few minutes' silence a little boy stood up and said:

"A holiday, sir!"—*Catholic News.*

And the Halt Walked.—An automobile for the blind has been invented. Heretofore the blind have been running the ordinary makes of car.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A Task.—The school-girl with the large feet was sitting with them stretched far out into the aisle, and was busily chewing gum, when the teacher espied her.

"Mary!" called the teacher, sharply.

"Yes, ma'am?" questioned the pupil.

"Take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in."—*New York Observer.*

Discipline.—NEAR-SIGHTED LADY—"The boy who is trying to tie that tin can to that poor dog's tail ought to be thrashed within an inch of his life,—the horrid little brute."

MAID—"It's your boy, mum." "My boy?" "Yes, mum." "Tell him, if he'll stop, I'll give him some cake."—*Christian Advocate.*

Human.—The young man, leading a dog by a string, lounged up to the ticket-office of a railway-station and inquired:

"Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy?"

"No; you can travel as an ordinary passenger," was the reply.—*Universalist Leader.*

The Advantage.—John Bright used to tell how a barber who was cutting his hair once said to him: "You 'ave a large 'ead, sir; it is a good thing to 'ave a large 'ead, for a large 'ead means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can 'ave, as it nourishes the roots of the 'air."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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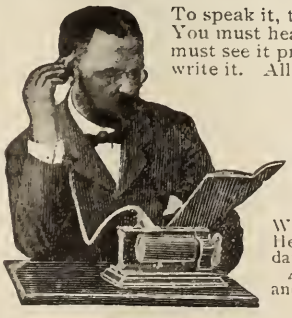

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This week's issue is the fifth number this year in which horticultural advertising has been specialized. Announcements of seeds and other garden supplies will be found on page 484.

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Orders for seeds and shrubs for spring planting should be placed immediately. The rush has already set in and if you wait longer you will be subjected to long delays.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

Left to His Sad Fate.—A French general's wife, whose tongue-lashing ability was far famed, demanded that an old servant, who had served with her husband in the wars, be dismissed.

"Jacques," said the general, "go to your room and pack your trunk and leave—depart."

The old Frenchman clasped his hands to his heart with dramatic joy.

"Me—I can go!" he exclaimed in a very ecstasy of gratitude. Then suddenly his manner changed, as with utmost compassion he added:

"But you—my poor general, you must stay!"—*Success Magazine.*

Just the Same.—THE MAGISTRATE—"You seem to have committed a very grave assault on the defendant just because he differed from you in an argument."

THE DEFENDANT—"There was no help for it, your worship. The man is a perfect idiot."

THE MAGISTRATE—"Well, you must pay a fine of 50 francs and costs, and in future you should try and understand that idiots are human beings, the same as you and I."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Chicken Homiletic.—A country minister in the course of his dining out on the circuit came to a house where a roast chicken was served for dinner. He had previously encountered a series of rib corned beef dinners and the chicken looked good to him.

"Well," he facetiously remarked, "here's where that chicken enters the ministry."

"Hope it does better there than in lay work," rejoined the small boy of the family.—*Boston Record.*

Two-Thirds Right.—"I'm a terror, I be," announced the new arrival in Frozen Dog to one of the men behind the bar.

"Be ye?"

"Takes three men to handle me, once I get started," he went on.

. . . .

"Oh, well," he remarked, as he arose painfully and dusted off his clothes, "of course, if ye're shorthanded, I suppose two kin do it on a pinch."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Solicitude.—INVALID HUSBAND—"Did the doctor say I was to take all that medicine?"

WIFE—"Yes, dear."

INVALID HUSBAND—"Why, there's enough there to kill a donkey."

WIFE (anxiously)—"Then you'd better not take all of it, John."—*Tit Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 8.—The Spanish steamer *Mouro* founders off Brest.

March 9.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Income Tax Bill by 407 to 166 votes.

Lieutenant Arnold of the Belgian army is sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for atrocities in the Kongo.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 5.—The Senate confirms President Taft's Cabinet nominations.

March 6.—The nomination of William Loeb, Jr., to be Collector of the Port of New York is confirmed by the Senate.

President Taft issues a call for a special session of Congress to convene on March 15.

GENERAL

March 8.—The Missouri Two-cent-fare Law is declared confiscatory by the United States District Court.

March 9.—The Supreme Court of Missouri affirms the decree ousting the Standard Oil Company from the State.

March 10.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is acquitted of the charge of lawbreaking in the Federal Court, and the $29,240,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis is changed to an absolute acquittal with the expenses of trial thrown on the Government.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

A. B. P., Santa Rosa, Cal.—"(1) Which is correct, 'What we want *is* the facts' or 'What we want *are* the facts'? (2) In writing 'Smith Bros. store,' should an apostrophe be used with the abbreviation?"

(1) "What we want *are* the facts" is correct.

(2) "Smith Bros.' store," with the apostrophe, is the correct form.

"H. K. W.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Please inform me whether the following sentence is properly descriptive of the hereinafter described movement: 'Means for turning a barrel *end to end* a plurality of times.' The operation supposed to be described by these words is that the barrel instead of being rotated circumferentially, is caused to rotate on an axis running through its bilge."

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, under the word "end," gives the phrase "*end for end*, with the position of the ends reversed," which is undoubtedly the meaning here intended.

"J. H."—"Which is correct, 'One to two *teaspoonfuls* or *teaspoonsful*'?"

"One to two *teaspoonfuls*" is correct. Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," page 247, gives the following rule: "Obs. 21. Compounds, in general, admit but one variation to form the plural, and that must be made in the principal word, rather than in the adjunct; but where the terms differ little in importance, the genius of the language obviously inclines to a variation of the last only. Thus we write *fathers-in-law*, *knights-errant*, varying the first: and *handfuls*, *spoonfuls*, etc., varying the last."

"T. M.," Meridian, Miss.—"When should one say, 'I saw him *come*' and when 'I saw him *coming*'? Is it correct to say, 'We shall see the sun *rising*,' and is it more correct to say, '*Seeing* is *understanding*' than '*To see* is *to understand*'?"

Use "coming" in this sense when action is in progress, but not yet completed; otherwise, "come" is preferable. The same rule applies to "We shall see the sun *rising*." Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," page 376, says on this point: "This form of the verb denotes a *continuance* of the action or state of being, and is, on many occasions, preferable to the simple form of the verb." Both the sentences "*Seeing* is *understanding*" and "*To see* is *to understand*" are correct.

"G. N. L.," City.—"Kindly inform me what considerations govern the choice of 'in-' and 'un-' as a negative prefix."

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1959, states: "*In-* as a prefix to adjectives expresses in usage more of negation, *un-* more of mere privation; as, a child's *un*artistic speech, a writer's *in*artistic diction. In general, *in-* is more confined to words of Latin origin." (For a list of words with the prefix *in-*, see pages 905–906, and for a list of those with *un-*, see pages 1959–1962 of THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.)

"W. R. P.," Jefferson City, Mo.—"Which is correct, and why, 'Somebody *else's* or '*Somebody's* else'?"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY says (page 588, s.v. "else"). "The expressions *some one else*, *any one else*, *every one else*, *somebody else*, etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon *else*; as, *somebody else's* umbrella; but some prefer to treat them as elliptical expressions, as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (*i.e.*, other than the person previously mentioned)."

"R. R. H.," Eureka Springs, Ark.—"Is the preterit of 'eat' to-day ever pronounced 'et'?"

According to the Century and THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, "ate," the preterit of "eat," may be pronounced "et." Webster and Worcester, however, prefer the vowel sounded as in "ale."

"A. B.," North Yakima, Wash.—"Is the following sentence perfectly correct from a grammatical and euphonious standpoint. 'I have *no* hat'?"

"No" here is an adjective, and in this sense is defined by THE STANDARD as "not any; not one." It is unquestionably correct from both a grammatical and a euphonious standpoint; in addition, it has ample literary authority. (See Bulwer-Lytton, "Last of the Barons," "There were *no* heroes were there *no* martyrs." See also Byron, "Childe Harold," "For one who hath *no* friend, *no* brother there.")

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Vol. XXXVIII., No. 13 New York, March 27, 1909 Whole Number, 988

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW THE TARIFF BILL IS RECEIVED

IN the first chorus of newspaper comment to greet the new Tariff Bill as it came last week from the Ways and Means Committee approval was the dominant note. Independent and Democratic papers express themselves as "agreeably surprized" at the evident purpose of this Republican measure to revise the tariff downward, while Republican editors triumphantly commend the matter to the attention of those critics who have always treated as a paradox the idea of entrusting a revision of the tariff "to its friends." So cordial, on the whole, is the bill's reception, that we can pass by the friendly comments of the Republican press and select tributes from the columns of the tariff-reform and antiprotection organs. Thus the New York *Times* (Ind.) hails the mere introduction of such a bill as "a notable event," and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) asserts that "it embodies a greater degree of tariff reform than we would have had any chance of getting had Bryan been elected President." Yet in spite of its peaceful entrance upon the scene, "it is already apparent," asserts a Washington correspondent, "that the Payne Tariff Bill will kick up one of the liveliest fights witnessed in the House for many years." When it emerges, presumably somewhat battered, from this ordeal, it will still have to run the gauntlet of the Senate before it achieves sanctuary on the President's table. Says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.): "Unless Mr. Taft has enough power to prevent it, the bill, judging from all precedents, will be rewritten in the Upper House, and done so in line with the great special interests which have there been for many years very effectively represented." The fact that the publication of the tentative schedules of the new bill was followed by an immediate advance in the stock market is explained by the theory that speculators believe all the bad news, from their point of view, is out, and that any changes will be in favor of the protected industries.

Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

THE FATHER OF THE TARIFF BILL.

A Democratic editor says of Chairman Sereno E. Payne: "It is understood that he, more than any other member of the Committee, has been responsible for the degree of consideration shown for advanced public opinion on the subject of tariff revision."

Speaker Cannon recently reminded the country of the peculiar difficulties and unusual temptations which beset the pathway of tariff legislation. These difficulties arise from the fact that "a tariff bill is general in that it affects the whole great subject of revenue; but at the same time it is private and special in its nature, as it enters every district and affects the product of every farm and factory." The complexity of the problems before the tariff-framers is illustrated by the protests against certain reductions, which are reaching Washington from various Democratic and supposedly antiprotectionist quarters. As the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) remarks, when North Carolinians are squealing about the reduction on lumber, Texans about free hides, Alabamans about free iron ore, and Missourians about the lowered duty on zinc, the avowed standpatter has a chance to point out that it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

Among the salient features of the new bill, as it came from the Ways and Means Committee, are: The reduction of duties in the iron and steel schedules, averaging in many items from 25 to 50 per cent.; the placing of iron ore, hides, wood-pulp, bituminous coal, and works of art more than twenty years old, on the free list; a 40-per-cent. reduction on shoes; the halving of the lumber and timber duties; the cut of $\frac{1}{20}$ of 1 cent a pound on refined sugar; qualified free trade with the Philippines; maximum and minimum schedules to provide for automatic reciprocity in our tariff relations with other countries; the provision for a Federal inheritance tax; a duty placed on tea and cocoa, and the tax increased on such articles as perfumes, soaps, gloves, feathers, furs, hosiery, and the higher grades of paper.

Some observers express surprize that while the tax on cigarets is increased, the beer and spirits schedules remain unchanged. Others are astonished that petroleum did not find itself on the free list. Representative Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has issued an analysis of the measure in which he says in part:

"One problem that confronted the committee was the question of revenue. The business of all commercial nations has been deprest for nearly two years and this has affected our commerce and greatly reduced our revenues, so that we have a large deficit, but the revenues under the present law are improving from month to month as business conditions are becoming better.

"The last normal year of imports was the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906; 1907 was an unusually prosperous year, and the revenues from customs exceeded those of 1906 by $32,000,000. The committee has therefore taken the year 1906 as the basis to form its

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estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the new bill. Should the next fiscal year prove prosperous and the normal conditions of 1906 return, on account of the large increase in population, the

PRESIDENT TAFT CALLS ON CONGRESS TO REVISE TARIFF.
— Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

revenues for 1910 would show a considerable increase over the estimates of the committee.

"With a return to anything like normal conditions during the next fiscal year, it is safe to predict that the deficit would be entirely wiped out; but in case it is not, the bill provides for the issue of Panama Canal bonds to reimburse the Treasury for the $40,000,000 paid out in the original purchase of the canal. This would more than make up any probable deficiency. There is also reenacted the provision for the issue of certificates to run one year to replenish the Treasury, raising the amount from $100,000,000 to $250,000,000, an amount sufficient to provide at any time against two or three years of deprest business conditions."

"The bill does, beyond all possible doubt, make a breach in the almost impassable tariff wall," says the New York *Times* (Ind.), "and the breach is proposed by the party that built the wall." This fact shows the influence of advancing public opinion, comments *The Journal of Commerce* (Com.). Whatever the outcome of the present struggle, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "the evils of the protective system are being forced out into the open, and this whole system of graft, greed, extortion, and machine politics is shaking." The same paper goes on to remind good antiprotectionists that the Greeks, even when bearing gifts, are to be feared, and it admonishes the public to "watch the Aldrich crowd in the Senate," where "the fine work of hornswoggling the people is to be looked for." Even more pessimistic is the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which sees in the bill "the semblance, without the substance, of tariff reform." Wage-reduction and increased cost of living are among the results it foresees. On the other hand, no less zealous a tariff-reform organ than the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) is willing to admit that the Payne measure seems to be on the whole "a rational bill to come from a committee of Republicans." It adds sympathetically:

"Between the demand for reductions, the opposition of the 'stand-patters' and the clamor of the Treasury for more revenue, the committee had no easy task, and it seems at first view to have been fairly liberal in its reductions, tho in many instances these should have been greater, both for the sake of the Treasury and for the relief of consumers."

Looking at the bill from the consumer's point of view, but evidently through other lenses than those used by the Brooklyn *Citizen*, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) rejoices that "cheapness has ceased to be anathema to these latter-day protectionist tariff-makers." It goes on to say:

"They hold out the hope, and have done their work on the theory, that the cost of many of the necessaries of life may be reduced by reducing taxes. Shoes and clothing, glass, and steel, wood and paper, it is proposed to make cheaper. At last, the forgotten consumer is given a thought. After long years of argument, it has been beaten into the heads of high-tariff fanatics that low duties mean both more revenue and more trade. And the old idea of universal, all-round protection, every single product getting its just recompense of reward in a perfectly equitable tariff, is now admitted to have broken down."

The World finds the proposed bill disappointing from the consumer's standpoint, and fears that the Payne Tariff will still be a "mother of trusts." To quote:

"Shoes may be cheaper, gloves dearer. Lumber and building-stone and fence-posts may cost less, but fruit more. No substantial relief will be found in a reduction of half a cent a pound on fresh meat, or two cents on a carving-knife, or a trifle on threads, carpets, and window-glass, or four-one-hundredths of a cent on sugar. Tea is taxed, but not coffee. The reductions on shirts, collars and cuffs, and on woolen goods are more substantial, but the rates are still high. As the tremendous tax upon the people involved in the protective tariff has been indirect, and not easily calculable by the individual consumer, so will be the benefit resulting to him from the proposed reductions. Yet benefit there will be—unless the bill is jobbed in the Senate, or in its final shaping in conference, or the maximum-rate provision is juggled into a means of sly exaction. The rates can not be so materially reduced upon steel products, lumber, stone, and other great staple commodities without helping the consumer, tho he may not know just where and how."

Special interest attaches to the maximum-minimum provision of the new measure, a feature which has been described as "reciprocity with a club." The maximum and minimum schedules are separated by a margin of 20 per cent., the higher tax to be levied only against those nations which refuse to trade with us on the "most-favored-nation" basis. "The country has accepted this principle," says the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.). Nevertheless, some papers are protesting that this provision may more than

SIDETRACKED!
— De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

counterbalance the seeming reductions of the new schedules, since "until commerce adjusts itself to the new law, approximately four-fifths of the imports of the country will be subjected to the maxi-

IMMUNE.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

THE RETURN OF THE OCTOPUP.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A GREAT YEAR FOR THE S. P. C. A.

mum tariff." The new bill abrogates all existing tariff treaties. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) doubts "whether the average rate of tariff taxation has not been advanced instead of being reduced by this bill." On the other hand, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says in defense of this clause:

"The great advantage of the maximum-minimum plan is that it is automatic in operation. It does away with the delays and annoyances of negotiating a special arrangement with each country with which we exchange tariff concessions. The return to the reciprocity system and the adoption of the maximum-minimum method are distinct advances in tariff legislation."

The clause putting a tariff of eight and nine cents on tea is tentative, according to Washington dispatches, the leaders having their ears to the ground for the first rumble of popular disapproval. A correspondent of *The Tribune* quotes Representative Boutell (Rep., Ill.) as follows:

"We have put tea on the dutiable list, with a tax of eight cents a pound. This should bring in $8,000,000 a year. I do not think that this will fall upon the consumer. The average price of tea imported is 16 cents a pound at the port of entry, and every housekeeper knows that the difference between that and the price she pays leaves an enormous profit for some one. The duty should come out of that profit."

The chief opposition to the new bill, however, seems to be directed against the clause providing for a graduated Federal inheritance tax—a feature which is expected to add $20,000,000 to the revenue. The bill puts a graded tax of from 1 to 3 per cent. on direct inheritances (from parents to children) over $10,000, and levies 5 per cent. on all collateral inheritances over $500. Since inheritances are already taxed for State revenue in 36 or 37 States there is some outcry at the prospect of double taxation. Says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.):

"The inheritance tax, by usage as well as of right, is a State tax, and should be availed of by the nation only as a last resort, as in time of a great war. For the nation thus to tax fortunes is to put upon the States the alternative either of repealing a good revenue-producing law or subjecting their citizens to double taxation."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.), on the other hand, points out that "in Mexico both the State and the national governments impose inheritance taxes, and so far as we are informed this has not given rise to any serious conflict or criticism."

President Taft has urged speed in the passage of the Tariff Bill, that the business of the country may not be kept in suspense, and Senator Aldrich predicts that if it is not needlessly delayed in the House it may be law by June 1.

"BLACK HANDS" ACROSS THE SEA

THE murder of Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, chief of the New York Italian detectives, in Palermo, Italy, has brought up the whole question of "black-hand" outrages in a way not known since the Italian lynchings in New Orleans in 1891. Petrosino had devoted his life to ferreting out the baffling Italian crimes in this country, and had gone to Sicily in furtherance of this purpose; and one writer remarks that his death seems likely to do more than his life, as it has stirred up the police of both countries as never before, and may rouse Congress to put new bars in the way of criminal Italian immigrants. Some of Petrosino's exploits are related in another article on page 516. If this class of crime can not be stopt in any other way, says one editor, "all emigration from Sicily, or any other part of Italy from which the 'black-hand' banditti are supposed to come, should be rigorously prohibited."

The growth of "black-hand" crime in New York, according to a list compiled by *The World*, is stupendous. Since the first of January, 424 of these crimes and 44 bomb explosions have been reported, with 215 arrests and 36 convictions. Lawyers, bankers, priests, and ministers have been victims. Altho many of the American press seem to agree with Petrosino in the opinion that there is no formal "black-hand" organization, others are pointing out that whatever system of Italian crime there may be, it appears to be strong enough, and well organized enough, to ply its nefarious trade on two continents. The Boston *Traveler* is not convinced of the non-existence of organized "black-hand" societies, and it goes on to sketch the history of two similar organizations of crime which have long existed in Italy and America. It says:

"To understand these Italian criminals, one must know something about the *Commorra* and the *Mafia*. The first has its headquarters in Naples and started out originally as a political gang to supply votes to politicians. It eventually got more and more power until it secured control of the government of Naples, living on blackmail extorted from boatmen, cabmen, porters, prostitutes, gambling-houses, public contracts, etc., and then spread out to

Photo by The New York Herald

LIEUTENANT PETROSINO AND HIS STAFF.

In the Italian Secret Service Bureau at the New York Police Headquarters. Petrosino is seen standing at the left. The others are all "made up" in various disguises.

other places in Italy. The power of the *Commorra* was shown when a car-drivers' strike in Naples, which was making all sorts of trouble, could not be settled by the authorities, who called on the *Commorrist* chief to interfere, and he closed up the matter with a word.

"Within recent years the power of the *Commorra* has been weakened somewhat, but it is still strong, and knows how to coach the fleeing emigrant to pass the immigrant inspectors on this side. It has its lawyers in New York and Boston, who are clever in politics and strong with the powers-that-be, to take cases to Washington on appeal when the boards of inquiry refuse suspected immigrants right of landing.

"The Mafia is mostly scattered gangs organized like the mountaineers in Kentucky and Tennessee to take the law into their own hands. The society is really a remnant of chivalry at a time when, with good reason, the people suspected the law and the lawmakers. They have a code which impels them not to testify against even an enemy; to perjure themselves and to go to prison rather than incriminate a person accused by the law. Many a man freed from a legal charge by the evidence of perjured witnesses has been taken out by them immediately after and put to death.

"The headquarters of the Mafia is in Sicily, especially in Palermo, where Petrosino was killed, which, with Girtenti and Coltainetti in the sulfur-mine district are strongholds of the society. The power of the Mafia in high places was shown in the trial of Deputy Palizzoto for the murder of Governor Notorbartolo, of the Bank of Sicily, which showed that the Mafia has representatives in every walk of Italian life. These are the societies which are sending their outcasts here, and Petrosino's mission to Italy was to find out how strong they were and devise means to prevent their coming in the future. At the very most, however, the percentage of Italians in the United States who ever belonged to either of these societies, is very small, but a few criminals can and are bringing odium on the whole race."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares that the "existing immigration laws are a farce so far as the prevention of the ingress of criminals is concerned," and it goes on further to urge the present session of Congress to amend the laws. We read further:

"We shall never have any adequate protection against the slums of Europe until the investigation of the worth of immigrants is begun in their own domicile. When thousands are arriving at New York and Philadelphia any sort of close inspection is impossible. But if it were required that no person be admitted without a certificate from the American consul of the district certifying that the proposed immigrant is neither a pauper nor a criminal nor diseased, we might make some headway. At present our immigration laws are either useless or farcical."

The New York *Tribune* also discusses this phase of the question thus:

"What is most needed to crush out these criminal associations is the cooperation of the Italian authorities and our immigration service to prevent the free passage of criminals or criminal suspects from one country to the other. Lieutenant Petrosino's mission to Sicily was to secure lists of Sicilian criminals, to be used in preventing the admission of those criminals at our ports. He wanted to trace the ramifications of crime and to put the authorities here in possession of material on the strength of which dangerous Italians could be turned back and criminals already admitted could be deported. Our immigration laws need to be strengthened so as to require some sort of certification from police administrations abroad of the cleanness of the applicant's record. The black-hand evil has grown enormously in this city in the last five years. It is responsible for shocking crimes, and the immunity which the perpetrators of those crimes have enjoyed has greatly encouraged crime on the part of representatives of other nationalities. Soon the black hand, instead of fattening on its own people, may turn its energies against the community generally. Severe measures are needed to stamp out this agency of organized crime. Petrosino will not have died in vain if his death leads to the extinction of the organization which he heroically fought until it laid him low."

The New York *Evening Post* emphasizes the inadequate means at present provided by our police system to deal with the Italian criminal:

"In calling upon our Police Department to stamp out the black hand, the public ought not to forget that means for doing the work are inadequate. New York has a population of four and a half

ONE INSTALMENT OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS

In normal years Italian immigration to the United States averages about 250,000.

millions, out of which nearly three-quarters of a million are of Italian descent. The police force numbers 10,000, but there are only 50, or so, of this army who speak Italian. Even of these, some are unfamiliar with the dialects of Southern Italy. If the Italians on the police force were in proportion to the Italian population, there would be over 1,000 of them. The English-speaking, English-thinking policeman is often a misfit in an Italian neighborhood. There is a tendency to regard black-hand atrocities as something baffling, but they are for the most part a very ordinary variety of crime. The only mystery is that they are not more numerous than they are, for, under present conditions, New York is the paradise of the Italian criminal. Moreover, Italian boys, growing up in this country, drift only too readily into preying on their countrymen, or others. What else could be expected in a city with 700,000 Italians, and perhaps a couple of dozen police officers competent to ferret out crime among them?"

"A MAN WORTH WHILE."

Mr. Roosevelt says, "Petrosino was a great and good man. I knew him for years. He did not know fear. He was a man worth while."

The New York *Mail* dwells upon the same point and goes on to quote the report "drawn up by an Italian of title in the employ of our Treasury Department and submitted to the Immigration Commission." Says this report:

"The main reason why they come to America is the ease with which it is possible to escape punishment in the United States. A comparison will show the actual truth of this assertion: In 1896 there were tried in the United States 10,662 persons for homicide, and in Italy 3,606. The proportion, considering the respective populations of the two countries, is almost equal, but whereas in Italy about 62 per cent. of the murderers tried were convicted, the percentage of conviction in the United States was only 1.3 per cent. Here the surveillance of the police is almost nil. Here it is easy to buy weapons and dynamite for criminal purposes. Here there is no penalty, as under the Italian law, for giving a false name and address. Here it is easy to hide, partly because of the enormous extent of the American territory, and partly because of the overcrowded condition of the larger cities and the different laws and regulations between State and State.

"All these render the prosecution long and sometimes fruitless, and the institution of bail, being very easy to jump, makes the escape from the penalty a matter of small difficulty."

WORLD-WIDE COMMERCIAL RECOVERY—Students of the panic and succeeding depression of 1907 and 1908 have many times called attention to the fact that the underlying factors were not local but general, affecting in varying degrees not only all the world's great financial centers, but practically all its industrial and commercial markets as well. This world-wide slump, we are now assured by that monthly edition of *Dun's Review* which makes a special study of international trade, is at last giving way before a world-wide resumption of commercial activity. Says this authority:

"At the present time the financial, industrial, and commercial world is experiencing a movement, once more independent of geographical boundaries and local conditions, in the direction of a slow revival of confidence and resumption of activity in all leading lines and in practically all important centers. As this movement gains strength and volume it is inevitable that it will result in a largely increased international demand for commodities, since stocks are everywhere at the lowest point. Exports and imports of the leading commercial nations, which of late have been considerably below normal in volume, may reasonably be expected to improve, gradually perhaps, but none the less steadily throughout the whole of the present year. This improvement in international demand will undoubtedly reflect and to some extent stimulate a similar improvement in the volume of domestic transactions. The year 1909 will thus in all probability prove to be a year of universal recovery, and of progress in the direction of what may reasonably be hoped will eventually be universal prosperity."

NEW YORK'S SUNDAY BEER

IT seems to be a matter of dispute in New York City whether a law to let the saloons open on Sunday will increase or decrease drinking on that day. "I think there would be less drinking," says Magistrate Steers, of Brooklyn; while Rev. Dr. Iglehart, superintendent of the Antisaloon League of the city, thinks there would be more. The bill to legalize Sunday opening is fathered by the "Committee of Fourteen," an organization for the suppression of vice, of which Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is chairman. The scheme is to let the saloons open their doors from 1 to 11 P.M. on Sundays, the barrooms to have no internal communication with the building, hotels to have not less than twenty-five bedrooms, with dining-rooms and kitchens of corresponding size, and an increased force of excise officers to enforce the law. The idea of it all is that the legalization of Sunday opening will stop the present police corruption and take the saloon out of politics to that extent, while the increased hotel requirements will close up the "Raines-law hotels" with their attendant evils. Says Dr. Peters:

REV. DR. JOHN P. PETERS.

Chairman of the "Committee of Fourteen" which seeks to legalize the Sunday opening of saloons in New York City.

"If this bill should become a law we feel sure that because of the heavy penalties imposed for a violation, and the relatively small advantage to be had in view of the liberal opening provision, the liquor-dealers will be slow to risk the dangers of imprisonment or the loss of their licenses. Because of the lack of excuse for open violation and because of the heavy penalties involved, we believe the law would result in an actual decrease in Sunday sales. I think I can say that there is not a member of the committee who would not, personally, prefer to see the saloons shut up tight from Saturday night until Monday morning, but realization of the impossibility of such a move in this city has led us to take the step we have."

The bill is favored by *The Evening Mail*, *Post*, and *Globe*. Says *The Globe*:

"It is a misnomer to speak of the proposal laid before the legislature as one to authorize Sunday liquor-selling. Such Sunday selling is now authorized and every week legally occurs. The

proposal is merely to adopt more effective methods to minimize the social evils of such selling. The proposed plan would probably lessen rather than increase Sunday selling, and at the same time would abate evils whose existence is a burden to every sound conscience. Thus there is no inappropriateness in a clergyman fathering this report. Four years' experience and study have convinced Dr. Peters that there is need of a change in the law, and his heart as well as his head instructs him as to what direction it should take.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA,

Whose one ambition, it is rumored, is to form a confederacy of the Central-American republics.

"Through the work of this Committee of Fourteen the number of Raines-law hotels has been reduced from 1,500 to 750. But 750 are far too many. It is now proposed further to lessen the reproach — perhaps thereby to remove it. Certainly this is an object which should appeal to the sympathy and awake the cooperation of every one who desires to make New York a cleaner and purer city."

Magistrate Crane is flatly opposed to the measure, and declares that "the legalizing of the sale of liquor on Sunday would not decrease its consumption." Ex-Magistrate Ommen thinks the city would defeat the measure if allowed to vote on it, and adds:

"While we have an increasing cosmopolitan and heterogeneous population, there are not so many persons who wish an open saloon or to drink in a public place as some persons would insist. There is a good moral element, persons who wish to drink at times, but who would certainly vote against such a proposition. To open the saloons to prevent liquor being sold illicitly would be about the same as allowing opium-joints to keep open because opium was being sold on the sly.

"I am opposed to such a bill. This is a Christian city, and the people do not want liquor sold on Sunday. To open the saloon legally would not reduce the sale of liquor nor reduce the evils resulting from such sale.

"There are every Sunday large groups of young men standing chatting on the street-corners because they have few or no other meeting-places. They may go into a a saloon through a side door for an occasional glass of beer, but were the swinging doors open at their elbows they would be much more likely to spend a great deal more time in the saloon. An open saloon might reduce the blackmail collected by the police or others for the privilege to sell liquor during prohibited hours, but how much it would do this I don't know. It seems to me, however, that the back door would be open as much as ever during the hours the saloon should be closed and that the saloon would be just as open after midnight until one o'clock, as usual, and that the usual blackmail would be collected."

Saloonkeepers interviewed by the New York *Evening Post* seemed willing to obey the law, but complained that they could not pay expenses without the Sunday trade. There is much less drinking than formerly, they say. One dealer blames the politicians for the corruption and predicts the defeat of the present measure. He remarks:

"The fault for everything rests with the politicians. They could put a stop to all the illegal business in a wink, if they wished, but they don't. They want their graft. How much does it take to elect an alderman? Ten times as it cost. It costs him a deal more than his salary. And do you think he's going into politics for the fun of the thing? He's got to make money somewhere, and the saloon is the best source of supply.

"My friend, those legislators up at Albany aren't any more going to open the saloon legally on Sunday than they are going to approve of prohibition. Did you ever hear of a man killing a cow that gave good milk? Well, the Albany legislators know a good cow when they see it. They know their business."

A RIOT CALL FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

THOSE Central Americans that play at having republics carry the fun too far when they begin to play at having war. This seems to be the general feeling of the American press, as crystallized in the words of one editorial writer, toward the latest "disorderly conduct" in "darkest America." "If Nicaragua and Salvador are allowed to shoot at each other, all Central America will come to the conclusion that the old pastime is safe," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*: and the New York *Tribune*, in a more serious vein, recalls the Central-American peace convention at Washington last year and declares that the present "deliberate disregard and repudiation of a solemn treaty to which this country was a moral party can not be lightly disregarded."

The present trouble is partly between Nicaragua and the United States, and partly between Nicaragua and Salvador. Our direct dispute with Nicaragua is over a claim known as the Emery case. Some time ago a party of New-Englanders obtained a mahogany-timber concession in the little republic, which was later canceled by President Zelaya with charges that the mahogany company was interfering in local politics. The matter was referred to arbitration and decided against Nicaragua. The trouble between Nicaragua and Salvador is said to have arisen through suspicion of President Zelaya's territorial ambitions. So far this latter international argument has not progressed any further than an engagement between the tugboat navies, a more serious land engagement having been postponed so that a local circus might exhibit in one of the coast towns. The United States appears determined that an immediate settlement must be made of the Emery case, and it is generally understood that Mexico and the United States will proceed together to settle once and for all, it is hoped, the irritating and disturbing revolutions among the Central-American states. As usual many of the editors have their own pet remedies. The most singular of these perhaps is that of the Mexican *Herald* (Mexico City) which advocates the annexation of Central America by Mexico and intimates that such a culmination of the question would not meet with the disapproval of the United States. The New York *Tribune* reviews the whole situation thus:

"Two or three years ago a skirmish between Nicaragua and Salvador would have been regarded as an inconsiderable trifle. But something important has happened since then. All those states in the presence and with the moral cooperation of Mexico and the United States have solemnly pledged themselves to better doings. They have pledged themselves to keep the peace and to seek settlement of their differences by peaceful means. The seriousness of the present situation lies in the apparently wanton violation of those pledges. . . . . .

"There can be no question that the United States and Mexico have been very patient with their southern neighbors, and have been very helpful to them and hopeful for them. They have given them every opportunity and every encouragement to conduct themselves like civilized and orderly states. And because of that patience and that aid they have an ample right now to insist upon the maintenance of peace in accordance with the treaty of a year ago, and, if peace is not kept, to surrender the peace-breakers to the just consequences of their bad faith and violence.

"Let us recall the words of the treaty which was made at Washington a little more than a year ago: 'The republics of Central America consider as one of their first duties the maintenance of peace; and they bind themselves always to observe the most complete harmony, and decide every difference or difficulty which may arise among them, of whatsoever nature it may be, by means of the Central American Court of Justice.' Yet at this moment two of the signatories of that treaty are apparently at war, without having submitted their differences to the court. That is a state of affairs

which can not be ignored without discrediting the very foundation of international law and order. There will, of course, be no hasty steps taken. It is supremely desirable that these faith-breaking states shall themselves realize and repent of their wrong-doing and vindicate the integrity of the treaty of which they themselves were makers. But if they do not promptly do so a situation will arise in which other Powers will be entitled to consider what steps are to be taken for the enforcement of treaty obligations and the preservation of the peace of the continent. We trust that it will not become necessary for any Power outside of Central America to take such steps, but we feel assured that if such necessity shall arise the desirability of intervention will be so clear as to command the approval of the civilized world."

TESTING "THE RECALL"

THE experience of Los Angeles in forcing an undesirable mayor out of office by the "recall" clause in her charter is attracting the attention of her sister cities throughout the Union, the recall being, in application at least, a comparatively novel instrument of municipal government. Mayor Harper was accused by the Los Angeles Municipal League of running the city "wide open" and of being in collusion with the classes which make money out of vice. These charges were vigorously pushed by some of the Los Angeles papers, and were made the subject of an investigation by a grand jury, which failed, however, to find an indictment. Against one of his newspaper critics, *The Express*, Mayor Harper instituted a libel suit last October, naming the damages at $300,000. Meanwhile the citizens signed the necessary petition for the holding of a recall election, and the Mayor anticipated the result by resigning. The most amazing part of the entire affair, as the San Diego *Union* remarks, is the manner in which this resignation came about. It seems to have been the result of a bargain between Mr. Harper and the owner of the paper he was suing. *The Express* itself thus frankly tells of the deal:

"At 5:25 P.M. yesterday Mr. Harper appeared at the private office of Edwin T. Earl, and requested an interview. The interview was granted. Every word of the interview was taken in shorthand and is a matter of record. Mayor Harper proposed that he would withdraw his name from the ticket as a candidate for reelection March 26, it being understood that certain information in the possession of Mr. Earl, regarding Mr. Harper's official acts, not his private character, would not be published.

"No newspaper or individual possesses the information now in the hands of Mr. Earl. This information, let it be distinctly understood, has reference to Mr. Harper's administration, and not to Mr. Harper's private affairs.

"Finally, *The Express* will simply say, as it has said before, that having in its possession the information it has, it could not in justice to the city of Los Angeles permit Mr. Harper to continue to be a candidate for reelection. Mr. Harper was the only issue before the people. Mr. Harper has withdrawn his name from the ticket. *The Express* has accomplished its purpose in the cause of right and decency. The recall movement has succeeded and is to-day a more effective weapon in the hands of the people for law and order than ever before."

Des Moines has the power of recall, as has Berkeley in California, and St. Joseph is considering its adoption. But more significant yet is the fact that this clause is incorporated in the draft of Chicago's new charter, now before the Illinois legislature. Says the Chicago *News*:

"As the charter convention has indicated, with the recall in operation the people will consent to longer terms for public officials. This should be distinctly beneficial to the public service and should greatly reduce the expense and turmoil of elections by rendering them less frequent. Further, the operation of the recall would tend to bring about elections on occasions when issues of interest were actually before the people. It is a fault of our existing system that elections come at intervals arbitrarily fixt instead of being ordered when it is important to know the state of popular feeling.

"The principal argument against the adoption of the recall is, of course, that it may subject an official to the annoyance and expense of running for office over and over because of factious opposition to his policies. It is, however, improbable that in practise any such condition would develop. According to the Chicago charter bill a new election must be ordered on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters of the city or of the division of the city directly interested in the official whose fitness is called into question. Reason and experience lead to the conclusion that an unjust attack on a worthy official merely would increase his popularity with the fair-minded majority of the voters in city or ward."

The Baltimore *Sun* doubts the practicability of the recall for a city of two million inhabitants like Chicago, and the Milwaukee *Free Press* reminds us that "there are two sides to the recall, as there are to many governmental schemes that appear theoretically sound." Thus:

THE FIRST AMERICAN MAYOR TO FACE THE RECALL.

When the excitement over the approaching recall election was at its height Mayor A. C. Harper suddenly withdrew his name from the ballot and resigned his office.

"The undesirable side is this, that it enables the easily moved majority to try an officer at the polls under the stress and in the heat of temporary excitement and agitation, and that this possibility would operate to make an officer hearken less to the dictates of his conscience and convictions than to the clamor of the crowd. Now, the first thoughts and snap judgments of the rank and file in a democracy, especially here in America, are just as apt to be wrong as right, yet while under their influence that majority would be just as willing to dethrone those who disagree with it as it is to put its mouthpieces in office. A portion of the press—the larger one for that matter—is largely responsible for this. In their avid desire to purvey stirring news, the journals of this class so play upon popular weakness, sentiment, and passion that they create fictitious standards and desires, which informed and sober second thought does not tolerate.

"Thus, when Judge Landis imposed his enormous fine on Standard Oil the public, coached by the press, hailed him as a liberator hardly less than Lincoln. Pictures of him and his family, biographies, anecdotes, and eulogies, fairly obsessed the columns of the dailies, and Landis was hailed as a welcome candidate for the Presidency.

"And now the kindly and emotional Chicago judge is regarded as little better than a man who didn't make good.

"Conversely was it the case with Governor Hughes, whose veto of the two-cent rate bill brought down on his head the indignation of a large element that hail every curtailment of a railroad's income as a triumph for representative government. If the recall had obtained in New York State, frenzied reformers and self-seeking politicians might easily have instigated a new election to oust Governor Hughes on the ground of his being a tool of the railroads. Yet the Governor has lived to see his stand for commission supremacy vindicated in a dozen miscarried efforts to regulate rates by direct statute, and he stands higher to day as a true representative of the people than he ever did.

"We instance these cases to show how dangerous to the best popular interests it would be if the majority could always put its will into operation under the stress of immediate emotion and opinion; how its ability to do so would diminish the courage of conscientious officials and make them little better than time-servers of the mob."

ENGLAND'S DEFENSE OF OPIUM

ENGLAND, with a disinclination to part with an industry that nets the Government of India some $20,000,000 annually, and employs over a million and a half cultivators, appears to have overbalanced the combined influences of Japan, Siam, Persia, Russia, Germany, France, Holland, Portugal, Turkey, and the United States in the recent international opium conference at Shanghai. The conference is thus looked upon by the American press as an almost total failure. The conference was proposed by the United States, and its object was to arrive at "definite suggestions of measures which the respective governments might adopt looking to the gradual suppression of opium cultivation, traffic, and use within their Eastern possessions, thus assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the evil in the Empire."

That little was accomplished outside of the indorsement of beneficent resolutions is looked upon by the New York *Post* as "a sad disappointment," and the Hartford *Courant* believes that the report of the British commission "that the practise of smoking opium when indulged in with moderation is 'relatively harmless' is bound to make a stir if not a stench in the world." "The one thing that prevents a general movement that might be effective is the Indian trade and its relation to Indian revenues," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*. The New York *World* discusses thus the now world-wide movement against opium:

"For years the United States has been pestered by opium-smuggling on the northern frontier. The annexation of the Philippines brought many users of the drug under our control and endangered the American soldiery sent there, some of whom became addicted to it. In 1905, upon the report of a commission, a three-year period which has now expired was set to opium importation there. The Shanghai conference was called in September, 1907. On the day it met, the House passed a bill prohibiting the importation of opium into this country, which the Senate also passed.

"The civilized world is now moving against opium. France is moved to energetic action by the fact that naval officers acquire the vice in Tonkin. Japan is suppressing it in Formosa by registering incurables, to whom the drug is permitted, but refusing it to the young.

"China, the great center of the opium habit, is bestirring itself. A revolt against opium was one of the first effects of revival of national pride; in 1906 the late Emperor decreed a 'tapering-off' policy, to last ten years. 'Officials above sixty years of age whose cravings are great' were to be treated leniently, but the younger ones must reduce their consumption gradually. Opium-dens were to close in six months—and they are being closed—and importation was to stop in 1916.

"The great obstacle to opium reform has been England, which established the opium monopoly in India in 1793, forced the trade on China in a disgraceful war in 1840, and confirmed it by treaty in 1885. So late as 1895 a parliamentary commission found that opium was not so bad—and that anyhow India needed the money! But the national conscience has grown sensitive. Sir Edward Gray, on November 27, 1907, pledged the Government to the support of any reform action China might take. Britain's consent to the conference was grudging, but she did consent."

The resolutions adopted by the conference read as follows:

"It is the duty of all the countries to adopt necessary measures in order to prevent shipment of opium and derivatives to any country prohibiting entry of opium and derivatives.

"The commission recognizes the sincerity of China in its efforts toward suppressing the use of opium. It recommends that each government investigate from a scientific standpoint antiopium remedies and properties and the effects of opium and its products.

"It finds that the unrestricted distribution of morphin already constitutes a grave danger which is spreading, and urges that drastic measures be taken to control the distribution of all opium preparations liable to similar abuse.

"It recommends each government to take measures for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking in its own territory.

"It finds that the use of opium, except for medicinal purposes, is held by almost all of the participating countries to be a matter for prohibition or regulation, and that each country's regulations should aim at increasing stringency.

"It urges on those countries concerned the advisability of re-examination of their systems in view of other countries' experience.

"It urges the governments possessing concessions in China, which have not yet taken effective action toward closing opium-dives, to act as soon as possible.

"It recommends that each government negotiate with China for the prohibition in foreign concessions of trade and manufacture of antiopium remedies containing opium or derivatives.

"It recommends each government to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in concessions in China."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE have but one living ex-president, but he is very much alive.—*Toledo Blade*.

IT apparently is a much easier matter to refine Standard Oil than to fine it.—*New York American*.

BLED.

UNCLE SAM: "They say he made it, but he doesn't look sick to me."

—Keppler in *Puck*.

LUCKY Editor Roosevelt—to have a long vacation promised him so soon after getting his job!—*Providence Journal*.

AFTER being confined in a madhouse for ten years a former judge has been declared sane because of an admirable Lincoln oration he delivered on February 12. Thousands of public speakers will rejoice that the rule does not work both ways.—*New York Post*.

As the official photographer, Kermit Roosevelt is the member of the expedition who'll have the snap.—*Detroit Free Press*.

"IDLE ovens to be fired," says a morning paper. To be fired is the frequent fate of the idle.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

CONVICTED bankers have unearthed frauds in the Pennsylvania penitentiary. Set a bank-wrecker to catch a grafter.—*New York American*.

Now cultured Boston has started a cult for eating sand. The union of intellect with grit ought to do great things.—*Baltimore American*.

"Go to bed," according to Mr. Bryan's paper, is better English than "retire." Mr. Bryan doesn't have much use for the word "retire."—*Toledo Blade*.

THE circus is to visit Oyster Bay this summer for the first time in ten years. But it will be the tamest summer the town has ever known.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

HARVARD made $62,000 profit out of football last season. The university should conceal the figures or some jealous financier will start a football trust.—*New York American*.

A CHINESE missionary society has sent $20 to Arkansas for the enlightenment of the natives. We fear our Chinese friends take Senator "Jeff" Davis too seriously.—*Washington Herald*.

FERRERO'S GOOD WORD FOR AMERICA

IN these days when foreign magazines and newspapers have so many abusive articles about America, which we quote from time to time for the edification or amusement of our readers, it is refreshing to find so notable an authority as Professor Ferrero going home and praising our Republic to his people. Other writers, sometimes hired by their home governments to denounce America for the purpose of checking emigration, praise us to our faces and censure us in their home papers; but Professor Ferrero's kindest words are uttered in Italy. He has been talking there about America, and telling his hearers that politically, socially, and intellectually America is in many ways superior to the Old World, and in not a few other ways is at least equal. Democracy, genuine democracy, is not merely professedly, but in fact the ruling influence in the United States, remarks Professor Ferrero to Mr. O. Malagodi, the representative of the Roman *Tribuna*. Neither plutocracy, nor absolutism as instituted by a central government and invested in the person of the President is, as some tell us, paramount in this country. Many writers declare that such forces have supplanted democracy. With regard to this view the Italian historian remarks:

"It is a legend. The real masters of the great Republic are not the millionaires, nor the trusts, nor the politician class, but the people; or, if you like, the majority, which is made a cult, a religion of, in America. Thus to the people all defer, perhaps with a submissiveness too absolute. All that the plutocracy can do in attaining its ends, with all its vast resources, is accomplished very cautiously and in despite of the people. And in this condition of things is seen the good side of America's simplicity of life, which forbids any one to venture upon a claim of superiority. Every class, high and low, is conscious of a genuine equality. This is the explanation of the comparative simplicity in which the great capitalists live. The people would resent and refuse to tolerate a display of magnificence which is merely individual and egotistical. Hence it comes to pass that the greatest luxury enjoyed by the very rich in America is derived from the expenditure of money for the use of the people and the advantage of all. Such expenditure includes the endowment of libraries, universities, colleges, and so on. The ruling power in America is the vote."

Professor Ferrero proceeds to point out what he considers the advantages and disadvantages of this democratic spirit. Personal dignity, mutual respect, and absolute absence of predominance in any one class and of servility in other classes, are its fruits. But its main evil, he thinks, is the excessive amount of public expenditure. And here he steps in to say a good word for Tammany Hall. While Europeans look upon this "most potent Democratic organization as a sort of huge Augean stable," "a confederation of political brigands," "nothing can be farther from the truth." It comprizes men "of stainless honor." It has "adorned New York with colossal public works" and given employment to "numerous contractors and laborers." Tammany Hall is everything that is good in that it is "the inevitable product of American democracy."

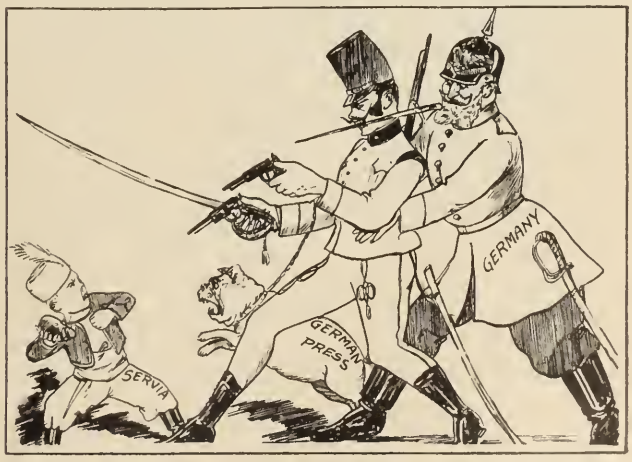
Writers about America, remarks this Roman scholar, always exaggerate when they claim that everything in this country is carried out in a tremendous and unheard-of manner. They complain of "the infernal speed of carriages, trolley-cars, and trains," and of the "feverish haste" which is everywhere manifested. But this is not comparable, we are told, to what we meet with in Paris or London. If "the Americans work with energy" "they understand very well the art of repose." Mr. Ferrero adds that "the luxury of great American millionaires," Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, "about which so many fables have been made up, is less than that of many European families who have not at their disposal one-tenth of the income" of such Crœsuses. Nor are the Americans "rude in manner," but "most polite." Indeed, the people of the United States are "full of idealism." Their culture is genuine even as seen in their journalism, "the best expression of American intelligence." If it ever becomes "lowered in tone," this is due "to special reasons," and has nothing to do with the spirit of democracy. Among these reasons is the existence in New York and Chicago of "an enormous foreign population" whose illiteracy has to be written down to. In speaking further of the idealism of America Professor Ferrero admits that the realization of great educational ideals has not yet become complete in the United States. To quote his words:

"The immense force of American idealism in its educational, artistic, and scientific undertakings, is manifested in the extraordinary number of universities which have been instituted in a few generations. It is true that the result so far has not quite corresponded to the energy expended. The studies pursued are multifarious, but the intellectual productions are not so far rich or of the first order. It is difficult to understand the cause of this disproportion between effort and outcome in the case of a people so intelligent. This may result from misdirected enthusiasm or the absence of traditional guidance. Perhaps American culture lacks balance and coherency, such as alone can bring success. But here we find energy combined with idealism, and these will undoubtedly reach the goal at last."

Of the highest type of American culture he observes:

"Among the American middle class, and especially in the large cities of New England, I met with people whose mental cultivation, both as regards breadth and refinement, was in no wise inferior to the same class in Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OLD STORY.
The wolf and the lamb in the Balkans.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



AUSTRIA'S BACKER.
—*Fischietto* (Turin)

SERVIA'S PERIL.

ENGLAND'S HALF-MANNED SHIPS

ENGLAND at present, to judge from her parliamentary reports, is in a terrible condition of alarm over Germany's naval expansion. The latest debates witnessed a wild uproar of mutual recrimination over the condition of the Navy between the Liberals in power, and Mr. Balfour, out of it. Each party blamed the other because ships with less than half crews had been ordered to sea. "We have the ships, we have the men, we have the money too," rang the old music-hall song. It is now admitted that England has the money, and can make as many ships as she chooses, but the men are wanting. The present state of things we thus summarize from the London *Standard*:

THE RIGHT HON. REGINALD M'KENNA.

First Lord of the British Admiralty, rebuked in Parliament for sending a half-manned squadron to maneuver in the North Sea.

"The grave position of the home fleet is made plain in the details of its units as it assembles to-day off the mouth of the Thames for a cruise. Altho it is composed of four squadrons, consisting in all of 11 battle-ships and 14 cruisers, the startling fact is disclosed that of these 25 vessels, 14 are dangerously undermanned.

"Of the undermanned vessels, 6 battle-ships have only half-crews; 2 of the cruisers have half-crews, while the remaining cruisers have only two-fifths crews.

"Fourteen of the 25 ships, therefore, can not maneuver with the remaining 11, can not fight, and can not run away. It is officially announced that this British war fleet is to exercise in the North Sea—where it will be subject to the keenest foreign criticism."

Commenting editorially on this avowal, *The Standard* observes:

"Such is the fleet which Mr. McKenna has sent to maneuver in the North Sea in winter. The useless hardship unnecessarily inflicted upon officers and men, the gratuitous waste of money, need no comment. But there are wider aspects of this incredible action to be considered. These are two. The first may be briefly indicated. At a time of somewhat critical international relations, the first lord sends to sea a fleet of twenty-five ships which an efficient squadron of half its size could sink or destroy, and the pitiable state of disorganization and weakness to which the British fleet has been reduced is advertised in the face of the whole world."

On the keen foreign criticism which this London organ anticipates we may perhaps find a sample in the following remarks of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

"'It is not the ships but the men that do the fighting,' still remains the truest of dictums. And yet one often hears the question of a navy's strength or weakness decided merely by the number of its vessels—cruisers, battle-ships, torpedo-boats, and submarines. It is not often that we hear the utterance of any criticism upon the *personnel* of the British Navy. To our eyes, accustomed to the perfect military drill of our crews, the British man-of-war's man is entirely lacking in many qualifications which we prize highly. As to the question of the number of her sailors, the recently formed reserve fleet is both undermanned and untrained, but probably this will not be recognized until the moment of mobilization, which will result in its incorporation in the regular fleet. But what is very apparent is that in case of war Great Britain will suffer most from the insufficient manning of her own vessels."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

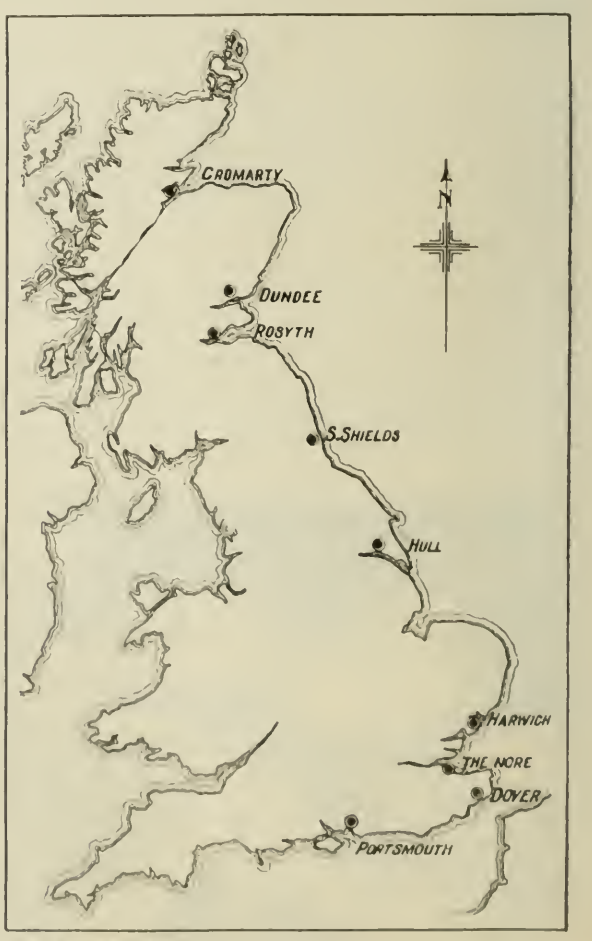
EUROPE ON PRESIDENT TAFT

AS an administrator in the Philippines, as a learned judge, as a cabinet minister of Theodore Roosevelt, President Taft has become a familiar figure in the eyes of European journalists. Many of them seem to think he is merely the shadow of his predecessor and that his Administration will be a repetition of the drama of the last four years—Hamlet, with Hamlet left out. He is to be an edited version of "Teddy," exclaim the wits. All concede that his policies, as judged from his inaugural, will be those of the preceding Administration, tho carried out with more quiet, normal, and traditional methods. Thus the London *Standard* remarks:

"Evidently the Big Stick is not going to be waved too freely. Indeed, the time for the more boisterous methods, useful, perhaps, when the steam had to be raised to propel the car of state along an uphill grade, is distinctly past. There is scope now for a sound, cautious, constructive statesmanship, vindicating the authority of the community over transport and all other monopolies, and preventing the corporations from using their powers to the detriment of the general freedom, but respecting that spirit of individual enterprise on which the prosperity of the United States has been so largely built. For work of this kind Mr. Taft, with his juridical knowledge, his administrative experience, and his cautious and conciliatory temperament, seems eminently fitted. He may be trusted to uphold the Rooseveltian policy without pressing it too far or too fast."

Mr. Roosevelt's work was necessary, but a different man was needed to complete it, intimates the London *Times*, in these words:

"The United States have reached a critical stage in their history. The Republic has had at its head for seven years a President whose keen political and social instincts have enabled him to point



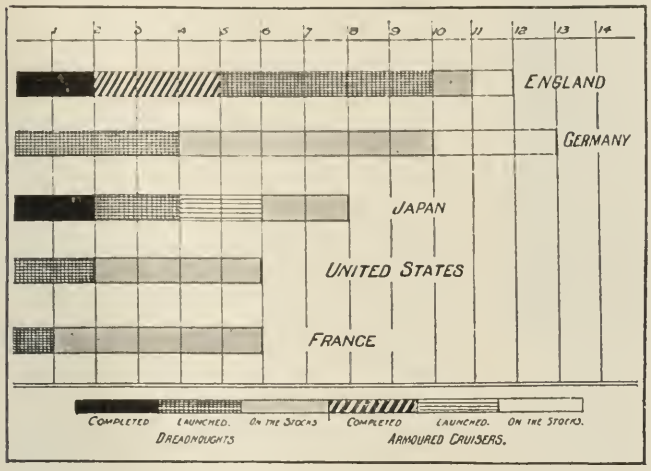
From the London *Graphic*.

THE ARMING OF THE EAST COAST.

This multiplication of military ports shows graphically England's fear of German invasion by the North Sea.

out to it with ruthless accuracy the dangers into which its swift development and reckless scramble for wealth have plunged it. But, unaided, his efforts would have been of little avail. A statesman of another mold, with less of the divine fire, perhaps, but with greater poise and greater constructive ability, is needed to build where he has cleared; and, unless we are mistaken, Mr. Taft will prove to be that statesman."

The Manchester *Guardian*, which does not care for the "impulsive and unstable" Roosevelt, thinks Taft could hardly fail to be an improvement on such a predecessor:



From the London "Graphic."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN "DREADNOUGHT" PROGRESS.

"Even if Mr. Taft does not set his mark indelibly upon the right ordering of the American Commonwealth, he is not likely to cheapen the cause of progress with windy and futile demonstrations. He may not illuminate, but he does not seem the man to cloud and confound the minds of men. If it prove that in Mr. Taft America has not found a Washington or a Lincoln, it will be something to have been spared a charlatan."

"Mr. Taft has received the best of educations to enable him to place his feet in the marks made by the giant," declares *The Evening Standard* (London).

While the continental papers are generally much occupied in describing and commenting on the character and work of the retiring Chief Magistrate they are also indulging in predictions with regard to the present occupant of the Presidential chair, to whom they administer mild doses of veiled advice and friendly counsel. They all recognize the fact that Mr. Taft has pledged himself to a certain policy. The French dwell mostly upon the picturesque farewell of Roosevelt and his African projects. The Germans place their hopes on Taft. But the *Temps* (Paris) puts its finger on one particular point where the intervention of the new Executive is imperatively needed, and remarks:

"There is not a country in Europe where the savings of the frugal are so badly protected as in America. In no other country do corporations enjoy a liberty so injurious to the public. If Mr. Taft succeeds in discovering a formula which may prescribe a basis of conciliation between the Constitution and interests of the people he will have rendered good service to his country. [To judge from his inaugural] he has made a most excellent beginning."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* rather resents President Taft's devotion to Rooseveltism, and would like him to take an independent line, especially with regard to German trade. The impression made by the début of the new Chief Magistrate is described as follows:

"Perhaps, after all, as in process of time the Presidential office leaves Roosevelt farther and farther behind, we may see it emancipated gradually from the influence of Rooseveltism, and it may even make somewhat of an original departure. There is, however, reason to believe that the drama unfolded at yesterday's inauguration, by Mr. Taft's address, is to be merely the play of Roosevelt continued, with Roosevelt left out."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINA'S ABSENTEE REVOLUTIONISTS

THE Chinese revolutionaries, whose aim is to found a republic in the Flowery Land and proclaim universal suffrage, are not, as we learn from the press, particularly successful. These political fire-eaters remind us of the two Chinese factions of a century ago who fired their muskets against each other at such a range that their bullets formed an impassable pile of lead midway between the combatants. So the present enemies of the reigning dynasty safely post themselves in all quarters of the world outside their own country and hurl circulars, letters, tracts, and exhortations to revolution into the cities of China, without either endangering themselves or hurting their adversaries.

The *Toa Dobun Kwai Zassi* (monthly journal of the East-Asia Allied Culture Society, Tokyo), the organ of a society instituted by the leading publicists of Japan, with the view of promoting friendly relations with China, gives the following figures, with regard to the lurking-places of these Asiatic Dantons and Robespierres. The figures indicate the number of rebels found in each place specified:

Tokyo and Yokohama	1,500	The Philippines	150
Kobé	500	San Francisco	10,000
Singapore	200	Vancouver, B. C.	10,000
Annam	500	Paris	100
Siam	1,000	London	50
Java	100	The Transvaal	1,000

The journal quoted remarks that these figures include an unrecorded proportion of foreigners, who are supporting the revolutionary movement. We are also informed that the means of these enthusiasts are limited, and that they lack the discretion, sanity, and wisdom necessary for the work of reforming a state which has lain under the yoke of medievalism for centuries.

It is interesting to note the attitude of the Japanese people themselves toward these revolutionaries, inasmuch as the Western nations have been, and still are, under the impression that the Mikado's Government and subjects are in sympathy, if not hand-in-glove, with the Chinese agitators. *The Japan Times* (Tokyo) asserts that "nothing is so obvious as the utter hopelessness of the cause of Chinese revolutionaries." It declares that these agitators "are erratic spirits, who seem to think that China could be governed under a republican form of government." Continuing, it says:

"With neither funds nor organization worthy of the name, these men can never rise above the status of half-crazed visionaries. In the mean time, however, their existence is a great nuisance to China and also to this country. . . . They come swarming to these shores, establish their propaganda headquarters in Tokyo, and send home inflammatory circulars, and this at a time when the Government and people of Japan are most anxious to manifest their good-will

THE DANCE OF THE POWERS.

The orchestra, however, is something out of the common, being provided by the firms of Armstrong, Krupp, and Schneider.

—*Jugend* (Munich).

and friendly sympathy to China and her Government. . . . .

"If we had our will, none of them should remain on these shores. As it is, they are here, and the fact can not improve Chinese feeling toward us.

"That is where the mischief comes in, and it is to be hoped that China fully appreciates Japan's position.

"It goes without saying that in so far as it can be done legally, this country would employ every means to keep under control the doings of these revolutionaries.

"At the same time China should be reminded that her emissaries ought not to resort to underhand measures to do away with these fanatics. . . .

"In short, we should ask China to rest assured that we are exercising every means within our power to keep the Chinese radicals in this country within proper bounds, and whatever she wishes to be done with regard to them she should do through our authorities.

"As to the revolutionaries themselves, the public and the Government of this country should unite in discouraging their presence on these shores."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. WILLIAM WILLETT,
Who has a scheme to give the British more use of the orb that never sets on their possessions.

A BILL TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

THE English legislators seem determined to give their constituents more daylight than they have hitherto enjoyed. A bill has been twice read in Parliament, and practically approved, by which the clock will be advanced one hour on April 20 and put back one hour on September 20, while keeping ordinary time during the rest of the year. Thus in the summer a man who rose at six would think he was rising at seven. The Select Committee of the House of Commons who reported on the bill declared that among other things this scheme would—

"(*a*) Promote the greater use of daylight for recreative purposes.
"(*b*) Facilitate the training of Territorial forces.
"(*c*) Benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes of the community.
"(*d*) Reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light."

It is doubted by some newspapers, however, whether a man can be compelled by law to put his clock back, particularly if it be liable to injury from the ordeal. Many people will not take the trouble to keep the new time, we are told. A third party of objectors denounce the measure because it will give employers a chance of getting longer hours from their employees. Mr. William Willett, the father of the scheme, which he has agitated for many years, believes that these objections are futile, and says in the London *Daily Mail* that the popularity of the bill before Parliament is unmistakable. He declares:

"I now stand supported by resolutions in favor of the bill passed by sixty-eight town corporations and councils, including London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast, and their number is being added to every day. These resolutions represent the voice of about 7,000,000 people. In further support I have received resolutions passed by thirty chambers of commerce, including those of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Dublin, Cardiff, Swansea, Bristol. . . . The only forces which can hinder its progress are those of ignorance, prejudice, and self-interest."

The London *Times* approves of the objects of the bill, but has some doubts about its practicality, and editorially suggests that the introduction of the new arrangement into government offices first might facilitate matters.

The London *Standard* thinks it is an unfair bill, in that it would affect in a different way town and country people, and says that "after a year or two's feeble experiment, the act would become a dead letter."

The Manchester *Guardian* notes that thus far opposition to the bill "can not be said to have attained sufficient seriousness to make it worth answering." The advantages of the change are thus stated by the government organ, *The Evening Standard*:

"Great credit is due to Mr. Willett for having originated this philanthropic idea in the first place, and then for pursuing it in the face of no little ridicule and opposition, and at the cost of endless labor, patience, and expense to himself. In the constant endeavors that are being made to prevent the degeneration of a race mostly born and bred in towns, to infuse into it a resolution to be worthy of its great heritage, and a keenness to defend that heritage with its own muscle and brain, great good might be done by a scheme which gives more opportunity for training men to serve their country, and tends to provide with a better physique those who are so trained."

TELLS LAGER TO LOOK UP THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

BRITISH WORKMEN (very much in the background)—"There they go, Bill. All anxious to look after the usual interests—their own. What about ours? I wonder how much longer we're going to stand it?" —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

I BORROW, THOU BORROWEST, HE BORROWS, WE BORROW, YOU BORROW, THEY BORROW.

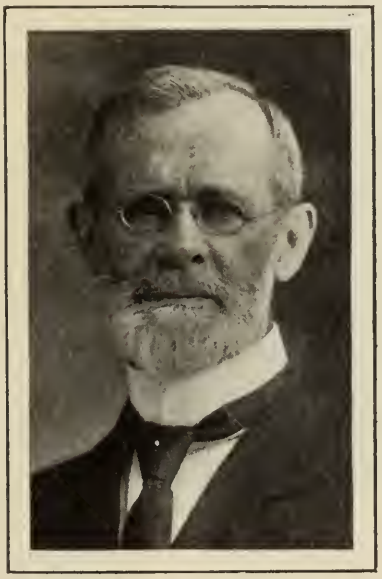
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE AGE OF GOLD.

ABNORMAL REGARD FOR ANIMALS

THAT love for animals is often carried to a degree where it becomes a symptom of mental disorder, is asserted by Dr. Charles L. Dana, the eminent nerve specialist, in *The Medical Record* (New York, March 6). To this "modern malady," as he calls it, he gives the name of "zoophil-psychosis," and he classes it as an "obsessive psychosis" or "psychasthenia"—a type of morbid mental activity that is peculiarly characteristic of modern civilization. This condition of the mind produces mental disorder without loss of control, so that it is not "insanity" in the usual significance of the word. Says Dr. Dana:

"It is produced by bad methods of education and training, acting on minds very sensitive to suggestions and impressions from without and within; minds lacking in power to handle the problems of life, and to see things in their right proportion. Modern activities are too strenuous for this kind of mental organism, which is meant for a life of simplicity, moderation, and restraint. The present popular 'absorbent' method of education, which lets the mind follow its interests and take the line of least resistance, is a potent factor in the pathogenesis. For through it the power of inhibition becomes weakened or lost; and the mental life is approximated to the conditions of dreaming."



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PROFESSOR CLEVELAND ABBÉ,

Who assures us that the earth is not drying up.

The zoophil-psychosis, he adds, is characterized by tormenting ideas and worrying fears, but it has underlying it a morbid affective state toward certain persons and animals. This anomaly of the emotions is not usually referred to as part of ordinary types of this class of disorders; but he regards it as a most important feature; and thinks it may even exist as the dominant thing in the psychosis.

After describing some typical cases of this malady—the French woman who lost her mind because her cat had died of cancer; the girl obsessed with remorse because she had given away her cat; the young man who did not dare to go about for fear of seeing animals suffer; the woman who neglected her domestic duties to keep a cat-hospital—Dr. Dana goes on to make some observations about this general attitude of mind. We have come to regard animals differently, he tells us, in the past hundred years; we breed them more carefully, train them better, kill them less ruthlessly, and are more concerned for their welfare. But along with these advances there has come a tendency to regard the animal mind as of the human type, which is not justified by the facts. The "zoophil-psychosis" is an abnormal development of this feeling. Says Dr. Dana:

"The psychosis is really the expression of a selfish and weak nature. A very kind-hearted person, for example, may be also very indolent and very selfish—the combination is not uncommon. Now, it is much easier to pet a dog or nurse a kitten than to tell the exact truth, or, speaking more concretely, to nurse the sick; provide thoughtfully for the poor; or keep watch over the temper and make a household comfortable. Thus the kindly feelings of the indolent and unintelligent often take this line of least resistance; and then the feelings and interests grow, until the care for the pets vastly exceeds that in any other unselfish work. The dog is plump and overcared for: and the cat is more happy than the husband. As Janet says: 'It is easier to love a cat than a man. Its nature is more simple; its demands more limited; its responses are definite.' . . . . . .

"It happens that many people can not nowadays go out into a city's streets and not be distrest continually at the sight of tired, overworked, and badly driven horses; or over some very thin-looking and ungroomed dogs. They are so eager to observe the unhappy horse that they do not see the human suffering. I confess that, after twenty years of experience with cab-driving in this city, I have grown sympathetic to the driver more than to the horse, for on the whole the driver is good to his horse and has a harder lot.

"It having been my lot to look after the human sick, I feel that their needs are immensely greater than those of the dog, because their capacity for suffering is so immensely greater, and the suffering of one human being involves a group of others; thus the sick or invalid mother cripples a whole household and her death sends a whole group into mourning.

"The animal, being dumb, is helpless, but so is the baby; and so practically are the sick poor, while the defective child is vastly more the slave of circumstance than the dog or cat, which have chances everywhere.

"This all seems very commonplace, but it has its application. I plead for sick humanity, and against the excesses in such sentiment for animals as leads to selfishness and injustice and the development of more psychopathic states. There is growing up an enormous mass of artificially cultivated tenderness toward a supposititious suffering. There will come next tears over the suffering of a fading flower, and sorrow over the unquenched thirst of the withering plant.

"This lack of proportion in the kindly sentiment is harmless enough generally, but it develops by mutual encouragement among the unstable and by self-indulgence, until the individual becomes the victim of a psychosis and a source of distress to self and friends, or demoralization to family and of serious social injustice."

NOT DRYING UP AFTER ALL

THE conclusion that the earth is drying up, drawn by a reviewer in *Cosmos* (Paris) from a memoir by Guilbert, an eminent French meteorologist, as translated, in part, in these pages on July 11 last, is declared by Prof. Cleveland Abbé, editor of *The Monthly Weather Review*, the official publication of the United States Weather Bureau (Washington, December) to be unwarranted. Altho dated December, this issue is just out. Referring particularly to an assertion that "if we do not wish to grow rapidly drier and drier, reforestation is necessary," he says:

"The influence of reforestation, as such (to increase the rainfall, or that of deforestation to diminish the rainfall), has been abundantly demonstrated to be quite inappreciable and probably nothing at all. To be sure forests grow on rocky slopes of mountains wherever there is sufficient soil and rainfall and heat, or a cloudy and moist atmosphere, but they also grow at sea-level on such plains as that of the Amazon, and wherever there is enough moisture, light, heat, etc. . . . . .

"Local reforestation is advisable and necessary for many good reasons, but not in hopes of *increasing* the local rainfall. As for the so-called secular diminution of rainfall, we venture to assert that neither meteorology, nor geology, nor any other branch of geognosy gives clear, unimpeachable evidence of the progressive drying up of our globe as a whole. The fact that great glaciers, lakes, and rivers once covered regions now free from them merely shows that in those regions there was once a different relation than now exists between rainfall, snowfall, evaporation, and run-off, so that snow accumulated then more than now. At the present time there is more rain and less snow, or possibly more snow and more melting (possibly due to changes in altitude), so that the snow can not accumulate. The ratio of the snowfall in the cold half of the year to the rainfall in the warm half must in general be large before snow will accumulate as in the glacial epochs of previous

geological ages. Glacial phenomena tell us nothing whatever as to the absolute quantity of rain or snow.

"As to the rainfall over the whole earth, all the statistics that have been accumulated in the past century have not sufficed to give us satisfactory information.

"The works of Supan, 1898; Bartholomew, 1900; Herbertson, 1901; and Murray, 1903, serve only to give us very general ideas as to the *present* amount over the whole globe; as to the secular

REGION NEAR CLAVIUS.

change we know nothing at all. We can, however, perceive that the snowfall of winter results from water that was evaporated long before from tropical and equatorial regions, and that any excess of the glaciers of the Antarctic Continent over those of the Arctic must be due largely to the more abundant supply brought by moist ocean winds.

"When the African Continent was 10,000 feet above ocean-level with its great gorges of the Nile, the Kongo, and the Zambesi, and when the submarine gorges off the mouths of the Kongo and the Hudson were being eroded, both the African and the American continents *may* have had a larger snowfall and rainfall and a much larger outflow than now; but the existence of these gorges does not prove this, since we see similar gorges now being cut down slowly by a comparatively small outflow in the valley of the Colorado. Duration and quantity are equally important.

"We think it is safe to say that no great changes in continents, oceans, or plateaus, arctic or antarctic, are likely to have made any correspondingly great change in the rainfall of the globe as a whole, and that therefore the globe is not now slowly drying up. The maximum annual rainfall that can occur on this globe as a whole is determined by the maximum total annual evaporation that can be caused by the sun's heat acting on the ocean, taken in connection with the maximum vertical interchange of air currents, since it is the cooling due to the latter that produces clouds and rain."

WIRELESS TELEPHONY NOT A FAILURE.—Commenting on a report that the wireless telephone system on the battle-ship fleet proved useless during the recent cruise, *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, February 25) says:

"It is not known that the Navy Department has decided to discard the wireless telephone installations, but it is admitted that they have fallen into disuse. Lee de Forest, inventor of the system on board the vessels of the fleet, states that orders have been issued that all interfleet communication should be carried on by wireless telephony instead of by wireless, and that he has known of no complaint concerning the value of the system. Since the fitting of the apparatus to the battle-ship fleet there have been several improvements, and the company which has been formed to exploit the invention is at present giving particular attention to perfecting the device for use on shipboard.

"The chief difficulty with wireless telephony seems to be that when in use it precludes absolutely the use of the wireless telegraph. The telegraph has a much wider range of usefulness and can be called on in all kinds of weather, so that ship commanders are more favorably disposed toward it than toward the telephone. The wireless telephone is in its infancy yet, however, and officers of the Bureau of Equipment are at work seeking to overcome the defects that now make it second in importance to the telegraph. Under certain conditions, it is pointed out, the use of wireless telephony, provided the apparatus can be perfected, will be of even greater value than the telegraph. This might be the case in the course of naval engagements or when executing intricate maneuvers."

STUDIES IN LUNAR GEOLOGY

THE astronomer who studies the planet Mars must have often wished that the object at which he gazes might be brought nearer, so that he might satisfy himself of the real character of the enigmatic markings on its surface. How futile would be the fulfilment of such a wish is shown by the case of our own moon, which, altho it is so near that its chief markings may be seen with the naked eye, has not yet revealed to us their true nature, beyond doubt. The latest writer on the subject, Mr. Pierre Henri Puiseux, of the Paris Observatory, who has for ten years been studying the moon closely, both with the naked eye and photographically, by means of the great "elbowed equatorial" of this institution, inclines to think that the circular marks with which the surface is pitted are really "craters" as they are usually called, and that the "seas" are depressions flooded with once-molten lava. His conclusions are thus presented in *La Nature* (Paris) by G. Hamelin:

"How were the lunar 'craters' and 'seas' formed? This is the point that Mr. Puiseux seeks to elucidate. Numerous hypotheses have been advanced; whirlwinds to stir up the molten surface, intense tides in the interior fluid, acting through orifices in the crust, gaseous expansions causing blow-holes, and so on. Finally some one suggested that our satellite may have been bombarded with

THE LUNAR ALPS AND THE GREAT VALLEY

projectiles from space, leaving on the solid surface of the moon durable impressions. Others have even gone so far as to attribute to external shocks not only the small orifices, but also the great rectilinear valleys. Puiseux remarks very logically that we must then assert that the moon was bombarded by projectiles reaching a diameter of tens, or even hundreds, of kilometers, and they must all have struck squarely to produce the regular contours of the 'craters.' . . . But have aeroliths or bolides of such size ever

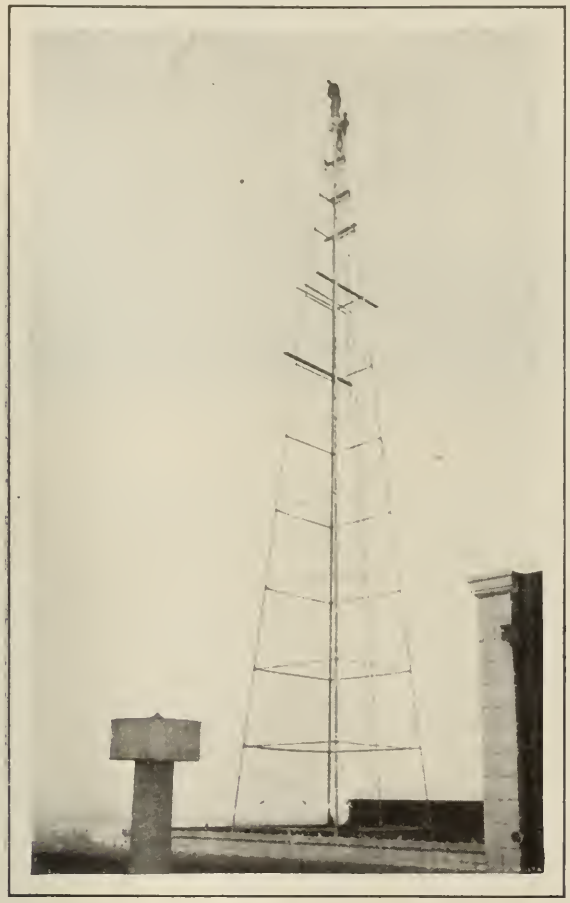
existed? And if so, why should they not have been observed, and why should the moon, any more than the earth, have been the target for such formidable projectiles?

"Mr. Puiseux is convinced that the play of interior forces is varied enough, and flexible enough, to furnish an explanation of the craters, and that these forces, acting in different circumstances, may and should produce different effects. What has bothered many authors is the preconceived idea that air and water are absent from the moon's surface. But what we now know shows that it has not always been thus, at least during a very short period: and, according to Puiseux's very ingenious and plausible hypothesis, the marks and aureoles that radiate about certain craters are nothing but cinders or volcanic ejections carried to a distance by air-currents. The craters themselves are points where the expansion of gases and vapors has produced rising and then falling of level, accompanied or followed by eruptive phenomena. . . . . .

"The conclusions of Mr. Puiseux on the formation of the chief features of the moon's surface are as follows:

"The solid crust of the moon, at the most distant period of which we have information, must have been everywhere made up . . . of an assemblage of polygonal sections, having the lozenge as their most elementary form. The formation of this network dates back to an epoch when our satellite had only a thin solid crust, so that important differences of altitude could not exist. As this network of straight lines nowhere exists in its primitive state, its disappearance, or rather, its partial effacement, would appear to have been determined in the first place by important tangential movements, affecting a large number of neighboring compartments at once and causing ruptures along irregular lines not corresponding to those of the original network. Following this, a volcanic period, very long and very general, led to alternating periods of swelling and shrinking in one section or several adjoining sections, and brought about the division of the crust along circles of small radius. Finally, vast sunken regions were invaded by flows of liquid matter. The partial survival of the old furrows across the 'seas' and the craters enables us to assign to the latter a greater or less relative antiquity and gives in a large measure the key to their form and ulterior evolution.

"We shall add nothing to this conclusion of Mr. Puiseux, which shows to what point the difficult study of lunar history tends to be completed, little by little. It will perhaps enable us, in the future, to attack, by the use of analogies, the still more difficult problem of the complete history of the solar system."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WIRELESS-TELEPHONE TOWER ATOP OF A BUILDING IN TOLEDO.
For communicating with lake vessels. These towers are being built all along the Atlantic coast and the shores of the Great Lakes.

COMPULSORY WIRELESS FOR SHIPS

THAT steamships should be permitted to blunder about in the fog without knowledge of each other's whereabouts, occasionally butting into one another and endangering the lives of thousands of passengers, would be laughable if it were not so tragic, seeing that means now exist of bringing everything afloat within a radius of hundreds of miles into immediate and continuous communication. Had both vessels, in several recent noteworthy collisions, been equipped with wireless apparatus, those collisions would not have occurred. It would seem that the installation of such apparatus should be required of all vessels, for the same reason that the carrying of lights is now compulsory. The marine press is quite as certain of this as are the journals of the dry land, and apparently nothing remains but to settle upon details and pass the necessary legislation. The bill mentioned below failed of enactment. Says *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, February 25):

"The result of the prominent part played by wireless telegraphy in the *Republic-Florida* collision has already begun to take significant form, as a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on January 26 by James F. Burke, of Pennsylvania, providing that all vessels carrying 50 or more passengers and going on journeys of 500 miles or more, must be fitted with wireless apparatus, clearance to be refused to such vessels as fail to comply with the law. The bill provides that foreign vessels not equipped with wireless shall be refused admission to American ports.

"Steamship men in general are in favor of such legislation, as they have long recognized the great value of the service to them, as well as to the traveling public. The greatest difficulty to be overcome now seems to be the establishment of some agreement whereby the three wireless services, viz., government, Marconi, and United Wireless, can be made to work in unison, instead of, as is now the case, refusing to accept each other's messages except in cases of distrest vessels. The Atlantic liners use the Marconi system, the steamship companies providing board and lodging to

WHERE MESSAGES FROM THE WARSHIPS ARE RECEIVED.
Interior of the wireless-telephone station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

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JUST FOR COMPARISON.

the operators in exchange for the use of the system for company business, and the Marconi company is left to make what profit it can out of private messages. In the winter, when few first-cabin passengers are crossing, it is plain that the company will do a small business. The Marconi company now wants the steamship companies to pay it $1,000 a year in addition, for each installation aboard ship, and it is thought that the steamship lines will offer small objection to this if the system can be made universal. Certainly the wreck of the *Republic* has brought the necessity of wireless equipment on passenger ships acutely to mind. Had it not been for the wireless the loss of life might have been appalling."

A DRY NIAGARA

THE drying up of the American Fall at Niagara, caused by unusual winter conditions of wind and ice, has occasionally been recorded, and doubtless it has occurred also at times of which we now have no information; but probably the dry Niagara was never photographed before this year. The comparison of the dry with the "wet" fall is striking, and the former shows us what we may expect as the normal thing if the power companies keep on abstracting water from the upper river. Says Orrin E. Dunlap, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 6):

"On February 14, 15, and 16, 1909, an east wind blew up Lake Erie and drove the water far back up the lake, greatly reducing the amount which it was possible for the lake to discharge into the Niagara River channel. This condition lasted for a longer period than ever before known; and the failure of Lake Erie to discharge its accustomed flow into the river channel, combined with great fields of ice previously carried down toward the Falls and left to settle on bars and rocks, resulted in Niagara's experiencing what will long be recalled as a truly remarkable spectacle. The ice above Goat Island on the New-York side of the river shut off the water-supply of the American channel between Goat Island and the New-York mainland. This rendered the channel, usually the scene of a frightful battling and tossing of chaotic waters, practically dry. As little or no water passed through the channel, the American Fall with its precipice face 1,000 feet wide was also left dry.

"Except for a few struggling rivulets here and there, none were of sufficient quantity to prevent men from walking across the channel from the mainland to Goat Island in rubber boots. Others crossed the channel above the Goat Island bridge, and from Goat Island to the mainland, making their way upstream toward the power-intakes. The Horseshoe Fall resembled anything but the robust flood so much admired. Its quantity was reduced by half, and this when it was catching all the water diverted from the American channel. Down in the gorge below the Falls, rocks were bared which had never appeared above the surface before. The Whirlpool Rapids and Whirlpool suffered from the holdback of the lake flow, so that all the way from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario the people stood amazed at the strange scene developed by robbing the river of a portion of its flow.

"In 1848, on March 29 of that year, it is recorded that a somewhat similar condition existed at Niagara, but words afford the only comparison, for no pictures were handed down from that time. On March 22, 1903, crowds hurried to the river to see the American channel dry, while the American Fall was in very similar condition to what it was during the few days in February this year.

"For practically half a week the unusual conditions prevailed, and during that time Niagara was only half herself. A change in the wind drove the water back down Lake Erie, and the overflow to the river was increased. This overflow grew in quantity, but the restoration was not immediate, for days went by before the American Fall was anything like its former self.

"The power companies on both sides of the river were hampered by the dry spell."

NOISELESS MOTOR-CARS

WHETHER it be due to fear of the Antinoise Society or only to general progress in mechanical excellence, a noisy automobile is now looked upon as decidedly out of date. A coughing, rattling, jarring motor in the streets now provokes either execration or merriment, where it once passed unnoticed. An editorial writer in *The Automobile* (New York, February 18) says of this:

"Automobiles were once quite up to the scratch from the point of view of noise; all the kinds of noises possible in machines emanated from the bowels of some of the earlier types of cars. As it is at the present time, cars must perform noiselessly to be regarded as up to a fitting standard. In this connection it becomes necessary to define what will be regarded as noise relative to sounds which do not class as discordant. That motors will emit a little sound is to be expected, and that the sound can be so agreeable as not to be noticeable is well known. Such sounds are not noise from the point of view taken, and while absolutely silent performance would be most agreeable, the fact remains that such performance is scarcely to be expected.

"In the meantime it is assured that noise is wholly uncalled for, and many are the automobiles to be seen at every hand in which harmony is so entwined as to resolve all sounds into the class called agreeable. That modern transmission construction has a lot to do with this noiseless performance is assured, and the reasons lie in better material, more accurately proportioned parts, thicker walls, and micrometer fits; taking into account limits of tolerance, which automatically compensate for all the variations that follow in the footsteps of necessity—since it is true that no workman can be expected to arrive at the point—on the road called excellence, so very far that a one-inch plug will go into a one-inch hole.

"Gears are now so well made that they will run on the pitch-line, despite the fact that they have to be heat-treated after they are

By courtesy of "Engineering News," N. Y.

WHEN NIAGARA "RAN DRY."

machined; the teeth are so nicely fashioned that they 'mesh' to a nicety, and the surfaces roll on each other almost to the entire exclusion of shock, jar, or rubbing. Bearings now do justice to the fine work which prevails throughout the rest of the system, and the spindles are short, of great rigidity, and of such fine material that 'flexure' is reduced to the point below which its presence makes for noise. The end is that transmissions are efficient, and they will last for a long time; life and efficiency are as companions."

HAS THE "BUBBLE OF HEREDITY" BEEN PRICKED?

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW says it has. What he apparently means, as interpreted by a book-reviewer in *Nature* (London, February 18), is that moral character, so far as acquired during one's lifetime, can not be transmitted to one's descendants, and that this is now acknowledged by all scientific men. The reviewer, who is writing about a pamphlet entitled "Education and the Heredity Specter," by Dr. F. H. Hayward (London, 1908), thinks that Mr. Shaw is right, and that we can go ahead with our educational schemes without bothering about the training of our pupils' fathers and grandfathers. A man's education, on this theory, need not begin "a hundred years before he is born," and Dr. Holmes was wrong. This question is part of the much-mooted subject of the inheritance of acquired characters, regarding which biologists are still divided. They are not even agreed upon the definition of its terms. If the morals that one gets at school, if he get any there at all, are "acquired," and if "acquired characters" are not inheritable, and if Mr. Shaw's commentator interprets him aright, doubtless he is correct; but here be divers "ifs." The reviewer, however, appears sure that the theory of educational heredity has gone, and he does not lament it. He says:

BARE RIVER-BED ABOVE THE FALLS.

"Nor need we grieve that it has gone. For, if it can be maintained that a belief in it was an incentive to virtue, it is equally certain that such a belief was an excuse for vice, as was clearly seen by a little girl who, when told by her nurse that if she was naughty her grandchildren would be naughty too, pointed out that, if that was true, the reason that she was naughty was that her grandmother had been.

"The conclusion reached by Mr. Shaw as to the bearing of the pricking of the bubble on education is that 'the vilest abortionist is he who attempts to mold a child's character.' That reached by Mr. Hayward is the diametric opposite of this. He is a Herbartian. Herbart asked: 'Does a human being bring with him into the world his future shape, or does he not? In respect to his body he doubtless does; but that is not our question. We speak of the mind, the character, the entire disposition.' And Herbart's and Mr. Hayward's answer is that he does not; and that, that being so, it is not merely legitimate, but desirable, to attempt to mold a child's character. But before we proceed further we must make sure that we keep two questions, which are probably puzzling our minds at the same time, perfectly distinct. One is a question for the biologist, the other for the educationist. The one is, 'Can a child's character be molded?' the other, 'Is it desirable to do it deliberately?' With regard to the former question, the answer given by Dr. Archdall Reid, who has devoted much thought to this point, is 'Yes.' According to Dr. Reid, all the attributes which distinguish a civilized man from a barbarian (the two terms are relative, of course) have been acquired by the former during his lifetime. If this is true, an English boy brought up from birth in a Zulu kraal will, when a man, have the morals and ideals of a Zulu. He will differ from the other inhabitants of the kraal only in having a paler skin and the other physical characters which distinguish the two races. Such experiments may have been made, but it is highly unlikely that they have been accurately recorded. The presence of any one capable of doing so would spoil the conditions of the experiment. But even if this view of the nature of our morality is correct, it does not follow that it is desirable to attempt to mold a child's character. It rather shows that we can not help molding it by everything that we do, and that any little deliberate attempts that we make will count for so little in comparison with what we have already done, and will go on doing, that they will not make much difference."

REORGANIZING RURAL CHURCHES

PRESIDENT ELIOT recently urged upon "well-trained young men who possess the needed mental gifts and who also have some pecuniary resources either by inheritance or marriage," to aspire to be country ministers. This is in line with the recommendations made by President Roosevelt's Commission appointed to study the present conditions of life on American farms. This Commission sought to ascertain "the special deficiencies in country life," with a view to determining "the general corrective forces that should be set in motion." The condition of the country church naturally came in for scrutiny and, in line with statements made in another article in this department, a tremendous drawback was found in denominational rivalry. Hence there follows a recommendation "to make the country church exist for the whole community rather than for some peculiar fraction of the population." The report of the Commission (Senate document No. 705) especially declares that "we must have a complete conception of the country pastorate." Furthermore:

"The country pastor must be a community leader. He must know the rural problems. He must have sympathy with rural ideals and aspirations. He must love the country. He must know country life, the difficulties that the farmer has to face in his business, some of the great scientific revelations made in behalf of agriculture, the great industrial forces at work for the making or the unmaking of the farmer, the fundamental social problems of the life of the open country.

"Consequently the rural pastor must have special training for his work. Ministerial colleges and theological seminaries should unite with agricultural colleges in this preparation of the country clergyman. There should be better support for the clergyman. In many country districts it is pitiably small. There is little incentive for a man to stay in a country parish, and yet this residence is just what must come about. Perhaps it will require an appeal to the heroic young men, but we must have more men going into the country pastorates, not as a means of getting a foothold, but as a permanent work. The clergyman has an excellent chance for leadership in the country. In some sections he is still the dominating personality. He is the key to the country-church problem."

The field which the country church offers and the crying need the rural community presents for broadening efforts in its behalf are set forth thus:

"This commission has no desire to give advice to the institutions of religion nor to attempt to dictate their policies. Yet any consideration of the problem of rural life that leaves out of account the function and the possibilities of the church, and of related institutions, would be grossly inadequate. This is not only because in the last analysis the country-life problem is a moral problem, or that in the best development of the individual the great motives and results are religious and spiritual, but because from the pure sociological point of view the church is fundamentally a necessary institution in country life. In a peculiar way the church is intimately related to the agricultural industry. The work and the life of the farm are closely bound together, and the institutions of the country react on that life and on one another more intimately than they do in the city. This gives the rural church a position of peculiar difficulty and one of unequaled opportunity. The time has arrived when the church must take a larger leadership, both as an institution and through its pastors, in the social reorganization of rural life.

"The great spiritual needs of the country community just at present are higher personal and community ideals. Rural people need to have an aspiration for the highest possible depelopment of the community. There must be an ambition on the part of the people themselves constantly to progress in all of those things that make the community life wholesome, satisfying, educative, and complete. There must be a desire to develop a permanent environment for the country boy and girl, of which they will become passionately fond. As a pure matter of education the countryman must learn to love the country and to have an intellectual appreciation of it. More than this, the spiritual nature of the individual must be kept thoroughly alive. His personal ideals of conduct and ambition must be cultivated.

"Of course the Church has an indispensable function as a conservator of morals. But from the social point of view it is to hold aloft the torch of personal and community idealism. It must be a leader in the attempt to idealize country life."

The Chicago *Interior* (March 11) which reprints that part of the commission's report that deals with the problem of the country church, makes this editorial comment:

"Nobody will dispute the Commission's observations. Its facts are obvious; its emphasis reasonable. Its treatment of the matter seems startling simply because everybody else has so long passed the subject by—which in itself is sufficiently startling—that conditions so near at hand and vital could be so ignored.

"But here at last is certainly enough hard sense and challenging fact to turn organized American Christianity clear round from its indifference to earnest interest in the farm and the old church near by the farm—if only the denominational leaders are alive enough to take square hold of the problem that looms up here so big and insistent.

"*It makes a tremendous question for the hour—none bigger: Has American Christianity the life and the nerve to do for the country districts what this commission calls on it to do?*"

TOO LITTLE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

EVEN "at the risk of seeming savage," *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.) declares it must "rejoice at the restoration of the guillotine" in France. It frankly avows its belief in capital punishment, and thinks that "our country is suffering badly for hangings." The case of France is cited as an object-lesson, or at least a parallel example of the need for drastic capital punishment. After the Communists burnt the guillotine in 1871, says this journal, "France grew strangely soft and merciful and concluded that capital punishment was a relic of barbarism." While this conviction has prevailed crime has greatly increased. In eight years murders have increased 60 per cent., and "to make the showing worse it is found that the increase is largely with juvenile criminals, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age." There is perhaps something more than Old-Testament austerity in what this journal says regarding our own case:

"Apart from the gospel, nothing would work more for the salvation of the country than a goodly number of well-conducted, well-considered, and well-timed hangings. Be it understood that we want no hangings by mobs, made up for the most part of brutal ruffians; nor are we particularly concerned about the hanging of poor, ignorant negroes who have neither friends nor money to interpose in their behalf. The kind of hanging that would do good is where a capital offense is clearly proven against a man of some standing, who has money, and who has employed shrewd and unscrupulous lawyers to exercise their talents to the utmost to defeat the ends of justice. There are plenty of opportunities for such hangings, opportunities that are going to waste. Opportunities of this kind are afforded by men who have killed their wives, killed them with circumstances of aggravated cruelty; and by men who tote a pistol around to defend their honor, and who have killed men to avenge a petty insult.

"We believe in capital punishment because we believe in the Bible. That old book speaks out in no uncertain sound: 'Whoso killeth any person, the murderer shall be slain at the mouth of witnesses. Moreover, ye shall take no ransom for the life of a murderer that is guilty of death; but he shall surely be put to death.' That is plain enough, but that is not the end of the matter. God proposes to have a reckoning with those who trifle with that requirement. 'So ye shall not pollute the land wherein ye are; for blood it polluteth the land; and no expiation can be made for the land, for the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it.' We verily believe that God has a controversy with our land because it is polluted by the blood that has been shed therein for which no expiation has been made. Let us have some

hangings that will mean something, that will make the man who is capable of taking the life of his fellow, think seriously about how it would feel to have a halter around his neck and his feet dangling in the air with no support in reach. Such seeming cruelty will be a great mercy toward the innocent."

OPTIMISTIC MINISTERS

THE immense amount of comment on the subject of ministers' salaries appearing in the religious press from time to time has led *The Home Herald* (Chicago) to seek definite statistics. Letters were sent out to several hundred pastors chosen at random from every State and Territory, and representing eleven leading denominations. They were asked to state their number of years of service, the money invested in their professional training, their present salary, the promptness with which it was paid, and finally, the comparison of their remuneration with that of other professional men in the community. The results show, says *The Home Herald*, that "the ministry as a whole compares favorably with other professions in the extent of its education and preparation for the work." The great majoriy of the men heard from are college and even seminary men; only a few entered the work with no preparation and these belong to the older generation. The average salary for the whole number is about $825. A very small percentage receive $3,500 or over, and the amounts taper off, reaching finally the men who serve for $275 or have no stated compensation. The facts are given somewhat more fully in the following:

"Taking the whole number of those who answered we find them arranged in this order:

$3,500 and over	2 per cent.
$2,000 to $3,500	5 per cent.
$1,500 to $2,000	10 per cent.
$1,000 to $1,500	31 per cent.
$500 to $1,000	38 per cent.
$275 to $500	4 per cent.

"Ten per cent. are either retired or failed to answer or have no remuneration. The lowest sum paid to any of our correspondents proved to be $275 and the only cheering feature in his case is the fact that he reports it promptly paid. Thirty-five per cent. of the writers are furnished parsonages and the average of all the amounts reported, without reference to the parsonages, is approximately $825.

"We do not advance any claims for the infallibility of these statistics in their general application. Yet we are inclined to believe that more reliance can be placed upon them than would at first appear. They have come from clergymen of every State, members of eleven prominent denominations. Omitting the colored churches of the country and those white churches located in the remote districts of the South, where salaries of less than $500 are very common, it is our opinion that these statistics represent about the proportion in which the large and small salaries are divided among the whole body of clergymen.

"Of the whole number reporting, all but 12 per cent. state that their salary is promptly paid. All of these stand very near the bottom of the scale, indicating that they serve in hard places, where the parishioners have all that they can do to maintain their own families in average comfort. One man who received $300 reports it badly in arrears, while one of the $700 group says that his is nearly $100 behind. 'I receive all my salary during the year,' writes one, 'sometimes the church is a month or two months in arrears, but I have never failed to receive the whole amount at the close of the fiscal year.' 'I am usually about two months behind,' another reports, while a third says his 'is always from a month to two months overdue,' and there are a number who write in similar vein. If we may venture to draw a general conclusion from this it would be that about 12 per cent. of churches allow their pastors' salaries to fall behind. This would seem to be a hardship needlessly inflicted upon the clergy. No church can be censured because of the size of the salary if it is paying all it can, but every consideration of honor should influence it to see that the salary is paid promptly on the first day of every month."

There was another question whose response is recommended as an offset to frequent "confessions" of ministers appearing in the magazine field. The ministers addrest by *The Home Herald* "by an overwhelming majority answer that, in spite of the privations and hardships which the life of the ministry entails, they would still choose it again and no other." The form of the question put to them was this: "*With the knowledge that you now have, would you enter the ministry if you had it to do again? Would the salary conditions have any influence on your decision?*" We read:

"To put the responses into figures, 87 per cent. of the whole number replied unhesitatingly that the ministry would still be their choice and the salary conditions would not influence their decision. Five per cent. were in doubt, and 8 per cent. answered definitely that they would not. It would be natural to suppose that the answers of this 8 per cent. would make the most interesting reading, but it is not the case. Many of them simply returned our letter with the top torn off in such a way as to hide their identity, and with a bold, black 'No' after the first part of the question, and an equally emphatic 'Yes' after the last. Evidently the experience of these men has not been such that they care to discuss it. 'I think many times I would not enter the ministry again,' writes one of the few who add any remark. 'The salary conditions would be one of the large considerations. I have been preaching for fifteen years and only in the last four have received as much as $1,200.' This, in substance, is the statement of most of those who made any statement at all, tho here and there one gives the formula a rather novel turn. For instance, 'I would not enter the ministry again and simply on account of the salary, for the demands of the ministry are so rich and varied, yes, and exciting, but the lack of a little money time after time clips the wings of present and possible inspiration.'

"With those who are undecided on the question, but lean rather to the negative side, the salary consideration is the largest factor. One writes, 'I would not enter the ministry again if I could keep out of it. The salary would not keep me out, but I think I would choose some Christian work where I would be more independent and not under the humiliation of the financial limitations to which I have been subjected in the fifteen years of my ministry.' The writer of this stands comparatively well up in the financial scale, receiving $2,000 and parsonage. . . . 'It is a hard question,' writes another in rather pathetic tone. 'No experiences I have yet had, so far as salary is concerned, would, had I anticipated them, have kept me from the ministry. But I have not reached the end of the chapter yet. I do not resent poverty; I expected to be poor. . . . But the meager salary presses harder every year, especially on the wife. I do not object to being poor with my people, but I have been in one field where I was kept poor among people well-to-do. The church simply played mean and small with me. I left as soon as I could and in such a manner as to insure their doing better. . . . I have the best education which money can buy, and have always been counted a good pastor. Yet twice I have been shoved out with no opening, each time falsely accused, and each time I had to wait three months with nothing to live on before I found another field. Beginning my pastoral work square with the world, I am now $1,000 in debt, nor can I pay it off. . . . Salaries are unquestionably pitifully small, but I do not believe that influences the choice men make of the ministry, except to keep the sordid ones out. The meanness of the churches does vastly more damage.'"

WHERE DARWIN IS TABOOED—Russia seems to be a land where religious objections to the Darwinian theory still obtain. *The Jewish Criterion* (Pittsburg) declares that it has received "confirmation of a rumor which reached this country some few weeks ago from the jungles of Russia, to the effect that the police (religious) under the direction of the authorities (religious) and sanctioned by the Church (religious) refused to permit the University of Kief to take note of the centennial of Charles Darwin on the ground of 'religious objection to the Darwinian theory.'"

This journal indulges in the following comment:

"Really, one marvels at the religious atmosphere prevalent in that land of perpetual night. On every side there is more than a sufficiency of religiosity. Even the kind-hearted, gentle Cossacks,

and the even gentler police, are all under the influence of this religious fever. And it is no wonder that these servants of the Church and the State spring forward with readiness to carry out any orders which have back of them the protection of the SACRED RELIGION of Russia. When a massacre against the Jews is planned and executed by Church and State in the interests of the Holy Greek Church, all the pious Cossacks and policemen in Russia are only too eager to show the strength of their faith. So what more natural then that the students should have been prevented the privilege of celebrating the centenary of such an intellectual emancipator as Charles Darwin. If it had been the birthday of some tyrant who had exercised his authority in punishing and torturing innocents in the name of religion, his memory would have been honored. But since Darwin wasn't a sniveling hypocrite or a cruel and unreasoning tyrant or a grand duke or a leader of the Church party, he receives no consideration in Russia."

A BOYCOTT AGAINST WAR

A JEWISH rabbi asks if the time has not come to make Christianity the religion which Christ preached and which he personally practised. The question carries the implication that Christianity of to-day is not the real thing—at least the rabbi, H. Pereira Mendes, minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, New York, declares that it is not "Jesusism." In his view, we shall never get back to the ideals of Jesus until war is abolished by the mutual consent of nations. These statements are found in a letter written to the New York *Tribune* protesting against an editorial statement made in that paper that "the realization of universal peace is an impossibility, unless all nations become in substance a single nation." Apropos of the virtual admission herein contained the rabbi writes:

"Does not your editorial mean that religion, and especially Christianity, since the great modern nations are Christians, is a failure? If Christianity, which is nothing if it is not the religion of peace on earth and good-will to man, is not able to bring about that for which it stands, either it is a failure or else it is misinterpreted. If it is misinterpreted, why are not its ministers and leaders strong enough to interpret it correctly?

"The real crux is this: That Christianity of to-day is not the old, original Christianity. It is not Jesusism, for it is not the religion which Jesus preached. How an effort once was made to carry back what was called Christianity nearer to the teachings and example of Jesus, with the result known in human history as the great Reformation, you and your readers know. But is it not time to carry it back yet further to the ideals of Jesus, and make Christianity the religion which he personally preached and which he personally practised?

"Your point that the differences of nations must always continue is not well taken, in my humble opinion. At this very moment an invitation has been placed in my hands for the International Peace Festival, on the 24th of this month. The patrons include the President of this great country and the ambassadors, envoys, and plenipotentiaries of no less than twelve great nations of to-day. Shall this movement be encouraged, or shall we say it is all hopeless and we are helpless: that nations never will be united, and that every religion, not excepting Christianity, is a failure?

"I say that it is time for the press and for the pulpit, the universities and the public schools, the colleges and the institutes, to unite in the fight against the crime, cost, and curse of war; that a boycott of a nation that will not submit to arbitration, no matter 'how abominably brutal and inhuman' a boycott may be, is preferable to the 'abominably brutal and inhuman' crime, cost, and curse of war.

"Your editorial, therefore, 'One Nation or Many?' means really 'Is Christianity a Failure?' Restore it to its first principles of peace and good-will, and the abolition of war, respect for the direct command of God, a world-consciousness of the three R's—Reverence, Righteousness, and Responsibility—will result. Is it not worth your trying?

"That will mean the establishment of God's kingdom on earth. I believe in that kingdom."

DIVINE PURPOSE IN MINISTERIAL SCARCITY

AMID all the lament over the scarcity of ministers one optimistic observer discovers in the present condition something of a divine purpose. To see it as he does one must disregard denominational interests, he tells us, and consider the general needs of the field. The facts properly considered, says Dr. W. H. Klinefelter in *The Religious Telescope* (Dayton, Ohio), "would sustain the claim that there are in our country at the present time a sufficient number of efficient, consecrated ministers to supply all the present needs." He goes on with some severe comments on the wastefulness that proceeds from our too closely cherished denominational interests. Thus:

"What person is there who has traveled about enough to get something of a fair view of the situation that does not know that in all this great country of ours nearly every small city and most of the small towns are keeping up services in from two to three times as many churches as the place really needs to care for its spiritual interests?

"And why do such conditions obtain? There is but one answer. Such conditions obtain in order to keep up denominational interests. And in every large city, even if there are not more churches than are needed to care for the spiritual needs of the people, most of the church houses of any worthy pretensions whatever will be found not well distributed throughout the various residential portions of the city as they ought to be but, on the contrary, all located near one another in some prominent portion of the city. Time and judgment should work a change here.

"Why is this so? Denominational pride will figure largely in the answer to that question. Were the church-buildings as judiciously located as our public-school buildings are, it would work a great saving in many ways and especially in the number of ministers needed.

"The signs of the times seem to indicate, however, a more hopeful outlook. As it seems now, it will not be long till there will be a merging of all the numerous denominations into two or three large groups, and that the management of these groups, by some form of close federation, will control the affairs of all the churches so that they will not overlap one another in their work, and so that church-buildings will be located with reference to the convenience of the people and not with reference to the pride of the denomination. The tendency is clearly in this direction, whether it is of the Lord's doing or only of man's doing."

The plaint that young men are deaf to the divine call seems to be silenced, the writer thinks, by the fact that no lack of young men are ready to respond to the call to a secretaryship or other responsible place in the Young Men's Christian Association work. The foreign-mission field also, he thinks, finds plenty of volunteers. He asks:

"Are we to conclude that God is partial to those lines of his work, or are we to conclude that the partiality, if such it is, is on man's part, in that those hearing the Lord's call to his service arbitrarily choose their own field and in the main prefer the Y. M. C. A. and foreign-mission work? Or must we look outside all these suppositions for the reason to the state of affairs under consideration? The writer of these lines thinks that the evidences on the subject clearly lead to the conclusion that the scarcity of ministers, whether real or apparent, is the Lord's doing to bring the churches together that they may be better able to do the work as it ought to be done.

"Whatever purposes may have been served in the past by the multiplicity of denominations, it seems that such purposes have been wholly fulfilled, and that the highest service will be rendered by the unification of the forces. Accepting this conclusion, the smaller denominations would be acting with the greatest wisdom to accept the cordial invitations of the larger and stronger denominations of like creed and similar polity to unite with them. And the sooner they accept such invitations the sooner will practical federation be made possible and the more sure will these small denominations be of warding off the otherwise inevitable and pathetic end, slow death."

FEEBLE ENGLISH CARICATURE

ENGLISH caricature, it appears, is becoming too milk-and-watery a product to please some of the vigorous-minded British thinkers. They are looking across the Channel and making comparisons, unflattering to themselves, between the art as practised in France and at home. The London *Times* observes that "there is something to be said against the general mildness of modern English caricature and political cartoons, something even from the moral point of view, and a great deal from the artistic." This paper thinks it curious that in the last hundred years France and England should have changed places. France was once revolted by English caricature and England is now in turn revolted by France; but England is apparently regretting the passing of her old-time ferocity. It is complained that she has been forced by the taste of the public "to put on kid gloves"; that she is "afraid to call ugly things by ugly names, and so to make ugly pictures of them." Such are the words of the London *Times*, and almost coincidently "G. K. C."—who can be no other than Mr. Chesterton—makes the same complaint in *The Nation* (London, March 6) with even more explicitness. He declares:

"The difference between French and English caricature does not lie in the fact that caricature in England is inferior. It lies in the fact that caricature in England is not caricature. As pictorial art some of it is very good, perhaps better than the French. There are several artists now on *Punch* whose treatment of atmospheres or interiors, spluttering sunlight or tender twilights, are really among the victories of pen and ink. But it is all very warm sunlight and twilight, very tender indeed; there is not one solitary flash of the true lightning of satire. Indeed, as one looks at these dim indoor pictures in *Punch*, a curious cold fear grips the heart of any patriotic man, a fear that perhaps they may depict only too well, in that cheerless afternoon closing in upon cushioned furniture and courteous tired conversation, our dim aristocratic decline. England is a slowly darkening drawing-room. The men of the drawing-room are still athletic, but they are not fighting; the women, whom one traces dimly, are still beautiful, but men do not take any risks to win them. That drawing-room which Du Maurier filled with light and laughter, with freaks and prejudices, superficial, indeed, but alive, is growing grayer and grayer hour by hour; and only a few figures linger sulkily in the corners. This will not do; we must have some caricature, coarse, cruel, shameless—and moral."

Mr. Chesterton, as well as the editorial writer of *The Times*, wishes his caricature to attack something powerful; in which case "almost all brutalities of method are excusable." He tells you that it's bad taste to call a harmless old apple-woman fat; but not so to call George IV. fat, "because a whole false picture of politics and life is founded on the idea that he is dignified, elegant, and alert." He harks back with his peculiar wistfulness to the period of Gillray when English caricaturists were fond of roasting Napoleon. Between that time and the present he gives us this contrast:

"Look at these Gillray pictures, with some disgust, perhaps, at their thirsty and pitiless malignity against a great enemy. Then open the current number of *Punch*; and see how far we have fallen from that comprehensible cruelty, that high and human revenge. One of the cartoons of *Punch* this week has for its point the alleged fact that some people in Ireland receive old-age pensions before the parliamentary date. It is illustrated by a picture of ragged Irish peasants, drawn so as to bear just that decent resemblance to apes which *Punch* demands, dancing with delight because all of them, old and young, have received an old-age pension. These are the things our cartoonists attack: and that is why they can not produce any great caricature. They are attacking the shifts and tricks of the poor; because they dare not attack those of the powerful. The French Anticlericals can draw real caricatures of swollen cardinals riding on donkeys; because the Catholic Church is a powerful thing. The French Nationalists can draw real caricatures of fat Jews tipped out of motor-cars; because Jewish cosmopolitan finance is a powerful thing. One can be really angry with such things. But no one can be really angry because some people, admittedly very poor, have by accident or ignorance or small pretenses, obtained a little comfort before they die. The thing may be a matter for official rectification or official rebuke; but it is not a matter for satire. Considered as satire the thing is a cowardly subterfuge; compared with this kind of thing Gillray was a gentleman. *Punch* will never again be a great organ of public criticism until it begins again to hit the things that can hit it back, of which it can take an ample choice, the royal family, the Jewish bankers, the party system, the police, the middle-class conscience—or even the Christian religion. It can select whichever it likes to attack, but I should say the safest is the last. But

"OULD IRELAND."

This cartoon from *Punch* exhibits, according to Chesterton, the decadence of English caricature. The cartoonists "are attacking the shifts and tricks of the poor; because they dare not attack those of the powerful"

to confine oneself to attacking occasional anarchist organ-grinders or Irish peasants so remote that the artist has obviously never seen them—that is to disappear from the world of creative caricature."

The second principle he lays down as essential to caricature is that it should appeal to a plain moral standard; and satire, he thinks, "has grown weak precisely because belief has grown weak." Further:

"Our caricatures have grown tame in proportion as our speculations have grown wild. And this is evident and rational. How can I effectively hold up to ridicule some vice which a cleverer man may be holding up to adoration? How can I caricature some dirty philosopher who is always ready to caricature himself? This is the second great reason why we can not draw such caricatures as we drew in the eighteenth century against George IV. or Napoleon. If we denounced the infidelities of George, we should find that half the 'advanced' people were praising infidelity. If we reproached Napoleon with his bloody laurels, we should find that bloody laurels were quite correct wear in the opinion of every clerk who had read Nietzsche. Satire involves revolt; but revolt involves a fixt ideal. It is only those who are in possession who can afford to be skeptics. And they generally have been skeptics. People talk, for instance, of Mr. Balfour as an exception; but nearly all Tory leaders have been like Mr. Balfour. Behind Balfour one sees the sneering Salisbury, behind him the sneering Disraeli, and so by almost unbroken succession back to all the kings that have felt themselves free from God."

THE PERSONAL SIDE OF EMERSON

EMERSON'S attitude, when on the platform, "was Hebraic, inspired, and apostolic"; but he was a very human figure in private. This particular view of the Concord sage is given by Mr. George W. Smalley, who is contributing "Anglo-American Memories" to the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Smalley will be remembered as the London correspondent of this journal for many years, following which he represented the London *Times* in New York. His long journalistic career has brought him in touch with most of the public characters of two hemispheres. Just now his reminiscences deal with his early life as a law student in Harvard, and this particular view of Emerson was gained when he spent a week-end at the Grange in Concord as the guest of Emerson's nephew. The two lads had walked from Cambridge and arrived at Emerson's home in the middle of the afternoon. It was as a solicitous host that he first presented himself to Mr. Smalley who, in *The Tribune* for March 14, recounts that in greeting them "the tall, twisted figure bent toward us, the grasp of the hand was a welcome; the strong face had in it the sunshine of kindliness; the firm lips relaxing into a smile. Delicacy went with his strength; and with the manliness of the man was blended something I can only call feminine; because it was exquisite. Distinction in every line and tone; a man apart from other men."

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

Who declares that if there was any borrowing between Emerson and Thoreau, "the debt was not on Emerson's side."

He began questioning them about the law school and their way of life and study, and declared the law to be "a noble study," and one which might well demand a great part of a man's life and mind. But "law is not everything," he added, and went on with an observation which seems, says Mr. Smalley, almost a paraphrase of Burke's famous sentence on the law in his eulogy of Mr. Grenville: "It does not perhaps make a demand upon all the resources of the intellect, nor enlarge a man's nature." Then Emerson, we are told, "who seemed always to be seeking the final word, and to condense the whole of his thought into a sentence," added: "Keep your mind open. Read Plato." Further:

"Those half-dozen words he uttered in the resonant tones of the platform; tones which came when he was deeply stirred and desired to stir his audience. They vibrated through the room as they vibrated through a great hall—tones which were meant to find their way, and did find their way, to the hearts of his hearers; an appeal to the emotions, to the conscience, to whatever there was in these thousands, or in the single individual, sympathetic to the speaker. I have never forgotten them. If I have not followed Emerson's advice as he meant it, or in full, I have followed it to a certain extent, unwittingly, inadequately; and certainly with no settled purpose to become a Platonist, or even an Emersonian. But it had an effect and the effect has been permanent. . . . . .

"Emerson had other admirable suggestions ready; his talk overflowed with them, yet was never didactic. It was as if the suggestions presented themselves first to him and then to you; as if he shared his thoughts with you, so far was he from the method of the pulpit. Some errand called him away. He took down a volume and put it into my hand, saying: 'Some day I hope you will learn to value this writer. He has much to say, and he says it in almost the best English of his century. He is a Greek born out of due time'—a remark he has somewhere made about Winckelmann. It was Landor; a volume of the 'Imaginary Conversations.' I read a dialog there and then. I have read him ever since. I do not suppose anybody cares what I have read or not read. But I wish to give you Emerson's opinion; the advice he thought best for a boy studying law; and the effect of it upon the boy.

"For he would not talk of what he thought unsuited to us two, or to me. In a reminiscence or two of his tour in England in 1846 or 1847 he mentioned a visit to Coleridge. I had read the 'Table Talk' and the 'Biographia Literaria,' and I asked Emerson to tell me what he and Coleridge had discust. 'No,' he said, 'it would not interest you.' In the same way next morning, when he took me to Walden through the woods, he began upon trees and squirrels and other forest-lore; then stopt and asked: 'But do you know about trees and animals? Do they interest you?' I had to confess they did not; upon which he began again on books and matters of literature; and upon Thoreau. Of Thoreau he did not seem to care to say very much. But he showed me the lake, and where Thoreau lived, and what he related of him, tho his appreciation was critical, was touched with the kindness habitual to him. I had read the 'Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers'—or perhaps read it later—and 'Walden,' which is thinner, and I had heard, then or since, that some of Thoreau's admirers accused Emerson of borrowing from him. But there was not much to borrow; not, for Emerson, anything. The friendship between the two men was close and lasted long, but if there were any question of borrowing or lending in the books of either, the debt was not on Emerson's side."

A WOMAN-SUFFRAGE DRAMA

NEW YORK has not borrowed of London her militant suffragettes, but it has imported the play that pleads their cause. Elizabeth Robins' drama, "Votes for Women," was produced at Wallack's Theater March 15, and a large audience, predominantly women, many of them socially prominent, assembled to see the play presented in its chief rôle by Miss Mary Shaw, who has long been identified with the woman's movement. The critics seem many of them in a quandary between their professional consciences and their personal predilections. They are supposed to find theatrical entertainments good or bad as plays; but the author of this one has cut some of the ground from under them by calling her piece "a dramatic tract." As a play it is confessedly weak; as a propaganda it follows the rule of such plays, points out the critic of the New York *Times*, in that "no one gets up in meeting to talk common sense on the other side, or if he does, it is only for the purpose of letting some one else come back with a better argument in support of the original proposition."

Where the critics show themselves manifestly out of the suffrage camp they growl like the writer in *The Tribune* who says that "there has been far too much blather of that sort, particularly since Mr. Ibsen's silly play of 'A Doll's House' was launched upon the long suffering public." Or they are flippant in a kindly way, like Mr. Acton Davies in *The Evening Sun*, who observes that it "mere men" (perhaps himself so included) approached the performance in fear and trembling "you couldn't blame the poor devils, for none of them knew just what he was going to be up against." Mr. Davies, however, found that "the suffragettes as a whole behaved beautifully; their conduct was always genteel and frequently gentlemanly."

The play was produced at the Court Theater in London in 1907 when Mr. Granville Barker was performing his remarkable feats of stage management, and the scene of the suffragette meeting in Trafalgar Square was widely commented upon. The "Record of the Court Theater," by Desmond MacCarthy, published in London in 1907, has this note:

"Most successful of all, however, was the crowd on the stage,

THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE SCENE IN "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

The heroine in the play addresses a Trafalgar-Square audience which overflows with the usual impromptu comments—"earnest, sarcastic, approving, flippant, intoxicated." It has been called one of the best mob scenes witnessed in a theater in recent years.

comprizing every type of a Trafalgar-Square audience, and overflowing with the usual impromptu comments—earnest, sarcastic, approving, flippant, intoxicated. In short, this stage-audience represented the chorus in a Greek play more nearly than anything in English drama since 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' inasmuch as they gave vent to the gnomic and critical remarks of the ordinary spectator."

The story of the play is taken from "The Convert," a novel of Miss Robins, who, besides being an American, as Miss Shaw told her audience in a curtain speech, is an actress, and is successful both on the stage and as a novelist. Outlined by the New York *Evening Post*, it runs thus:

"*Vida Levering* is a woman who has risen to better things out of the dead ashes of her past. In her youth she met a traitor, who deceived and abandoned her. But upon the rise of the curtain she is holding a position of respect in the world and is devoting her energies and opportunities to the service of her unfortunate sisters. In a great country house she meets with *Beatrice Dunbarton*—the newly affianced bride of *Geoffrey Stonor*, a rising statesman—and excites in her a profound impression and indignation by her recital of the miseries attending the fate of many a trusting and betrayed woman. Presently she encounters *Stonor*, in whom she recognizes the destroyer of her own youth. She preserves silence, but finally the secret is revealed to *Beatrice*, who, now a devoted disciple of *Vida*, breaks off her own engagement and insists that *Geoffrey* shall make the only reparation in his power by marrying his victim. He is willing to do so, but *Vida* will have nothing to do with him, bidding him seek salvation by devoting his future life to the promotion of the rights of the sex which he has wronged in her person."

The New York *Times* critic finds these difficulties in accepting the gospel that Miss Robins tries to preach:

"The worst of Miss Robins' play from the propagandist standpoint seems to be that no matter in what direction it appears to lead, it always ends in the argument that a man who has committed the unforgivable wrong against a woman is in duty bound to help her fight her battle against his sex in general.

"Somehow or other that does not give promise of leading very far along the line of the reform after which a great many men and women are striving earnestly.

"For one thing, Miss Robins holds to the idea that in London—and the same thing is no doubt true in any large city—a properly and sympathetically managed shelter for homeless women would be an excellent institution.

"Those who are least inclined to look with favor upon the idea of women voting would hesitate to put themselves in opposition to such a plan. Moreover, they would as likely adhere to the notion that women might be the persons best fitted to conduct it. When it comes, however, to the notion of putting them on juries—the special plea being that men do not temper justice with mercy in cases where the woman was 'weak and stooped to folly'—does not Miss Robins overshoot the mark? As a matter of fact isn't a woman of that type rather safer in the hands of men than she would be facing a judgment of her own sex? Human nature appears to be against Miss Robins on this point.

"It may be argued that these questions do not properly belong to a discussion of a play, but the fact remains that Miss Robins' 'Votes for Women,' so far as its real value is concerned, must stand or fall according as it does or does not fulfil its purpose as a tract. For that is what she herself has called it.

"As drama it is lacking in consistency of development and execution, the Trafalgar-Square scene being really dragged in for a purpose, and having no actual bearing on the familiar story of the appearance in a man's life of a woman who, years before, had been his victim, and who now arrives to block his marriage to another woman. At least this part of Miss Robins' play is crude melodrama, and the work is that of a novice in construction."

The climax of the play is reached when *Vida Levering* addresses the mob. Of this scene we read:

"Miss Mary Shaw's beautiful performance of this rôle would be worth a visit to Wallack's were the play totally devoid of other interests. She is an actress of whom far too little is seen on our stage, and whose methods might be studied with advantage by nine-tenths of those who enjoy a permanent popularity in our midst.

"In the character she is assuming it is necessary for Miss Shaw to convey a sense of a woman shirking at an unusual task, an impulse to throw herself heart and soul into the movement in which she believes, and, at the same time, a natural reticence in the face of conditions she has not learned to meet. The crowd jeers and yells, for every word of encouragement there is a catcall of disgust, and yet, slowly but surely, the speaker is able to win attention. Ultimately the dissenting voices are silenced, and she proceeds without interruption to the end.

"The speech is beautifully written, and it contains passages of exquisite tenderness, made exquisitely tender, too, by Miss Shaw.

"Again, in the last act, in the scene in which she is able to win over to the cause the man who years before had wronged her, her earnestness and the impressive truthfulness of her portrayal cause one to forget the improbability of Miss Robins' story and the weakness of its structure as drama or as argument. For it has grave weaknesses in both respects, and for an American audience the general interest is lessened also by the vagueness of political allusions."

THE MUSICIAN OF THOSE WHO MOURN

CAMILLE BELLAIGUE, the foremost musical critic of France, once wrote that the message of Mozart's music ran, "Blessed are the pure in heart"; that of Beethoven, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." A writer in the London *Daily Mail* thinks he might have added that "the best and most profound pages of Frédéric Chopin seem to say, 'Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.'" This mourning pianist is among the group whose centenary is observed this year; tho we are told by Mr. Richard Aldrich, in the New York *Times*, that "the most recent and the most thorough researches have established his birthday as February 22, 1810, and not as March 1, 1809." The certificates of his birth and baptism, now preserved in the parish church at Brochow in Poland, are said to fix the new date; but the critics seem determined to celebrate the centenary on the old one. No music is more subjective probably than this composer's, and so the facts of his life have to be rehearsed before any account of his music becomes really intelligible. The writer in *The Daily Mail*, who signs himself "A Music-Lover," gives this summary:

"He was a 'Wunderkind,' and when only a tiny boy delighted every one with his playing. A. C. Gow's well-known picture in the National Gallery adequately illustrates this period of Chopin's life. At nine he gave concerts. At twenty he traveled to Vienna and played in those aristocratic salons the atmosphere of which suited admirably his refined genius. Two years later he went to Paris, and was soon lionized as no musician had ever been lionized before in the French capital. Liszt, his great friend, has said: 'His manners were so full of distinction that one could not help treating him as a prince. . . . Everything was "harmonious" in him.'

"But Chopin's temperament was passionate, exuberant, and reckless. He drank life as one drinks wine, and his health rapidly gave way. Once, indeed, he tried to escape from the dangerous spell Paris had cast over him. He went to Germany, where he met Mendelssohn, Schumann, and also Maria Wodzinska, the sweet and fair companion of his youth. He wished to make her his wife, but her parents objected, and Chopin suffered bitterly. He journeyed to England and Scotland, and gave a number of recitals. Then he returned to Paris.

"There, in the little salon of the Countess Marliani, his friend Liszt introduced him to the woman who was to make him the happiest of mortals, and end by helping to cause his death—George Sand. Their romance lasted fully eight years, and it reached its climax after the journey of the young musician and the famous authoress to the Balearic Isles. Chopin's health had slightly improved, he loved and was loved; he worked enthusiastically amid the companionship of his friends Henri Heine, Meyerbeer, Delacroix, Mickiewicz, Moscheles, Countess Potocka.

"One day the romance terminated abruptly. Chopin was maddened with grief, and his health broke down entirely. He was consumptive to a degree. He dragged himself to London, where he gave a few concerts at Lady Blessington's, Lady Falmouth's, and the Duchess of Sutherland's, but soon returned to the land of his love, and a few months later, on October 17, 1849, he passed away in Paris surrounded by his faithful friends. At his funeral his own 'Funeral March,' orchestrated, was played for the first time."

Chopin in his forty-five years of life composed eighty-six works, all for the piano. "They form a class by themselves, they compare with nothing else," asserts the writer. The humanity of his art is so essential that no special training is required to understand it fully, we read. It is pointed out that Chopin's art has special affiliations with the spring and autumn. Thus:

"Chopin's music has the subtle fragrance of the newborn spring. Like that ecstatic season, it is an enticing and swelling song to love, the lilting music of dancing fauns amid the rich earth and budding trees. And it has the warm glow of autumn, with its impressive sadness. One hears in its cadences the melancholy dirge of the falling leaves, the love that knows itself and mourns sadly over shattered illusions.

"For Chopin is not only the composer of the valses, fantaisies, and mazurkas, but also the man who wrote the nocturnes and the 'Funeral March.' His music has no other ambition than to be harmony, silver-sweet and deep, spontaneous, bold, and fanciful as an improvisation. It is ever expressive, refined, and strikingly original. It appeals to all those—men and women—in whom life has not killed all imagination, the love of love, and the love of the ideal. . . . . .

"Chopin has not created anything truly great; he has not originated a new era in art. His music is too often languid and despondent. It is constantly telling the story of his own sufferings and expressing his own melancholia, even in some of his dances. He revels in morbid varieties of style and shades of emotion, and his nerves are so highly strung at times that one almost repeats Berlioz's famous sarcasm about him: '*Il se mourait toute sa vie!*' ('He was dying all his life!'). Chopin 'nursed' his sorrows with intense and pathetic sympathy for himself, and his music reflects, almost painfully at times, the abnormal dejection of his spirits.

"Still, no one can deny that as a melodist and a pianoforte composer his preeminence is absolute.

"If Chopin was unable to write for the orchestra and produce a symphony, an opera, or an oratorio, he has at least succeeded better than any one in giving to the world short, concentrated, and complete masterpieces for the piano."

DAWNING FREEDOM FOR ART

THE long struggle for "free art" has at last brought us within sighting-distance of the goal. Artists, sculptors, and architects are reported as pleased with the part of the new tariff bill providing that works of art are to be exempt from duty if they are twenty years old or more. Some there are who think that the limiting period should be fifty and not twenty years, on the plea that foreign competition will add another hardship to those of the American artist. There is rejoicing, however, that the great private collections owned by Americans, but kept abroad because of ruinous duties, may soon come home. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke said to a reporter for the New York *Tribune* that the museum would not directly benefit since its property was now exempt from discriminating duties; but he thinks "men will be more likely to bring in fine works of art, and the more masterpieces that may be imported, the more likely it is that the museum may acquire them." *The Tribune* mentions some features of the Morgan collection which the tariff has thus far prevented coming to America:

"Among the works of art at Mr. Morgan's London house, No. 13 Princes Gate, are several hundred miniatures, some of which are valued at $5,000 each. For Gainsborough's 'Duchess of Devonshire' he paid $150,000, and the Mannheim collection of art curios is said to have cost him $2,500,000. Other paintings owned by Mr. Morgan and now in England are 'Lady Betty Delme and Children,' by Sir Joshua Reynolds, for which he paid $110,000; Raphael's 'Madonna of St. Anthony of Padua,' bought for $50,000; Rubens' portrait of 'The Grand Duke,' which cost him $125,000; a landscape by Hobbema, from the Dorchester House gallery, for which he paid $110,000, and the Fragonard panels, painted for Du Barry's palace at Louceviennes."

Mr. William M. Chase, the painter, is reported as saying that the proposed tariff regulation, if passed, will be the most advantageous means of popularizing art. Kenyon Cox, the painter, says that the bill embodies a principle for which he has been fighting for twenty years and that he is delighted. But he would go further and free all art, old and new. James Fraser, the sculptor, Edwin Blashfield, the painter, and Thomas Hastings, the architect, all favor unrestricted freedom for works of art. Mr. Carroll Beckwith disapproves of the bill, saying:

"My reason for this attitude is the lack of appreciation of American art. My point is that the American artist who depends solely on his brush for his livelihood is not properly protected by this proposed law. I think the admission of relatively modern works without duty would simply throw another obstacle in his way. Many have always favored a specific duty on works of art, but this I have always opposed, and continue to deprecate."

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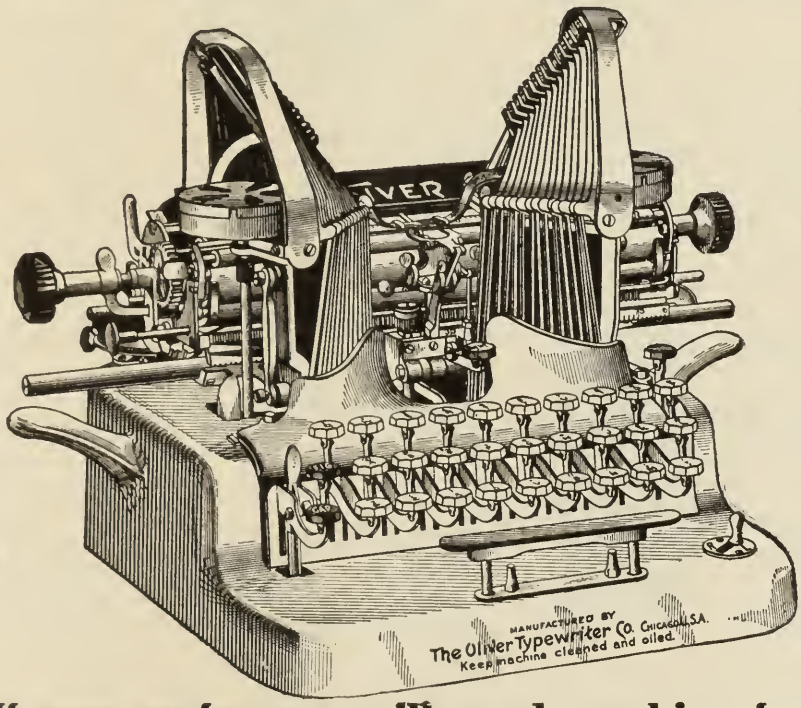

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CURRENT POETRY

The Time to Strike

By William Herbert Carruth

My God, I am weary of waiting for the year of jubilee,
I know that the cycle of man is a moment only to Thee;
They have held me back with preaching what the patience of God is like,
But the world is weary of waiting—will it never be time to strike?

When my hot heart rose in rebellion at the wrongs my fellows bore,
It was, "Wait until prudent saving has gathered you up a store";
And, "Wait till a higher station brings value in men's eyes";
And, "Wait till the gray-streaked hair shall argue your counsel wise."

The hearts that kindled with mine are caught in the selfsame net;
One waits to master the law, tho his heartstrings vibrate yet;
And one is heaping up learning, and many are heaping up gold
And some are fierce in the forum, but slowly we all wax old.

The rights of men are a byword; the bones are not yet dust
Of those who broke the shackles and the shackles are not yet rust
Till the masters are forging new ones, and coward lips are sealed,
While the code that cost a million lives is step by step repealed.

The wily world-enchantress is working her cursed charm,
The spell of the hypnotizer is laming us, head and arm;
The wrong dissolves in a cloud-bank of "whether" and "if" and "still,"
And the subtleties of logic inhibit the sickly will.

The bitter lesson of patience I have practised, lo, these years;
Can it be what has passed for prudence was prompted by my fears?
Can I doubt henceforth in my chosing, if such a choice I must have
Between being wise and craven or being foolish and brave?

Whenever the weak and weary are ridden down by the strong,
Whenever the voice of honor is drowned by the howling throng,
Whenever the right pleads clearly while the lords of life are dumb,
The times of forbearance are over and the time to strike is come.

—*Kansas Magazine* (March).

A God in Venice

By James Flecker

The town whose quiet veins are dark-green sea,
The town whose flowers and forests are bright stone;
There it was the God came to you and me
In the boundless depth of summer. All alone
We lay, and half in dream,
Gazed at the thin salt stream,
And heard the ripples talking lazily

No verdurous growth, no sudden sharp decline
Of buds or leaves is there—the marble towers,
Come rain, come cold, come snow or gay sunshine,
Blossom eternally with graven flowers
Yet there the wild God came
In silence shod with flame,
Girdled with mystery, and crowned with vine

We lay in the sun and listened, and we heard
Soft treading feet and whispers in the air
And thunder far away, like a God's word

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Of dire import, and saw the noonday flare
And tall white palaces
Sway all with dizziness
The bells pealed faintly and the waters stirred.

And Life stood still a moment, mists came swinging
Blindly before us, suddenly we passed
The boundaries of joy our hearts were ringing
True to the trembling world we stood at last
Beyond the golden gate,
Masters of Time and Fate,
And knew the tune that Sun and Stars were singing.

For like two travelers on a hill, who stay
Viewing the smoke that dims the busy plains,
So, far away (sweet words are "far away!")
We saw our life; and all its crooked lanes,
Dim cities and dark walls
Fell, as a world that falls,
And left us radiant in the wind of Day.

An end, an end! Again the leaden noon
Glowed, and hot Fever opened her red eyes,
And misery came creeping out, and soon
We felt once more the sorrow of the wise.
Come, friend! We travel on
That one brief vision gone,
Bravely, like men who see beyond the skies.

—*The Nation* (London).

An Old Violin

By Helen A. Saxon

In far Cremona centuries ago
This little sighing, singing thing was wrought,
Of dreams 'tis fashioned and its tones are fraught
With sweetness only centuries bestow;
But give an artist hand the slender bow,
And hark the tumult of impassioned thought
The Heaven we missed, the earth we vainly sought
Within our shaken pulses ebb and flow.

Innumerable voices through it rain
The music of an unremembered past,
Dim echoes of illusive joy and pain,
In requiem sob or ringing trumpet-blast,
Are merged to one incomparable strain
That holds the heart of every listener fast.

—*Appleton's Magazine* (April).

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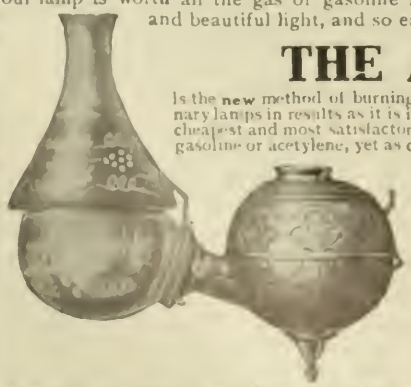

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SOME OF PETROSINO'S ADVENTURES

A LIFE as full of adventure and achievement as ever thrilled the imagination of a Conan Doyle—a career as thrilling as that of any Javert in the mazes of the Paris underworld, or of an inspector of Scotland Yard. Thus does one writer sum up the work of the New-York detective, Joseph Petrosino, whose career was recently cut short by a "black-hand" bullet in Italy. The same writer goes on to sketch in the New York *Tribune* some of the thrilling adventures of the brilliant Italian, and tells of the early beginnings of his police career. We read:

A bright young Italian was hard at work on the Manhattan riverfront one day nearly thirty years ago. He was superintending the loading of a garbage-scow of which he was boss. That was in the days when the Street Cleaning Department came under the supervision of the police. Inspector Alexander Williams was detailed to the work, and on this particular day was down at the docks. The inspector was attracted by the young Italian, who seemed far more intelligent than his fellows. An acquaintance was struck up, and Williams finally suggested that the young man leave the Street Cleaning Department and join the police.

Any one running across Detective Petrosino in his leisure hours would hardly have suspected that the quiet, modest, smiling, rather rotund little man was the terror of the New-York criminal world, a man whose life was constantly threatened, who could tell of many a hand to-hand encounter with thugs and who had to his credit more men "doing time" up the river or gone the way of the noose or the electric chair than any other officer in the history of the New-York police force.

In fact, far from being of the conventional bulldog type of detective, "Joe" Petrosino was of the artistic temperament. He played the harp and violin in his younger days, and those of his cronies who had caught him at it in recent years say he could still "make the violin talk." He loved the opera and good pictures. It was one of his chief pleasures to discuss esthetic subjects with intellectual men. He was sensitive and emotional. He loved friendships, too, and social pleasures. It was a saying in the earlier days before he cultivated a mustache that if he were to don a robe and cowl "Joe" Petrosino would be a perfect model of the jolly friar.

But at the call of duty the man was transformed. He had none of the timidity so often native to the artistic temperament. For years he had been warned of death, but he always heard threats with a quiet smile of contempt. He wore no stiletto-proof armor, and seldom adopted a disguise. The malefactors all knew his keen eyes and stocky form, and they knew, many of them by bitter experience, that the smiling little man who went carelessly about their labyrinths humming snatches of operas saw all things at once, and could draw a gun in the wink of an eyelash.

Petrosino knew the under world of New York like an open book. When it suited his purposes to adopt a disguise he was an adept at the art. A few deft changes made him a laborer, a prosperous padrone, or a flashy young sporting-man. Thus he penetrated the inmost secrets of the back rooms of Mulberry, Mott, and Elizabeth streets, those of the 12th street Little Italy and the newer Italian section on the east side of Harlem. He sat and sipped red wine while cunning murders were planned within earshot. He knew the earmarks of every section of his native country and could often tell by inspecting the scene of a crime whether its perpetrator was a Sicilian, a Neapolitan, or came from the banks of the Tiber. He knew all their dialects. He was untiring in the pursuit, and never forgot a crime that balked him. Thus it came about that the chief feature of plot-making was to devise a way of keeping the trail from the keen eyes of "Joe" Petrosino.

This man who so well served his adopted city was born in Southern Italy forty-four years ago. He was brought to New York by his parents in 1869, and was educated in the public schools here. His father was a merchant tailor.

Young Petrosino had musical ambitions. At the first chance he studied music, and soon became a

professional harpist and violinist. As a musician he roved about the country, visiting several States, gaining that experience with men and keen power of observation that later proved so valuable. This did not pay, however, and "Joe" took a job in the Street Cleaning Department, where Inspector Williams discovered him. He did not take the inspector's advice immediately, however. He served for some time as clerk in a banking-house before he finally joined the police in October of 1883. Then he pounded the pavement for fourteen years before his promotion to Mulberry Street.

Petrosino had not been attached to the bureau long before his work began to tell. Threats of all kinds poured in. But he kept at it, and the old-time criminals one by one fell before him. He was made a detective sergeant, and through all the changes that came to the bureau he remained. He long had urged the establishment of an Italian squad, and when Commissioner McAdoo went to Mulberry Street Petrosino's plan was adopted, and he became head of the new squad. Then he made a census of the Italian secret fraternities in America and began tabulating facts about them. Thus he built up a piece of police machinery that has proved of the utmost value.

He never failed to inspire confidence among those with whom he worked. When G. G. Randaccio, son of Professor Randaccio, of the Palermo Institute, was stabbed to death in Prince Street, this city, in 1902, Petrosino the next day arrested a man. The prisoner sent word to his many friends in the Mulberry-street district to look out for "Joe" Petrosino. Yet the detective so held the confidence of these people that he was able to gather from them enough evidence to prosecute successfully two other members of the band who had killed Randaccio.

Counterfeit-detecting was also a field in which Petrosino worked at first, but later he gave all his attention to the Black Hand. He devoted himself to the study of explosives, knives, and other deadly weapons and handwriting. He knew the name and location of almost every dealer in knives in the city.

A neat bit of detective work was the unearthing by Petrosino of the murderer of a man found stabbed to death in Van Cortlandt Park a few years ago. Trampled in the mud amid the bushes was a scrap of paper, on which a name and address were barely legible—"Sabbato Gizzio, Box 239, Lambertville, N. J." The detective went to Lambertville and found that Gizzio was a railroad laborer. The man admitted he had written his name on a scrap of paper and had given it to his friend, Antonio Trosiello, who had gone to the city with several hundred dol-

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly, people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from a N. Y. man.

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food.

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the $500.00 worth of medecine I had taken before.

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts.

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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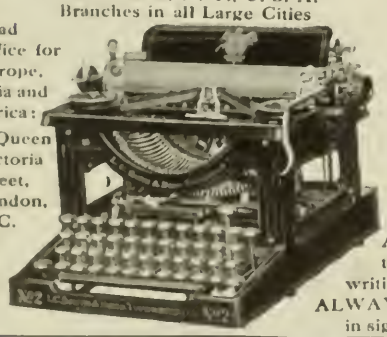

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lar in his belt. Gizzo went to New York and identified the body. He then recalled that Trosiello had left Lambertville with a fellow laborer, Antonio Strollo. Strollo had been seen later in Lambertville with a wounded hand. Back to Lambertville went Petrosino and there he found an Italian with a wounded hand. He proved to be Strollo, and when confronted with the body of the murdered man he confessed.

Another case in 1898 was that of the murder of Natalo Brogno, when Angelo Carboni was found kicking the prostrate body. There was apparently a clear case, and Carboni was convicted and sentenced to death. But Petrosino was not satisfied. He kept at work after the conviction and learned that there had been a third man in the quarrel, a man named Caramello. This man he traced to Montreal, thence to Nova Scotia and back to New York, finally landing him in hiding in an alley in Baltimore where Petrosino, in the disguise of a health inspector, caught him. The man confessed the murder in time to save Carboni's life.

The famous 11th street barrel murder baffled Petrosino for, tho he identified the mutilated victim and arrested a man who the police were morally certain committed the murder, the evidence was too weak for conviction.

Petrosino foretold the assassination of President McKinley and warned the Washington authorities. For three months he worked on the case, posing as an anarchist all over the country, but was unable to quash the plot.

THE MOST DRAMATIC EVENT IN PEARY'S LIFE

ROBERT E. PEARY, the Arctic explorer, says that the most dramatic event in his life occurred on a five-hundred-mile trip somewhere up around the North Pole. The party had lost most of its provisions through accident and the dogs were gradually being killed off to provide food. Finally it became imperative that a fresh supply be secured to prevent the starvation of all concerned. Every attempt to this end failed, until finally Peary determined to stake all on the chance of finding musk oxen in the lowlands along the coast, an extremely dangerous and treacherous territory. As he tells it in *The Delineator* (April):

The specter of famine was drawing nearer. We made our way down the ice-slope, three weak and weary men, with nine starving and exhausted dogs, in that gaunt and frozen solitude. The snow glistened under the cold white sun. We knew that there was not a human being within five hundred miles of us and that our rations were well-nigh exhausted. We offered up an unspoken prayer, and thought of the far-off lands where our loved ones were, where flowers bloomed and birds sang. It was a desperate venture, yet each of us would do the same thing again.

The clouds were descending in leaden masses, and we hurried on, eager to pass the landward slope of clear blue ice before the breaking of the snow-storm. As the snow approached us, we pitched the tent behind a cone of shingle, partly sheltered from the hissing howling Niagara of wind and snow. We were still nearly a mile above the level of the sea.

Two days later the storm ceased, and we began to prepare for our journey down the ice-slope. Once more we left Lee behind, and Matt Henson and I went onward with four days' half rations on our sledge. We marched steadily forward for twelve hours; then I left Matt with the sledge and went down with my rifle to look for game. Not a trace of musk-oxen was to be found, tho they had been plentiful there three years before. Were they migratory? And were we too early for their coming? Or had our coming in 1892 frightened them away permanently? Late in the day I returned to Matt weak and hungry, and empty-handed. All we had was a little dog's food—walrus flesh mixt with rancid blubber—yet it tasted delicious.

We ate very little, keeping what we could for the dogs.

We started once more finding our way into a chaotic canon between vertical cliffs, its floor heaped with sharp-pointed boulders. To get the sledge through was hopeless, so we turned back once more. A few miles farther on I came across a fresh hare track, and following it eagerly came on the white hare a few hundred yards farther. I called to Matt

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I want you to prove this to your own satisfaction. If your dealer won't supply you, sit down **now** and send me the size, width and shape of the of your shoe. Enclose a dollar bill. I shall ship the trees promptly postpaid. You keep them for 10 days. If you don't like them, send them back, and I will refund your money.

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to stop the dogs and bring his rifle. He was so weak and unnerved that, excellent shot as he was, he twice fired and twice missed the hare, which squatted there, a fluffy white form amid the rocks. But the third shot went true, and the white form sank in a shapeless mass in the snow. We camped at once, close to a little pond, and ate that hare to the last morsel. It was our first full meal for nearly forty days, and in a twinkling it was gone.

The snow began again. We lay down beside the pond, without tent or covering of any kind, and fell into a deep sleep as the snow flakes covered us. In the morning we started once more after musk-oxen, the specter of famine now seeming to tread on our heels. At last, at the entrance of a valley, I found a track, but so indistinct that it might have been made six months before. Then, later, I found the track of a calf, evidently of the present season. My hopes rose; for the first time I felt more confident. I came on yet more tracks, only a few days old, and my hopes grew almost to certainty. I fastened the dogs to a rock, and tied thongs round their muzzles so that they could neither bark and disturb the game nor chew themselves loose by biting their harness. Matt and I hurried eagerly down the valley, Winchester in hand, with our eyes glued to the tracks.

Soon the tracks became more numerous and we saw that we were at the spot where the animals had fed the day before, digging away the snow to get at the frozen grass and moss beneath. We swept the whole valley with the field-glass, but still not a trace of a living thing! We went farther down the valley to a region free of snow, and there we saw two snow-ptarmigan. As this was a region of glaciers, where the ice incessantly snaps with a noise like the crack of a rifle, I did not fear that a real rifle-crack would scare the musk-oxen if they were there; so Matt took one ptarmigan and I the other, and the two were soon bagged.

We went back to the feeding-ground of the day before, and began to circle round it methodically, to see whither the tracks led out of it, and finally traced them up the slope of the mountains.

At last, on a little terrace below the crest of the white ridge, we spied a group of black dots that showed us our quest was ended. The herd was found! We climbed the slope up the wind toward the musk-oxen and reached the edge of the terrace completely exhausted. We had to lie down behind a big boulder to rest and gather strength. The herd was not two hundred yards off. We counted twenty-two, bulls, cows, and calves. The cows and calves were lying down. One old bull was standing guard and two bulls were locking horns.

We were too tremulous with excitement and our eyes were too weak from the glare of the snow desert to trust ourselves to shoot straight at that distance. There was nothing for it but to rush up to them, and even then they might escape.

It is curious, but it is true that that one good meal had made us far more ravenous than before. A long spell of short rations dulls the power of feeling. That one good feed made us feel how ravenously hungry we really were. As we lay there behind our boulder, watching the big black musk-oxen, they were not game for us, but meat: we were not hunters, but bloodthirsty savages.

We rose and dashed forward, grasping our rifles. The old bull gave the alarm, snorting and stamping his hoofs, and in a moment the whole herd was facing us, with heads down and horns arrayed against us. Had I had breath to yell, I could have yelled for joy.

When we were fifty yards off, the big bull sank his head still lower. It was the signal to charge. Without slackening my pace, I pointed my rifle, aiming at the back of the neck, above the thick shield of the horns. That bullet meant our lives. If it missed and the herd charged on, we should be crushed like ice-crystals under the black avalanche of thundering beasts. *That* was the most dramatic moment of my life.

The shot went true. The great bull fell. That stopped the herd, and our rifles, cracking again and again, did cruel execution. We had killed half a dozen, when the herd disappeared over the ridge. And then, like savages, we glutted ourselves with warm, raw flesh.

That shot saved us. But of our sixty noble dogs, only one ever got back to our quarters at McCormick Bay.

The Best Assurance that the highest possible worth and quality is represented in a casket purchased, lies in the simple statement of the Funeral Director that it is made by the NATIONAL CASKET CO.

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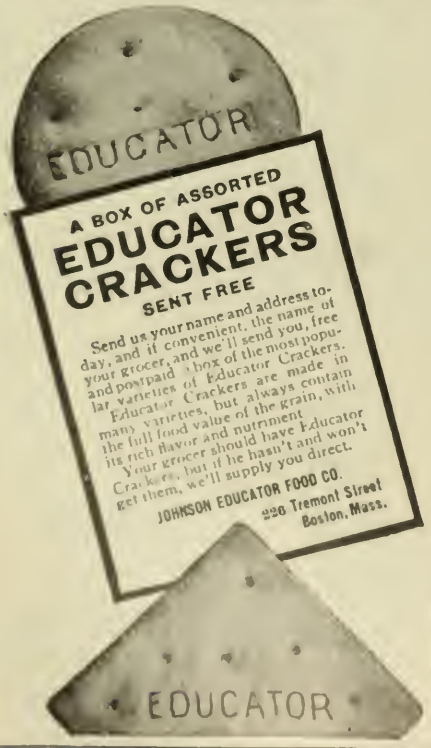

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SHEAR WIT

Girls Is Girls.—PENSION INQUIRY OFFICER—"Have you ever been in the hands of the police?"

APPLICANT—"Well, 'er sir, you see I used to be a cook! Girls will be girls! Besides, it was a good many years ago, and he was a sergeant."—*Punch*

A Philanthropist.—"James," protested the father, "what do you mean by boring holes into that big tree?"

"Father, I'm a benefactor," said the boy, giving his auger a few more vicious turns. "I'm making knot-holes in baseball fences for poor boys."—*Puck.*

The Real Scrap.—Two muscular individuals were hammering at each other in the ring.

"Horrible!" ejaculated a tender-hearted spectator.

"Horrible, nothing," said a regular patron. "If you want to see a real scrap get next to them when they divide the purse."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Proof.—NELL—"I'm afraid Mr. Guzzler had too much drink at the dinner last night."

BELLE—"What makes you think so?"

NELL—"When the charlotte russe was served he tried to blow the froth off."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Penalty.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"What was Adam's punishment for eating the forbidden fruit, Johnnie?"

JOHNNIE (confidently)—"He had to marry Eve."—*Life*

Philosophy.—Philosophy is finding out how many things there are in the world which you can't have if you want them, and don't want if you can have them.—*Puck.*

Patient.—WEARY (lying under the apple tree)—"Say, mister, kin I have one of dem apples?"

FARMER—"Why, them apples won't be ripe for four months yit."

WEARY—"Oh, dat's all right. I ain't in no hurry. I'll wait!"—*Life.*

Correct.—"What's the best thing to induce chest expansion?"

"Medals."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Time to Strike.—JOHNNY—"They're makin' shingles out o' cement now'days."

DICKEY—"I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm goin' to run away!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cheering Him On.—CUSTOMER (who wants a bottle of ipecacuanhua wine)—"I—I—I—want a bo—bo—bottle of ip—pip—pip—"

SHOP BOY (who has received notice)—"'Ooray!"—*Tatler.*

Drest for the Season.—BONES (telling a story)—"Well, the evening wore on—"

JONES—"It did, eh? What did it wear?"

BONES—"Well, if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day."—*Life.*

When Diplomacy Failed.—MISTRESS—"Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistresses get the best cooks."

COOK—"Ah, go on wid yer blarney!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

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No impurity in Pears' Soap.

Economical to use.

It wears out only for your comfort and cleanliness.

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A Cave.—CHOLLY—"The dentist told me I had a large cavity that needed filling."

ETHEL—"Did he recommend any special course of study?"—*London Public Opinion.*

If Convenient.—The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient.

"The beautiful clock you sent us came in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the bookshelves, where we hope to see you soon, and your husband, also, if he can make it convenient."—*The Universalist Leader.*

At the Vicar's.—VICAR'S WIFE—"No, the vicar is not in just now. Is there any message you would like me to give him when he returns?"

OLD WOMAN (cheerfully)—"Please, mum, Martha Higgins would like to be buried at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon."—*Punch.*

Not a Case for a Surgeon.—A country parson was one day going his usual round of visiting, when he was stopt by one of his congregation, an old farm hand, who said, "An' hoo be yer darter this marning, yer reverend?"

"My daughter!" exclaimed the parson, rather surprized; "oh, she is quite well, thank you."

"What!" cried the rustic, "quite well! Why, I heard she had a cycle accident yesterday, an' busted her inner tubing!"—*The Argonaut.*

He Went to Sleep, But—.—Recently a friend who had heard that I sometimes suffer from insomnia told me of a sure cure. "Eat a pint of peanuts and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed," said he, "and I'll warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour." I did as he suggested, and now for the benefit of others who may be afflicted with insomnia, I feel it to be my duty to report what happened, so far as I am able to recall the details.

First, let me say my friend was right. I did go to sleep very soon after my retirement. Then a friend with his head under his arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him, when the dragon on which I was riding slipt out of his skin and left me floating in mid-air. While I was considering how I should get down, a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the wall and said he would haul me up if I would first climb up and rig a windlass for him. So as I was sliding down the mountainside the brakeman came in, and I asked him when the train would reach my station.

"We passed your station four hundred years ago," he said, calmly folding the train up and slipping it into his vest pocket.

At this juncture the clown bounded into the ring and pulled the center-pole out of the ground, lifting the tent and all the people in it up, up, while I stood on the earth below watching myself go out of sight among the clouds above. Then I awoke, and found I had been asleep almost ten minutes.—*The Good Health Clinic.*

A Precaution.—"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.'"

"Why?"

"So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

Domestic Tragedy.—"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?"

"The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it; she took with her the recipe-book for all the things John's mother used to make."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Coming Down Easy.—Inquiries after the welfare of Patrick Conroy were answered by his devoted friend, Terence Dolan, who was at the Conroys' in the double capacity of nurse and cook. "No, he's not dangerous hurt at all," was Mr. Dolan's reply to a solemnly whispered question at the door.

"We heard he had a bad fall, and was all broke to pieces," whispered the neighbor.

"'Tis a big story you've heard," said Mr. Dolan, in his cheerful roar. "Thrue, he fell off'n the roof o' the Brady stables, where he was shingling, and he broke his lift leg, knocked out a couple o' teeth, and broke his collar-bone.

"Mind ye, if he'd have fell clear to the ground,

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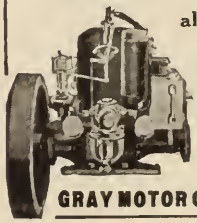

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it might have hurted him bad, but sure there was a big pile of shtones and lumber that broke his fall."—*Youth's Companion*

A Proviso.—HOAX—"Here comes Borleigh. Do you know him to speak to?"

JOAX—"Not if I see him first."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Not Expert Testimony.—TEACHER OF GEOMETRY—"What? Your father told you that that was the shortest distance between two points? What is your father?"

Boy—"He runs a taxicab, ma'am."—*Puck*

The Question.—MRS. YOUNGWIFE—"What is the first question you ask of a maid whom you think of employing?"

MRS. OLDONE—"I always say first, 'Have you ever lived with me before?'"—*Life*

Where Courage Failed.—"With one wave of my wand," says the fairy, "I can make you grow young again."

"Excuse me," replied the woman, "if I decline your kind offer. If you can bring youth to me at my present age, all right; but I positively refuse to travel back through pyrography, the first stages of bridge, the habit back, the straight front, balloon sleeves and all the rest of the fads I can remember."—*Life*

Detective Story.—"It is believed that the robbery must have taken place after midday on February 20, when the treasure was certainly intact, and before two o'clock on the afternoon of February 22, at which time the discovery was made."—*Daily Chronicle*

The author of "Sherlock Holmes" has not lived in vain.—*Punch*

Sure of That.—OFFICER (to recruit who has missed every shot)—"Good heavens, man, where are your shots going?"

RECRUIT (tearfully)—"I don't know, sir; they left here all right!"—*Punch.*

Up-to-Date.—"When we take charge of the government," says the wise old suffragette, "we will make some changes in the naval bureau."

"I shou l hope so!" agrees the enthusiastic young suffragette. "Why, bureaus are hopelessly out of style! We will have a combination wardrobe and chiffonier."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 12.—The British naval estimates show an increase of $14,110,000 over last year.

Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, of the New York police force, is murdered in Palermo, Sicily.

March 14.—The German ship *Margretha* is sunk in a collision with the Norwegian steamer *Mascot*, and twenty lives are lost.

March 16.—A strike of the State employees in the telegraph, postal, and telephone departments is declared in Paris.

March 17.—Four persons are killed and thirty injured by the Boston Express on the Canadian Pacific, which crashed into the Windsor-street station at Montreal.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 15.—Mr. Cannon is reelected Speaker of the House, and a resolution amending the rules in important particulars is adopted.

It is announced in Washington that the United States and Great Britain have reached an agreement on the personnel of the Hague tribunal which is to consider the Newfoundland fisheries question.

March 16.—The President transmits his tariff revision message to Congress.

GENERAL

March 16.—The United States charge at Managua, Nicaragua, is withdrawn, and there is an intimation that the United States and Mexico are prepared to force Nicaragua to observe the terms of the recent Central American Convention.

March 17.—The Federal Circuit Court decides at Richmond, Va., that shipments of liquor into "dry" territory on bona fide orders are legal.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"B. F. R.," Lafayette, Ala.—"Is it correct to write 'should' or 'would' in the following sentence, 'If agreeable, I *should* be pleased to accompany you to church this evening'?"

Assuming that the speaker desires to be courteous, and to show deference at the same time, we think "*I should*, etc.," may be used. If simple futurity alone be intended, we believe "I *shall* be pleased," etc., is to be preferred to either form given above.

"O. M.," Nanuet, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me whether the following from *Harper's Weekly* of March 6 are good usage: (1) 'Governor *Hughes'* move for direct-primary nominations,' etc.; (2) 'Distinguished men of letters in France—Berlioz, *St.-Beuve, Theophile* Gautier,' etc. (3) '*Pretty much all* the methods,' etc. (4) 'To *try* no mere experiments,' etc. (5) 'Nothing else could result from a civilization *where* man is against man,' etc. (6) '*All of this* was done without sensationalism,' etc."

"O. M." should bear in mind that papers, owing to the speed necessary in their production, can scarcely hope to attain the same literary excellence as is displayed in some books. An occasional error such as those noted below would therefore seem somewhat excusable. (1) The following is the commonly accepted rule on this point: "Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound (*s, x, ce, se*, or dental *ge*) add the apostrophe and *s* except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound; as, *James's* reign." "Hughes'" in the quotation you cite should therefore be "Hughes's." (2) The words italicized should read "Sainte-Beuve" and "Theophile." (3) "Pretty much" is colloquial, and therefore not good literary English. (4) This is a palpable, tho somewhat common, mistake. Since an *experiment* is a trial, the colloquial phrase "try the *experiment*" uses the word as a cognate accusative, as in *do* the *deed*. The usual expression in speaking of a formal or exact trial is "*make* the experiment." A man of science *conducts* (a series of) experiments for the discovery of truth. (5) Few of our available modern grammars discuss the point you here raise. Bullions' "English Grammar" (page 250) says: "*Where* should not be used for *in which*, unless the reference is *to place*. This rule is practically the same as the one given by the eminent grammarian Goold Brown. It might be claimed that "civilization" in the sentence you cite is a state or condition rather than a place, and that "where" therefore should be "in which." However, literature has frequent similar examples of this use of "where," modern newspapers and periodicals particularly making frequent use of both expressions indiscriminately. (7) *All of* is a popular idiom to emphasize the totality of that which is referred to, as, "How much of this shall I take?" "*All* (*i.e.*, the whole) *of* it." The best literary usage omits the *of* as needless. Lack of space prevents us from answering the other points you raise.

"E. M. E.," Hogan, Ga.—Your sentence should read, "A house and a barn *have* been built."

"C. H.," Rotterdam Jct., N. Y.—"What is the pronunciation of 'deaf'?"

It is preferably pronounced "def," the "e" having the same sound as in "met."

"M. V. S.," Amsterdam, Mo.—"Should the word 'wait' be substituted in the following sentence, 'You will *await* a time with patience until we return'?"

The sentence is correctly written, "You will *await* a time with patience until we return."

"L. R. Y.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Which is correct, 'I have Mr. *Jones'* hat,' or 'I have Mr. *Jones's* hat'?"

"I have Mr. *Jones's* hat" is correct. See answer (1) to "O. M.," above.

"G. W. H.," Lebanon, Pa.—"(1) Please pronounce upon the correctness of the use of '*no*' in the following sentence, 'Whether he or any other man had traced it or no.' Should 'not' be employed instead of 'no'? (2) What are hooligans?"

(1) "No" may be used correctly in the sentence cited. In this case it means "not" and is "used at the end of a sentence or clause to express an alternative condition; as, I will do it, whether or *no*" (STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1107). (2) "Hooligan (slang). A boisterously rude fellow; rowdy; street ruffian."

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE CONDITION OF TRADE

In reviewing conditions for the week ending March 13, *Bradstreet's* notes that developments both in trade and in industry "have been slightly more favorable." There is a better tone in various lines and some enlargement of activity. Better weather has been a factor in this improvement, as well as large shipments of grain due to high prices, the resumption of building operations in many cities, etc.

But, while the demand from jobbers has improved, conservatism prevails as to buying. In the retail trade there has been no marked enlargement of sales. Collections, however, show a slight improvement. *Bradstreet's* remarks further that there are "still many unsettled features and some soft spots." The totals of export trade "are depressing," displaying the effect of high prices here and of reduced buying-ability abroad. The coal trade remains "very unsettled," the bituminous branch of it being scarcely better than it was a year ago.

Meanwhile, wage reductions in the iron and steel trades are increasing. As for the crops, the reports from winter wheat "are rather more favorable," more moisture being reported in the Southwest. Crops entered the winter in a very low condition, and it remains to be seen what can be done with good weather in the spring. In the stock market, transactions "have fallen to the smallest point of the year." In all markets extreme quiet prevails, this including stocks, no less than grain, coffee, and cotton.

Dun's *Review*, for the close of the same week, asserts that milder weather will "stimulate spring sales," but trade "continues quiet." Everywhere is found "want of animation," but in the West conditions are better than in the East. Outside of New York, the bank clearings for the week were 12.7 per cent. better than last year and 7.7 per cent. better than in 1906. In New York, however, the clearings were 11.8 per cent. under those for 1906, which is accounted for by "the continued sluggishness of the security market." The reports from the dry-goods trade are declared to be encouraging, especially in the Western territory. The most encouraging feature of the iron and steel trade is "the better sentiment," which has been followed in some lines by an increased demand. Western dry-goods men, especially the jobbing houses of the Northwest, "report a satisfactory business," but in the Middle West conditions "are less satisfactory," due in the main to the coal and iron situation in that part of the country.

FEBRUARY BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the month of February, as recently compiled, show much larger totals than for the corresponding month last year. They are only 10 per cent. under those for February, 1906, when trade was very active. According to the statement issued by Dun's *Review*, the total clearings for the month in all cities making reports—these embracing more than 110 leading cities—were $11,200,954,717, figures which show an increase over last year of 28.3 per cent. The loss in February as compared with 1900 (10 per cent.), was confined chiefly to eastern cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. In the South many cities reported larger clearings than in 1906, while in the West "the increase is generally heavy." Commenting further, the *Review* says:

"There are noteworthy gains at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, and Denver. Nearly all New-England cities report large gains over a year ago, and at several cities exchanges exceed those of February, 1906, among them Springfield, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven, Fall River, New Bedford, and Holyoke.

"At Middle-Atlantic points the loss compared with 1906 is mainly at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and at other iron centers. Scranton, Reading, and Wilkesbarre report a considerable increase; also Buffalo, Albany, and Syracuse.

"In the South-Atlantic States there is a small loss at Baltimore and at Savannah compared with 1906, but other leading cities report larger bank clearings than in 1906, notably Atlanta, Richmond, Norfolk, Augusta, and Jacksonville.

"In the Middle South there is improvement at many points, notably at St. Louis, Louisville, Chattanooga, and Birmingham, and at most Texas cities, especially Galveston. The loss at New Orleans continues heavy and there is a decrease at Memphis, Nashville, and Mobile. In the Central West the gain at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis over 1906 denotes much greater activity, and there are smaller increases at Cincinnati and Detroit. Most of the cities in that section report gains over both preceding years.

"At the Far West bank clearings continue very large and nearly every city reports an increase over both years, notably St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and many smaller cities. Minneapolis continues to report a small decrease. At Pacific-coast points, Los Angeles, Tacoma, and Spokane report gains over 1906, but at San Francisco there is a decrease. The

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BANK BUILDINGS IN

comparison with 1906 at New York City is still disturbed by a considerable difference in the volume of stock-market operations, trading on the New York Stock Exchange in February, 1906, averaging 70 per cent. larger in volume than this year; hence the larger amount of bank clearings in that year.

In a table of totals apportioned to different sections, the same publication presents the following figures:

February	1909.	1908	P.C.	1906.	P.C.
N. England	$706,190,849	$599,553,297	+17.8	$734,740,714	− 3.9
Middle	734,244,379	694,731,357	+ 5.7	800,905,002	−15.3
So. Atlantic	223,110,191	193,958,341	+15.0	219,956,851	+ 1.4
Southern	544,986,320	490,055,437	− 9.7	509,806,284	+ 6.9
Cent'l West	1,387,009,187	1,222,920,673	+13.4	1,199,128,338	+15.7
Western	410,222,414	364,050,813	+14.3	310,070,217	+34.2
Pacific	301,480,047	265,149,248	+13.7	309,272,456	− 2.6
Total	$4,313,249,393	$3,830,825,166	+12.4	$4,149,885,922	+ 3.9
N. Y. City	6,887,705,324	4,890,030,828	+40.7	8,324,423,524	−17.3
U. S	$11,200,954,717	$8,732,855,994	+28.3	$12,474,309,446	−10.2
Average daily					
February	$509,134,000	$379,733,000	+34.1	$567,014,000	−10.2
January	559,508,000	435,910,000	+28.1	628,276,000	−10.9
December	552,865,000	376,740,000	+46.7	572,573,000	− 3.4
November	563,771,000	402,892,000	+39.9	569,000,000	− 1.0

REBUILT BALTIMORE

Some striking figures affecting Baltimore, as rebuilt since the fire, are presented in *The Bankers' Magazine* for March. Five years have now passed since that memorable disaster, in which 1343 buildings in the heart of the business district were destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at $125,000,000. But, within eleven months after the fire, permits for new buildings numbering 1,699 had been issued. Of these, 579 were for stores, banks, office-buildings, hotels, warehouses, and manufactories; in other words, nearly one-half as many buildings as had been destroyed in the fire. The total expenditure for new buildings and improvements during the five years has been upward of $80,000,000, or within $45,000,000 of the total loss of the fire, the loss having included not only the buildings, but stocks of goods, office equipment, etc. The same magazine presents a series of interesting illustrations of new bank buildings in Baltimore, some of which are reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINE

Bradstreet's notes that the "hesitation and irregularity" in commodity prices which prevailed in January this year "became more marked in February." This weakness it attributes mainly "to the quieting down of demand." There came about in February a drop of 1 per cent. in its approximate index number. While the declines did not largely outnumber the advances, and breadstuffs showed strength, the declines "were so widely scattered as to produce quite notable weaknesses in many groups of staples." Provisions showed the greatest weakness, important declines being reported in eggs, butter, and milk. Weakness was also shown by raw cotton, hemp, silk, iron, steel, and other metals.

But while the approximate index number showed a decline of 1 per cent. in February, it indicated a gain of 6.3 per cent. over June 1 of last year, and of 2.8 per cent. over March of last year. When a comparison is made with March of 1907, at which date the highest point of recent years was reached, a decline of 10 per cent. is shown. At the same time, a comparison with the record low prices which prevailed in 1896, shows that, even now, we have an advance over that date of 44 per cent. Below is a table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, showing groups of commodities which have gone to make up its total index number:

	July 1, 1896	*Mar.* 1, 1907	*Mar.* 1, 1908	*Feb.* 1, 1909	*Mar.* 1, 1909
Breadstuffs	$0.0524	$0.0817	$0.1048	$0.0996	$0.1079
Live stock	.1855	.3315	.2840	.3425	.3465
Provisions	1.3619	2.1049	1.9117	2.0486	2.0020
Fruits	.1210	.2003	.1619	.1528	.1513
H. & L.	.8250	1.1975	1.0700	1.2050	1.1900
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.4850	2.3723	2.3745
Metals	.3757	.8466	.5609	.5555	.5478
Coal & Coke	.0048	.0080	.0062	.0062	.0062
Oils	.2082	.3428	.3260	.4592	.4461
Naval stores	.0402	.1170	.0802	.0702	.0657
Bldg mat.	.0716	.0906	.0849	.0841	.0819
Chem. & dru.	.6607	.7083	.6606	.6258	.6158
M'cellaneous	.2150	.3632	.2500	.2804	.2810
Total	5.7019	9.1293	7.9862	8.3022	8.2167

Another table presents approximate index numbers for various periods for a series of years extending back to 1892. The lines set in full-faced type indicate "important swings."

Jan. 1, 1891	**$8.1382**	**Dec 1, 1902**	**$8.1413**
April 1, 1892	7.9776	Jan. 1, 1903	8.0789
July 1, 1892	7.3829	Feb. 1, 1903	8.0824
Oct. 1, 1892	7.6089	Mar. 1, 1903	8.1300
Jan. 1, 1893	7.8317	April 1, 1903	8.1247
April 1, 1893	7.8395	May 1, 1903	7.9567
July 1, 1893	7.2869	June 1, 1903	7.8751
Oct. 1, 1893	7.1717	July 1, 1903	7.8706
Jan. 1, 1894	6.9391	Aug. 1, 1903	7.7473
April 1, 1894	6.6660	Sept. 1, 1903	7.7583

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INCOME New York OWNERSHIP

July 1, 1894	6.5770	Oct. 1, 1903	7.9083
Oct. 1, 1894	6.5566	Nov. 1, 1903	7.8671
Jan. 1, 1895	6.8220	Dec. 1, 1903	7.8383
April 1, 1895	5.9722	Jan. 1, 1904	7.9885
July 1, 1895	6.4204	Feb. 1, 1904	8.0973
Oct. 1, 1895	6.5241	Mar. 1, 1904	8.0882
Jan. 1, 1896	6.3076	April 1, 1904	7.9690
April 1, 1896	5.8691	May 1, 1894	7.9352
July 1, 1896	**5.7019**	June 1, 1904	7.7877
Oct. 1, 1896	5.7712	**July 1, 1904**	**7.6318**
Jan. 1, 1897	6.1164	Aug. 1, 1904	7.7623
April 1, 1897	6.0460	Sept. 1, 1904	7.7845
July 1, 1897	5.8537	Oct. 1, 1904	7.9213
Oct. 1, 1897	6.4477	Nov. 1, 1904	8.0015
Jan. 1, 1898	6.5784	Dec. 1, 1904	8.0579
April 1, 1898	6.4286	Jan. 1, 1905	8.0827
July 1, 1898	6.5820	Feb. 1, 1905	8.0805
Oct. 1, 1898	6.6962	Mar. 1, 1905	8.0979
Jan. 1, 1899	6.8020	April 1, 1905	7.9996
Feb. 1, 1899	6.8903	May 1, 1905	7.9700
Mar. 1, 1899	6.9639	June 1, 1905	7.9073
April 1, 1899	6.8786	July 1, 1905	7.9160
May 1, 1899	6.8896	Aug. 1, 1905	8.1111
June 1, 1899	6.9973	Sept. 1, 1905	8.2795
July 1, 1899	7.0918	Oct. 1, 1905	8.2298
Aug. 1, 1899	7.2138	Nov. 1, 1905	8.2097
Sept. 1, 1899	7.4584	Dec. 1, 1905	8.3014
Oct. 1, 1899	7.6396	Jan. 1, 1906	8.3289
Nov. 1, 1899	7.7173	Feb. 1, 1906	8.2415
Dec. 1, 1899	7.9783	Mar. 1, 1906	8.2321
Jan. 1, 1900	8.0171	April 1, 1906	8.2987
Feb. 1, 1900	**8.2307**	May 1, 1906	8.3054
Mar. 1, 1900	8.2223	June 1, 1906	8.3203
April 1, 1900	8.1275	July 1, 1906	8.2835
May 1, 1900	7.9944	Aug. 1, 1906	8.3376
June 1, 1900	7.8088	Sept. 1, 1906	8.4528
July 1, 1900	7.7215	Oct. 1, 1906	8.5580
Aug. 1, 1900	7.7313	Nov. 1, 1906	8.7509
Sept. 1, 1900	7.6581	Dec. 1, 1906	8.9023
Oct. 1, 1900	7.7507	Jan. 1, 1907	8.9172
Nov. 1, 1900	7.6474	Feb. 1, 1907	8.9953
Dec. 1, 1900	7.6980	**Mar. 1, 1907**	**9.1293**
Jan. 1, 1901	7.5673	April 1, 1907	8.9640
Feb. 1, 1901	7.5678	May 1, 1907	8.9356
Mar. 1, 1901	7.5535	June 1, 1907	8.9901
April 1, 1901	7.5263	July 1, 1907	9.0409
May 1, 1901	7.4308	Aug. 1, 1907	8.9304
June 1, 1901	**7.4181**	Sept. 1, 1907	8.8297
July 1, 1901	7.5151	Oct. 1, 1907	8.8506
Aug. 1, 1901	7.5857	Nov. 1, 1907	8.7468
Sept. 1, 1901	7.6051	Dec. 1, 1907	8.5246
Oct. 1, 1901	7.7276	Jan. 1, 1908	8.2949
Nov. 1, 1901	7.6706	Feb. 1, 1908	8.1289
Dec. 1, 1901	7.7275	Mar. 1, 1908	7.9862
Jan. 1, 1902	7.6604	April 1, 1908	8.0650
Feb. 1, 1902	7.6884	May 1, 1908	7.9629
Mar. 1, 1902	7.7632	**June 1, 1908**	7.7227
April 1, 1902	7.7838	July 1, 1908	7.8224
May 1, 1902	7.8828	Aug. 1, 1908	7.9328
June 1, 1902	7.8695	Sept. 1, 1908	7.9051
July 1, 1902	7.8380	Oct. 1, 1908	8.0139
Aug. 1, 1902	7.8754	Nov. 1, 1908	8.0674
Sept. 1, 1902	7.9271	Dec. 1, 1908	8.2133
Oct. 1, 1902	7.9924	Jan. 1, 1909	8.2611
Nov. 1, 1902	8.0894	**Feb. 1, 1909**	**8.3022**
		Mar. 1, 1909	8.2167

A third table, compiled by the same paper, shows which products had advanced, which declined, and which remained unchanged for March 1 of this year, as compared with March 1, 1908. From this it appears that thirty-eight products are now higher, fifty are lower, and eighteen have not changed:

INCREASES.		
Wheat	Lard	Lead
Corn	Coffee	Quicksilver
Flour	Tea	Linseed oil
Beeves, live	Salt	Cotton seed oil
Sheep, live	Rice	Olive oil
Hogs, live	Beans	Brick
Horses	Apples	Spruce timber
Beef, carcasses	Hides	Alcohol
Hogs, carcasses	Hemlock leather	Rubber
Beef, family	Union leather	Tobacco
Pork	Oak leather	Ground bone
Bacon	Wool, O and Pa	Cotton seed
Hams	Jute	

DECREASES.		
Oats	Hemp	Petroleum, refined
Barley	Silk	Castor oil
Rye	Flax	Rosin
Mutton	Print cloths	Turpentine
Eggs	Standard sheetings	Tar
Butter	Ginghams	Glass
Cheese	Cotton sheetings	Hemlock timber
Mackerel	Iron ore	Bicarbonate soda
Codfish	Pig iron, eastern	Carbolic acid
Sugar	Pig iron, southern	Caustic soda
Peas	Pig iron, Bessemer	Sulfuric acid
Potatoes	Steel billets	Phosphate rock
Peanuts	Steel beams	Opium
Lemons	Silver	Quinin
Raisins	Tin	Paper
Currants	Bituminous coal	Hay
Cotton	Connellsville coke	

UNCHANGED.		
Milk	Steel rails	Borax
Bread	Tin plates	Nitric acid
Molasses	Copper	Hops
Cranberries	Southern coke	Lime
Wool, Australian	Petroleum crude	Nails
Anthracite coal	Alum	Yellow pine

EXPORTS OF GOLD TO LONDON

An article on shipments of gold to London and the circumstances in which they are made, appeared recently in the New York *Evening Post*, called out by the shipment of $1,400,000 in bars on a recent Wednesday, followed the next day by an engagement of $2,000,000 more. These were the first exports of American gold to England that had taken place since June 24, 1907. Moreover, there had been, previous to 1907, "no gold exports of any importance from here to the English market since 1900." A table has been compiled by the writer, showing how "trifling are the amounts of gold which England has been able during the past eight years to procure from the United States." This period includes the year 1904, "when our shipments to Europe as a whole were very large." The following is the table, not only the shipments going to England being shown, but the much larger ones which we have made to Germany and France in the years from 1895 down to 1908.

To	France.	Germany.	England.
1908	$32,362,329	$19,017,843	$4,597
1907	25,283,894	2,618,723	4,366,326
1906	None	None	50,000
1905	25,352,522	11,287	26,750
1904	76,515,708	2,699,031	3,030
1903	20,289,981	3,083,285	None
1902	18,806,515	4,953,498	190,925
1901	34,213,129	14,799,900	1,635,663
1900	17,159,481	5,122,269	18,966,593
1899	7,397,580	3,267,100	20,258,105
1898	800,000	12,700	162,950
1897	15,385,323	12,324,193	873,613
1896	8,474,541	29,118,014	10,061,379
1895	13,588,473	12,815,191	59,655,639

The writer undertakes to answer the question why the London market got our gold in quantity in 1895 and 1896 and again in 1899 and 1900, whereas it "has scarcely got in touch with direct remittances from America since then." The explanation given is as follows:

"In 1895 and 1896, England was steadily withdrawing capital from this country, where the after-panic stagnation no longer gave inviting opportunity for it; in 1899, the Bank of England was accumulating gold from every quarter, with a view to the Boer-war crisis of the autumn, and in 1900, we were not only re-buying, on an enormous scale, our own securities from Europe, but London was drawing on the proceeds of the Exchequer's sale of $40,000,000 British consols, direct to American investors.

"This explains why London got our gold in the years referred to; it does not explain why London failed to get it afterward. Liquidation of the large foreign borrowings caused by the Transvaal war, which cost Great Britain a million dollars daily, is one reason why, after 1902, the foreign exchanges moved steadily against London. Perhaps the very high price of raw materials, which industrial England had to buy abroad, explains the rest. All such considerations add deep interest to the questions, to what figure the shipments from here to London will amount in 1909, under the Bank of England's higher discount rates, and to what extent the movement marks a permanent change in the international situation."

GOOD FACTORS IN THE MARKET

In its survey of the week's events, printed on March 13, *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that developments "while slightly mixt in character," have on the whole presented "auspicious factors." Some fur-

ther cuts in iron and steel have been made, but the situation in those industries was "not altogether devoid of encouraging features." *The Chronicle* believes that when the new tariff legislation shall have been completed, these industries, along with others, "will enter upon a new era of prosperity."

More important than this promise, have been several court decisions "of the highest importance and of wide bearing." One of these is the decision of a Federal court in Kansas City, declaring the two-cent-passenger-rate law and the maximum-freight-rate law, enacted two years ago, "void and making permanent the injunction against the same which the railroads obtained." Another is "the affirmation of the injunction order against the labor party" in a well-known case against the American Federation of Labor, the same being the one in which prison sentences were imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison for contempt in disregarding the injunction.

The third decision has resulted in the "complete collapse of the Government case against the Standard Oil Company," which has been "a most humiliating defeat for the Government." *The Chronicle* remarks that, this being the only case against "rich malefactors that has been brought to a judicial termination," a proper inquiry now is, "How much (or rather how little) substance has there been to the whole series of charges on which the political assaults of recent years have been built?" In view of the wide interest in the Standard Oil suit, made particularly sensational by the imposition of a fine of $29,240,000 by Judge Landis, the New York *Evening Post* prints a summary of the case, from which the following is taken:

"In a special message of May 4, 1906, President Roosevelt had set forth that 'the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously, up almost to the present moment, by secret rates, many of these secret rates being clearly unlawful,' and had announced that the Department of Justice 'will take up the question of instituting prosecutions.' The suit was brought under the Elkins Anti-Rebate law of 1903; it converged on alleged illegal rates of 6 cents per 100 pounds, as against a published rate of 18 cents, accepted from the Chicago and Alton between September 1, 1903, and March 1, 1905. On April 13, 1907, the jury in the Federal District Court of Chicago found the company guilty.

"The penalty, under the Elkins law, was a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000 for each offense. The company's counsel asked that the court decree either that one offense was committeed by the whole of the alleged rebating, or that three offenses were committed, because the rate was adjusted once a year, or that thirty-six offenses were committed, because that many separate bills were rendered at the rate in question. Judge Landis rejected all three suggestions, ruled that each carload was a separate offense, multiplied the 1,462 car lots by the maximum fine of $20,000, and thereby decided on an aggregate fine of $29,240,000."

Of the reception of this verdict by the people in general, the same journal remarks that "the monstrous fine defeated its own purpose; it was received with dislike. The public reasoned that if every car lot could be thus fined, then so could every case or package." Of the later phases of the case *The Post* says:

"On July 22, 1908, the Illinois Circuit Court, after hearing the case on appeal, found that the alleged regular 18-cent rate did not in fact exist; that the shipper must be proved to have accepted knowingly even an illegal rate; that the basis adopted for imposing the fine 'had no basis in any intention or fixt rule discoverable in the statute,' and, being immediately imposed, not on the larger Standard Oil Company, but on the $1,000,000 Standard Oil Company of Indiana, was many times confiscatory. Remanded for new trial, the case was summarily thrown out of court by Judge Anderson of the District Court last Wednesday for lack of proper evidence.

"This probably ends the extraordinary case, as the case ought to be ended. It does not prove that President Roosevelt was wrong in calling attention to the secret rebates of the Standard Oil; most well-informed people have pretty positive ideas on the company's past practises. It does, however, prove that even a most conspicuous offender has the right to be treated with even-handed justice, fairness, and common sense, before the law."

THE NEEDS OF RAILROADS

During the depression of last year, Benjamin F. Yoakum of the Rock Island System acquired prominence in the country through speeches dealing with the relations of railroads to the Government and to employees. Mr. Yoakum, during the past decade and a quarter, has risen from a mercantile career to a railroad one of much distinction. He has been president and general manager of several roads, receiver of two or three, and a director in others. Within twelve years he is said to have planned out and organized the construction of more than 5,000 miles of road, all of which opened up large territories to new settlement and gave employment to many thousand men. In making his addresses Mr. Yoakum has acted upon the conviction that if the American people fully understood what the aggressive agitation against the roads really meant, their attitude would change. His audiences have varied from select clubs to labor-unions, from societies to the general public. He has not been unmindful that railroads have made mistakes, but he believes that the solution of our railway problems is not to be found in antagonism, but in a cooperation by the people with the roads through the Government. Mr. Yoakum's activities have been largely expended in the Southwest, including Texas. Work already done there in opening up new territory has convinced him profoundly of the volume of work that still remains to be done by railroads. In one of his addresses he said:

"All the States and Territories of the Union, barring the New England States, need more railroads. The State of Missouri requires more railroads to hasten its advancement. The new State of Oklahoma has only one-half its territory supplied. The State of Arkansas has been slow in the construction of railroads, and therefore backward in the development of its rich, undeveloped resources, while Texas needs, and needs badly, 10,000 miles of new road to encourage its proper expansion.

"Take as a dividing-line the Mississippi

BONDS TO YIELD 5½% INCOME
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100. $500. $1,000
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Please write for free booklet "F" and learn all about our safe method of employing idle funds.
SALT LAKE SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
F. E. McGURRIN-PRES. EST. 1886

A Living From Poultry on a City Lot

$1,500 IN TEN MONTHS FROM SIXTY HENS ON A CORNER OF A CITY LOT

TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible, and when we tell you that we have actually done a $1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in the city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long, we are simply stating facts. **It would not be possible to get such returns** by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practised by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new **PHILO SYSTEM** is adopted.

The Philo System Is Unlike All Other Ways of Keeping Poultry

and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing; however, the facts remain the same, and we can prove to you every word of the above statement.

The New System Covers All Branches of the Work Necessary for Success

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner. There is nothing complicated about the work, and any man or woman that can handle a saw and hammer can do the work.

Two Pound Broilers in Eight Weeks

are raised in space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

Our Six Months Old Pullets are Laying at the Rate of 24 Eggs Each Per Month

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, the **Philo System of Progressive Poultry Keeping**, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

Don't Let the Chicks Die in the Shell

One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the Ancient Egyptians and Chinese which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

Chicken Feed at 15 Cents a Bushel

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

Our New Brooder Saves Two Cents on Each Chicken

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, overheating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can be easily made in an hour at a cost of 25 to 50 cents.

Send $1.00, and a copy of the latest revised edition of the Philo System will be sent by return mail. The latest edition has many pages of additional reading matter, and by ordering direct you are sure to get the latest and most approved book. The Philo System is especially valuable to the farmer as well as to the city or village fancier, and is adapted to all breeds, all climates, and all people.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher,

537 Third Street, ELMIRA, N. Y.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.

It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Keeping Poultry, and was surprised at the results accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. "Seeing is believing," they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.

(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Oct. 22, 1908.

P. S.—A year's observation, and some experience of my own, confirm me in what I wrote Sept. 5, 1907. The System has been tried so long and by so many, that there can be no doubt as to its worth and adaptability. It is especially valuable to parties having but a small place for chickens; seven feet square is plenty for a flock of seven.—(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Ransomville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908.

Dear Sir:—Last spring we purchased your book entitled "Philo System" and used your heatless brooders last spring and summer. The same has been a great help to us in raising chicks in the health and mortality, the chicks being stronger and healthier than those raised on the brooders with supplied heat. We believe that this brooder is the best thing out yet for raising chicks successfully. We put 25,000 chicks through your heatless brooders this last season and expect to use it more completely this coming season. We have had some of the most noted poultrymen from all over the United States here, also a large amount of visitors who come daily to our plant, and without any exception they pronounce our stock the finest and healthiest they had seen anywhere this year.

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"This increased mileage west of the Mississippi not only means the development of that rapidly growing country, but with it will come the deepening of the waterway of the Mississippi River. Ocean steamers then may come 500 miles farther into the interior and 500 miles nearer to the productive fields of the farmers, and instead of crowding the cars containing these products into the already congested terminals of the Gulf and Atlantic seaports, the river will furnish one continuous terminal from St. Louis to New Orleans, where the commerce tributary for 1,000 miles can be transferred from the cars to ships destined to every country in the world with which we enjoy trade relations."

Mr. Yoakum's attitude toward the Federal authorities in their work of curbing the management of the roads is one of candor. He said:

"Every fair-minded man must admit that the underlying principles of the policies laid down by the present administration (that is, the Roosevelt administration) have been healthy and sound, but the methods adopted in their application have been hurtful, causing shrinkage of values, and contributing to the falling off of business. While the treatment was heroic, we should not overlook the fact that probably milder methods would not have accomplished what was necessary for the healthy reform of some of our business conditions.

"President Roosevelt should not be held responsible for objectionable laws, altho they may have partly resulted from his efforts to correct abuses which have been eliminated from our business methods. On the contrary, he should be given due credit for what he has accomplished in the direction of the regulation of railroads through the enforcement of laws heretofore allowed to go unenforced, and the enactment of new laws. The Hepburn Act is not burdensome; on the contrary, the provision for imprisonment for granting or receiving rebates or discriminations in favor of one shipper against another has met with the approval of both the railroad managers and the public; the requirement for uniform accounting by the railroads is in the right direction, and the policy of publicity through reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission has been prompt, comprehensive, and productive of good results."

THE WORK OF A GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM

An extended article on the effects which the business depression of the last two years has had on the Pennsylvania Railroad is printed in *The Financial Chronicle*, in order to show, by means of this typical great enterprise, what in general have been

the experiences of great corporations in that period. The Pennsylvania, in traffic and earnings, is the largest of our railroad systems. The results achieved by it are always phenomenal, whether they reflect a period of great activity in trade or a period of great depression. During the years immediately preceding 1908 no enterprise reflected more strikingly than this road the ascending scale of business in this country, its gains being "of marvelous and prodigious extent"; whereas in 1908 its experiences were "the precise reverse of this."

Every one had been prepared for a falling off in the road's business that was striking in magnitude, and yet *The Chronicle* doubts if any one imagined that the shrinkage "would reach the proportions it actually did" or that the setback would assume "such extraordinary dimensions." Of what that shrinkage was *The Chronicle* says in detail:

"On the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie the shrinkage in gross earnings was certainly very heavy, reaching no less than $28,515,954. But the whole Pennsylvania system east and west of Pittsburg, including the lines controlled as well as operated, consists of over 11,000 miles (11,292 miles), and on this entire mileage the earnings for the twelve months of 1908 fell below the earnings for the twelve months of 1907 in the extraordinary amount of $52,446,722. In other words, the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad earned only $274,338,803 in 1908, as against $326,785,525 in 1907.

"We have alluded to the Pennsylvania's previous expansion in revenues. The gains were of notable extent, and yet, large tho they were, the increase in 1907 did not quite reach $31,000,000, and the increase in 1906 was only about 29¾ millions. Because of the tremendous contraction in 1908, the road has now been set back to about where it was in 1905.

"The passenger business, all things considered, was, on the whole, remarkably well maintained, yet even here we find that, on the combined lines, 10,855,192 less passengers were carried than in the preceding year, while the number of passengers moved one mile was reduced 300,606,845. It is not, however, until we come to the freight movement that we get a real idea of the perfectly enormous shrinkage in business which occurred. The Pennsylvania Railroad suffered a loss of over 103,000,000 tons in its freight traffic, while in the number of tons moved one mile, which is the real measure of the transportation service rendered, there was a falling off in the gigantic amount of 8⅝ billion ton-miles—in exact figures a contraction of 8,621,631,494 tons. In ratio this last represents a decline of almost 25 per cent."

The writer goes on to show how the report of the company makes it evident that, despite the tremendous losses sustained, the road passed through this very trying period in a most creditable way. Drastic reductions in expenses took place in all departments. Against the loss of 52½ billion dollars in gross earnings the company was able to effect a curtailment in expenditures of $45,010,424, leaving the loss in net only $7,436,279. This reduction was brought about in various ways, among them a severe cutting of maintenance outlays, which in the lines east of Pittsburg amounted to $10,372,544 in the

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L. P. ROUTT

Manager of the Subscription Department

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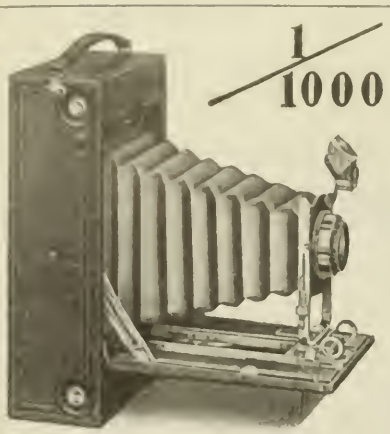

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cost of transportation, and $11,696,689 in maintenance expenditure. Other interesting points in the report of the company are pointed out as follows:

"A good part of the rentals paid by the Pennsylvania is on a basis of net earnings, which means that as net earnings fall off the rental payments diminish. It follows, therefore, that a portion at least of the loss in net income was offset by a diminution in the rental requirements. The company also had a further offset in an increase in its income from investments. Nevertheless, after allowing for all these things, and deducting fixed charges, etc., the available net income for 1908 was only $28,207,660, as against $33,575,056 for the calendar year 1907. The company, as will be remembered, reduced its semiannual dividends from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent., making the year's dividend payments only 6 per cent., as against 7 per cent. in 1907, and involving a saving of, roughly, 3½ million dollars. This reduction of 1 per cent. in the dividends was adequate to all requirements. The company was able to make about the same contributions to the sinking-fund and for extraordinary expenditures as in other years. The sinking fund payments and payments on account of maturing principal of car trusts aggregated altogether $4,133,867, besides which $3,538,981 was allowed for extraordinary expenditures in revision of grades and for additional tracks, yards, etc., and a further amount of $1,000,000 was applied toward construction of the New-York tunnel extension. Over and above these contributions and the requirements for the 6-per-cent. dividend, a surplus of $659,131 remains on the operations of the twelve months.

"Speaking of the tunnel extension, it is worth noting that out of the account of the Pennsylvania Company (operating the western lines) $10,000,000 has been contributed toward the cost of this extension. In explanation of this action the report tells us that, owing to the fact that this important terminal is for the benefit of the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system and that the lines west of Pittsburg will reap a direct advantage therefrom, it has been deemed proper that the Pennsylvania Company should participate in the cost therefor. Accordingly, $10,000,000 has been contributed for that purpose and charged against the Pennsylvania Company's profit-and-loss account.

"As is known, the Pennsylvania Railroad last May put out $39,400,000 of its consolidated mortgage bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest and great success attended the floating of this bond issue. As a result of this new bond issue and the wise way in which the property has been managed in other respects, the company is able to make an unexampled showing of financial strength. It appears from the balance-sheet that on December 31, 1908, the company had no less than $56,025,897 of cash on hand or on special deposit. The western lines are also well situated as regards cash, the balance-sheet of the Pennsylvania Company showing over $11,000,000 of actual cash on December 31, 1908. All this lends force to President McCrea's remarks that the cash holdings will in all probability be sufficient to meet the capital requirements of the current year."

WHAT IS SPECULATION?

Many are the minds which have attempted to formulate a scientific definition as to what constitutes speculation and what investment. In *Moody's Magazine* for March Frank Favant takes hold of the problem and writes of it in a somewhat novel way. He contends that any one

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They will stop instantly the annoying "head noises" from which so many deaf people suffer.

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who goes into Wall Street to buy an income, provided he seeks a larger return for his money than the minimum interest rate, becomes a speculator. Even the purchase of "seasoned dividend shares" is a speculation, because the dividend rates may advance or decline, and the market prices may vary widely in seasons of boom and panic. The investor in bonds is by no means free from the charge of being a speculator (and a speculator who has lost heavily) because a study of railroad securities during the past ten years will show that "gilt-edged bonds have gradually declined in price." Common stocks, on the contrary, "have risen enormously."

All business is speculation, he contends. Unless speculation went on, the country would come to a standstill. Had money during the past hundred years been put into only gilt-edged investments, "we would still be reading by candle-light and riding in stage-coaches." He cites as speculation wonderfully justified the work of Messrs. Harriman and Hill in building up the country beyond the Mississippi. Without them, the railroads in that region might now be "streaks of rust," in case there were any roads at all.

"In the early nineties, when every one was pessimistic as to the outlook, a fox-eyed speculator went from banker to banker in Wall Street, saying, 'Here is the bankrupt Union Pacific selling for three dollars a share; let's buy up the stock, assess ourselves fifteen dollars a share and make a railroad out of it.' The conservative old bankers threw up their hands in amazement, but Harriman persisted, found men who were willing to join him in the speculation, and we all now marvel at the result."

Again the writer cites as showing whether buying bonds or buying stocks is speculation, the following statement as to what a man might have done ten years ago:

"To put money into good railroad bonds at the beginning of this era of prosperity was a poor speculation; to buy railroad stocks was a good speculation Ten years ago Chicago & Northwestern securities were all of the highest grade The stock, paying 5 per cent., advanced from $85 to $143, netting only 3½ per cent. on the investment at the top. The 3½-per-cent. general-mortgage bonds of 1987 ranged from $990 to $1,020, netting about 3½ per cent. also. But the investor who bought Northwestern bonds at their lowest price ten years ago has not fared nearly as well as the investor who bought the stock at the top. The bonds in 1908 ranged from $900 to $960, an average decline of $75 a bond. The stock, now paying 7 per cent., ranged in 1908 from $135 to $185, and its extreme range in the ten years has been $126–$270. The investor who bought Northwestern stock in preference to the bonds ten years ago has received twice as large an income on his money, and has had abundant opportunity to realize on his purchase at a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent.

"Northwestern was a high-grade investment stock ten years ago. But many of the leading railroad stocks of to-day, like Atchison, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific, were considered almost worthless ten years ago. The investors who brought the stock of these roads in preference to their bonds, thus speculating on the growth of the West, have made enormous profits. There is Union Pacific Its first-mortgage 4 per cent. sold then above par, and they sold

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To inform himself on the A B C of paint, the same as he does on other things the purchase of which involves the expenditure of a large sum.

I wish you would read what I have to say on the subject in the Saturday Evening Post (two middle pages) of this date (March 27th). I have given there more actual paint information—real meat—than you would get in a dozen ordinary advertisements.

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

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a few months ago $120 below their average price ten years ago. But the common stock, which paid no dividend and ranged from $16 to $44 then, now pays 10 per cent., and in 1908 ranged from $110–$185."

Real speculation of the kind known as "trading on margin" is, however, "a hazardous undertaking and nine-tenths of the players lose." What the conservative investor, having a surplus for speculation, can best do and in which he has "more than a reasonable chance of making a profit," is to "buy good stock in panic periods and sell them in boom times." Mr. Fayant writes of what along this line has been done in very recent years. An old Wall-Street aphorism has in fact been reversed, so that now the public, instead of buying at the top and selling at the bottom, buys at the bottom and sells at the top. This has been shown by the records of the past four years, and more especially by those of the past two, and in a remarkable degree:

"When railroad shares were pushed to the highest prices in their history of the Harriman bull market of 1906, the talk of the Street was that 'the insiders were unloading on the public,' and when the crash came in 1907, with terrific losses in market prices, every sour-faced looker-on thought he saw a cruel shaking-out of the public, with bargains falling into the laps of the big speculators.

"What happened was just the other thing. When prices were in the skies in the fall and early winter of 1906 the public was selling out on Wall Street, and the public never came back to reinvest its gains until the panic hit the market and spilled the big speculators' loads out on the bargain-table. In the great advance in prices from the spring of 1904 to the winter of 1906–7 the public sold many millions of dollars of securities to speculators in Wall Street, because investors found that stocks were selling so high that their income return was less than savings-bank interest-rates. In the first collapse in the bull market early in 1907 investors began reinvesting their savings in good railroads and industrials, and when the bank panic in October drove prices to the lowest in years, a flood of investment-buying resulted. In two years not less than 400,000 new names were enrolled on the stock-books of the railroad and industrial corporations listed on the Stock Exchange. A dozen of the biggest corporations gained 100,000 share-holders.

"Great Northern, when it was selling at a fancy figure late in 1906, had only 2,700 share-holders. The long decline in 1907 attracted 4,000 new share-holders up to the week of the bank panic, and in the months of depressed prices following the panic 7,500 more bargain-hunters came to Wall Street to buy 'Jim' Hill's stock, with the result that Great Northern now has five times as many share-holders as it had two years ago. The public similarly unloaded its Reading shares on Wall Street in the bull market and bought them back in the panic. Before the bull market collapsed the holders of Reading common numbered only 1,700. During the bear market 1,000 new investors bought the shares, and during the panic the list rose

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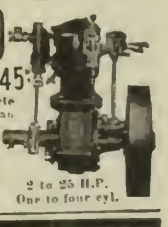

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to 4,300. When Wall Street began bulling Reading again last summer the share-holders took their profits, and early this winter, when Reading had doubled its panic price, the number of share-holders had declined to 3,000. For years the list of Pennsylvania-Railroad share holders has risen in bear markets and declined in bull markets. The company gained nearly 20,000 share-holders in the bear market of 1907, and since then the list has been gradually declining with the recovery in the price of the stock.

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"The lambs are learning."

Lesson in Deportment.—SENIOR WAITER (to rather green assistant at a recent banquet in a celebrated London hotel)—"Now, then, young man, do a bit o' somethink, and don't stand a-gaping and staring there as if you was the bloomin' guest of the heven in'."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Sure Sign.—A Wilmington woman recently reached the conclusion that the attachment of a certain policeman for her cook must be investigated, lest it prove disastrous to domestic discipline.

"Do you think he means business, Mary?" she asked.

"I think so, mum," said Mary. "He's begun to complain about my cookin', mum."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Exactitude.—LADY (on the bank)—"My dear sir, how did you come to tumble in?"

MAN (in water)—"My dear madam, to be frank, I didn't come to tumble in—I came to skate."—*Bystander.*

Not a Weight Lifter.—"Is the baby strong?"

"Well, rather! You know what a tremendous voice he has?"

"Yes."

"Well, he lifts that five or six times an hour!"—*Comic Cuts.*

A Good Guess.—MOLLY—"What do you think will be the first thing Mr. Roosevelt will do in Africa?"

CODDLE—"I think it will be to shoot the g off gnu."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Polite Interruptions.—"And it's awfully impolite to interrupt one who is talking, isn't it, mother?"

"Except when a woman is describing clothes, my dear, and then it is polite to constantly ejaculate, 'How lovely!' or 'How ridiculous!' as the case may be."—*Kansas City Times.*

As Usual.—GREEN—"Smith asked me to forget my troubles this morning."

BROWN—"What for?"

GREEN—"He wanted me to listen to his."—*Chicago News.*

A Modern Affinity.—"And will you love me always?" asked the hero, in the sixth chapter.

"Love you!" cooed the heroine. "Oh, Morton! I will love you until—until the end of the chapter!"—*Judge.*

He Knew.—TOMMY—"Pop, what is meant by circumstances over which we have no control?"

TOMMY'S POP—"Modern children, my son."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Correct.—LITTLE GIRL—"What's an intelligence office, mama?"

MOTHER—"It's a place where one goes to find out what wages cooks are charging."—*New York Herald.*

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VOL. XXXVIII., No. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 3, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 989

TOPICS OF THE DAY

KNIVES OUT FOR THE NEW TARIFF

TO tax and please, said Burke, is as impossible as to love and be wise. As sometimes happens also in love, the first attitude of the country toward the Tariff Bill was distinctly favorable, while a calmer scrutiny reveals the fact that this one, too, is only human. Last week we recorded the favorable comment; this week we note some of the objections. While these protests are scarcely less numerous and varied than are the special interests affected in a country of some 80,000,000 inhabitants with a commerce amounting to $33,000,000,000 yearly, those which deserve widest attention are the protests raised by the press on behalf of the consumer. In spite of a first impression to the contrary, says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the Payne Bill as now before the House "does almost nothing for the ultimate consumer"; and we have not yet encountered any predictions that the schedules would be further reduced in the Senate. "Taken all in all," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.), "it is perhaps fortunate that the first presentation of the proposed new tariff was as pleasing to the general public as it seemed to be." "As we go on with it," adds the same paper, "the prospect looks quite different." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), an early and ardent supporter of William H. Taft's candidacy, reminds the Republican tariff-framers that "the wage-earner and the salary-earner have rights which the lawmakers are bound to respect, and, moreover, they have votes." The New-York paper of the same name discovers evidence that the consumer is going to speak up on this occasion as never before. "Where is the consumer?" asked Mr. Taft when the tariff hearings began. And *The Evening Post* now answers: "A voice like the sound of many waters is rising from various parts of the country to show where the consumers are, and also what is their state of mind." In the fiery oratory of Representative Sheppard (Dem.), of Texas, the Payne Bill is characterized as "a deliberate betrayal of the American people" and "a fresh illustration of the perfidy of the Republican party." Senator Clapp (Rep.), of Minnesota, regards it as "a monstrosity" inasmuch as "it lays the whole country under tribute to the manufacturing interests of the New England States." According to the minority report of the Ways and Means Committee, as put before the House by the Democratic leader, Champ Clark, the bill is "sectional and prohibitive," and its reductions "fall far short of the substantial relief which the people were led to expect." This report claims not only that the bill as a whole affords no relief, but that it would actually "increase the cost of living for the average man." The average rate of the Payne Bill, says Mr. Clark, is 1.56 per cent. higher than the average rate of the Dingley Law—a fact which "no bad temper or bluster can conceal from the American people." Ridiculing the reduction in the sugar schedule as being of no benefit to any one except the Sugar Trust, he declares that under the cut of five cents on 100 pounds "a man would have to eat sugar at top speed for fifteen months to save a nickel."

The minority report says in part:

"The Standard Oil Company is as handsomely cared for in the Payne Bill as in the Dingley Bill, and by reason of the proviso popularly known as 'the joker' continues to be protected by a tariff duty of about 99 per cent., which enables it to dominate and exploit the American market and to levy tribute upon the public, thereby piling up millions of dollars of ill-gotten gains. Surely the Standard Oil, which openly and constantly defies the law, needs no protection from the Government to enable it to take care of itself; and the countervailing duty ought to be repealed. . . . . .

"That the bill is a sectional one is shown by the failure of the majority of the committee to lift any burden whatever from the shoulders of the Southern farmer. The grower of cotton must sell his product in the open markets of the world. In order, however, to benefit the manufacturer of cotton the Republican party makes him pay a heavy tax on every pound of it that is exported and comes back into the United States in the shape of manufactured goods. Thus he sells in free-trade markets and buys in a protected market.

"Not only have these burdens not been lifted, but additional ones have been placed on him. By a lately discovered process a fabric known as 'mercerized fabric' is now being made. This is a very fine article of cotton goods, looking very much like silk, and is largely worn. In order to further enrich the manufacturer and to further tax the masses of the people, a tax has been laid upon these goods.

"Cotton hose have fallen under the greedy gaze and the tax on them, already too much, has been greatly increased. Cotton goods are more generally used than any other class of goods by the masses of the American people, and every cent of duty laid on such fabrics is an additional tax on the people least able to pay it."

"The Payne Bill is not a consumer's measure," comments the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem)., and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) reiterates that what the people of the United States demand is "such genuine tariff reform as will serve to lighten the burdens which they are now called upon to bear." "The ultimate consumer" asks the same question that the manufacturer of woolens or cottons or iron or shoes asks, namely, "how does this affect me?" Says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"When he goes to a clothier next autumn for his ready-made suit of winter clothes, he will expect to get a better suit for $30 than he bought for that price last autumn. Or he will expect to get for $25 what he paid $30 for last time. He will want a pair of shoes such as used to cost him $3.50, and now cost $5, for the former price. He will expect to see evidences of tariff reduction in the price he has to pay for a hat, collars, shirts, stockings, underclothing, rubber boots for the children, and rubber shoes for

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

GALLANT "UNCLE JOE"
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*

himself. If he doesn't find the conditions he will expect to find, his disappointment may be manifested at the next Congressional election. . . . . .

"The ultimate consumer, whether on salary or earning day's wages, has been having a hard time for the last half-dozen years. The man working by the day, especially if he belonged to a labor-union, has fared better than the salaried man. Both classes have seen the cost of living advancing steadily and earnings not keeping pace with the outgo for necessities.

"Shoes that cost $3.50 four or five years ago now cost $4.50 and $5. A quality of ready-made men's clothing that could be bought for $30 a suit half a dozen years ago, now costs $40 or more. Rubber overshoes that were 50 cents are now 75 and 85 cents the pair. Meat and all other foodstuffs have soared steadily. The man whose salary was $2,500 or $3,000 five years ago, and who has not been advanced, feels that he is earning less than he was then. The purchasing capacity of his income is less. This is not a matter of abstract statistics, but of the too well-known experience of thousands. . . . . .

"When a man so situated takes up a copy of the Payne Bill and reads such items on the free list as Balm of Gilead, cudbear, divi-divi, dragon's blood, fossils, kelp, joss-sticks, manna, myrobolans, pulu, spunk, turtles, and zatter, and looks in vain for the necessaries which mean so much to him, he may doubt whether the tariff is being revised downward for his benefit."

NOW TO TEST THE NEW TRAINER'S NERVE
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*

The same correspondent reports that Western Representatives and Senators think that the new bill will give some of the great industries of the country an excuse for saving money on their payrolls. To quote further:

"The debates on the tariff will be read by the wage-earners, and if wages go down and the cost of living remains where it is, these men will show that they have memories.

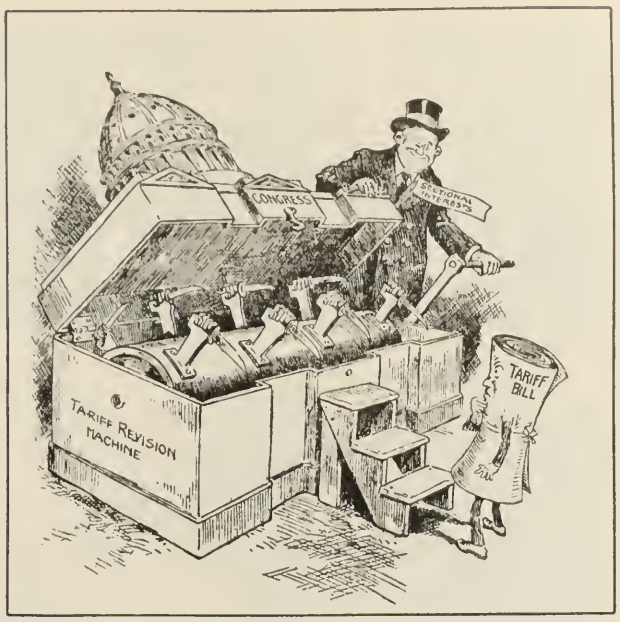
"For years the Republican leaders have depended upon the conservative salaried class of the country for support. Clerks and other salaried employees, who, by nature are conservative, have seen the condition of the laboring men improve steadily under protection, while their own condition virtually has been the same, first and last. Salaries have increased slowly in many lines, if they have increased at all. The cost of living has gone up, and nine-tenths of the salaried men of the country are not as well off to-day as they were during the panic of the Cleveland time. The salary-earners have been slow to complain, but recently their voices have been heard, and, tho the leaders are reluctant to believe that a revolt is intended, others, not leaders, so believe. They will point out the danger of defection from the Republican ranks among the men who have made Republicanism solid, unless experience shall prove that the new tariff does something to decrease the cost of living."

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!"
—Carter in the New York *American*

On the whole, public opinion seems to be much confused on the subject of the new Tariff Bill, which is already dividing the parties across instead of along party lines. "Parties meet and declare their principles, but after all General Hancock was right when he said that the tariff is a local issue," remarks the Nashville *American* (Dem.); and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) agrees that it has become "a question of a vast variety of local interests." Says the Charleston (S. C). *Post* (Dem.):

"The Payne Bill seems to be so designed as to invite Democratic assault upon it because of its moderation in some important schedules. This is a particularly smart feature of the measure from the Republican point of view. A Republican protectionist Congress forced by low-tariff Democrats to increase the tariff on certain lines of imports would, indeed, make a spectacle for gods and men. But that may very well be what we are coming to. The tariff on lumber, for example, is cut heavily, and Southern Congressmen, Democrats as well as Republicans, are putting up a mighty cry against such an outrage. The same as to hides, the

'TWAS EVER THUS.
There's always a dreaded corner for the small boy to pass.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



LIKELY TO BE SOMEWHAT MANGLED.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

CRUEL, CRUEL.

great Democratic State of Texas objecting most strenuously to hides going on the free list. The Republicans have only to sit back and let the Democrats bring up the level of the import duties to something like the old high-water mark, for, of course, if they restore the rates on lumber and on hides and on rice and on cotton goods, and on so many other articles in which the Democratic sections of the country are interested, they must be permitted to run them up also on steel and wool and sugar, and all the other things in which their own people are concerned. In some countries the natives get coconuts by chasing the monkeys up the trees and teasing them to throw down the fruit. The Republicans have made monkeys of the Democrats in this hunt for tariff-nuts."

The Payne Bill is a most vulnerable measure, open to attack from beginning to end, according to the Washington *Herald* (Dem.), which goes on to specify its defects:

"Professing to be a downward revision, it is as to many important schedules a revision upward. Its free list is in large part a fiction. Its maximum and minimum feature is commercial retaliation of a clumsy character. Its proposed inheritance tax invades the States and imposes a surtax upon property already taxed, which ought to be free from Federal exactions. The drawback clauses threaten to take out of the Treasury more revenue than the additional tariff taxes imposed will bring in. Coffee, which is nominally on the free list, will be taxed, and in such a way that coffee speculators will be the chief beneficiaries."

"How impossible it is to please all with any kind of tariff bill," remarks the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.), "is shown by the objections to free raw materials on the part of free-traders." Thus:

"The drawback on tin plate is criticized because it inures to the benefit of Standard Oil. The free-hides section is scorned because it will benefit the shoe and leather trusts. The free-iron-ore concession seems bad because it will enable the iron and steel industries to obtain cheaper raw material. Free lumber, it is said, will benefit the Lumber Trust and free wood pulp the Paper Trust. Nothing is done for the 'consumer,' but everything for the trusts.

"The argument for free raw materials has always been that the reduction in cost thus obtained would in the long run relieve the consumer by working a reduction in price. If this is not true, then all the long contention for free hides, free lumber, free coal, free wool, and free sugar has been pointless and insincere. . . . . .

"If we understand the temper of the American people they are now at the point where they do not believe that taking the duty off tin plate will of itself put the domestic producers out of business; and they are fast approaching the point where they want cheap tin even at the cost of driving the domestic producer out of business."

Yet another protest comes from the Philippines, the foreign merchants frowning upon the free-trade provision of the new bill because it would mean the domination of the Philippine market by American goods, and the Filipino politicians and press opposing it through fears that it would mean the prolonging of American control. The Filipinos also fear the loss of revenue that would follow reciprocal free trade.

We are reminded by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) that the bill in its present form is "no more than a working draft thrown into the arena for the interests to squabble over," and that "what it will be like when the Senate and the conference committees get through with it no seer can foretell." The general object which will be sought by the Senate Finance Committee, says a Washington correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, is to make the bill produce from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually more revenue than is provided for by its present schedules.

INCREASING WOMAN'S DUTIES

DEFENDING the proposed duty of $4 a dozen on women's kid gloves, Congressman Payne informed the House, in what a wondering press regards as a spirit of reckless bravado, that "women could get along without kid gloves, or with fewer pairs of them" since they could keep their hands warm with "silk gloves and cotton gloves and all that sort of thing . . . altho they could not cover their pride." "Congressman Payne will, indeed, find that women can get along without kid gloves, or any other kind—when they come to handle him," is the ominous comment of a wise New-York editor. But it is not only the item of gloves which is focusing feminine attention upon the Tariff Bill, whose framers, in their efforts to raise a revenue on luxuries, seem to have thrown down the gantlet to the weaker sex. Gloves, stockings, perfumes, scented soaps, hair, furs, and feathers have all been laid under tribute, and already we learn by a Chicago dispatch that "a cry of opposition in which will be united the voices of 2,000,000 women is taking shape in plans launched in Chicago." The National Federation of Women's Clubs is expected to turn all its enginery of war upon the stockings schedules.

Of the movement of protest started in Chicago another dispatch,

WHEN THE WOMEN WAKE UP TO WHAT THE NEW TARIFF BILL IS GOING TO DO TO THEM.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

HOW ABOUT IT, UNCLE JOE?
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

WILL THE WOMAN PAY?

this time from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, tells us:

"These protestants seek to represent the interests of the large and increasing number of women who work, and who are economically dependent upon their own resources. The objection they make to the Payne Bill is of the direct sort that makes itself felt in Congress. It is the same sort of influence that abolished the canteen in the Army and put a stop to the sale of liquor in the Capitol here at Washington.

"'Is the new tariff bill fair to women? We could not expect a report by a committee composed wholly of men to be fair to women. If there had been a few women among the framers of the bill, if there were a few women in the Senate, and a few in the House, and if back of these there was a substantial body of women voters, then we might hope for a bill that would be fair.'

"Such was the thrust directed at the Payne tariff measure and its apparent inequalities by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch."

Approaching the subject in a more frivolous spirit, an editorial writer on the Baltimore *Sun* points out that the tax on tea is yet another cowardly blow at the voteless sex. Troubled not only by the iniquities of the new tariff, but by the directoire tendencies of modern feminine attire, this writer goes on to say:

"Every public-spirited citizen who sees a 175-pound lady in a 125-pound costume feels instinctively that the women of the country need relief. Yet, what is the extraordinary session of Congress preparing to do to meet the situation? The Payne Tariff Bill not only has put up the tariff on tea, it has also raised the rate on chocolate. Why can't the statesmen keep their impious hands off the tea-kettle and the bonbon box? The ladies would like a reduction of the tariff on false hair, all kinds of sheath things, whatever they may be; chocolate drops, violet-water, face powder, crumpled and mushroom hats, shoes two sizes too small, ribbons, laces, veils, furs and fur-lined coats, cats, poodle-dogs, smelling-salts, mirrors, and embroidered stockings. But what can they do when they have no votes? The politician trembles in his boots every time he thinks what the man will do to him if he taxes the man's coffee or puts up the price of his beer. But he goes and taxes tea and chocolate and other lady-like things, and then expects the country to get out its pocket-handkerchief and give him the Chautauqua salute. If there is any strong argument for woman suffrage, it is this. The tariff-framers are not only unjust, but they come very near being impolite."

The Washington *Times*, while exonerating the Ways and Means Committee of any deliberate intention of laying the heaviest burdens upon the frailest shoulders, admits that "oddly enough, it did manage, in increasing the duties on articles which it classes as 'mainly luxurious,' to pick out a marvelously high proportion of articles that belong especially and peculiarly to the domain of woman." We read further:

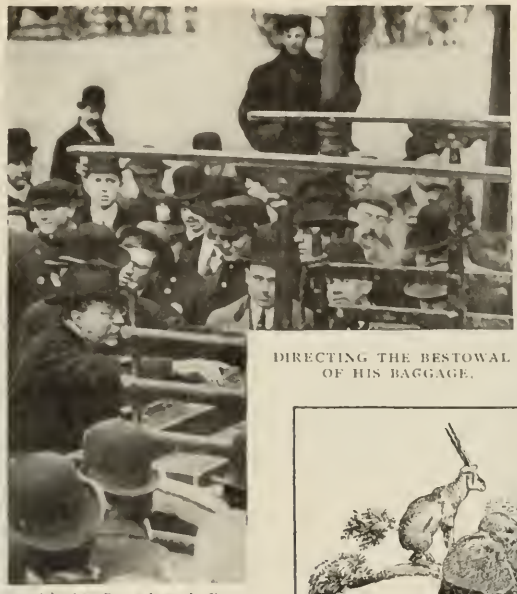
"It seems that the new arrangements for determining proper valuations, and preventing undervaluations which in the past have kept the duties down to a minimum, are going to be especially reformative as against Germany and France—the countries whence come most of the things for women. . . . . .

"The women were credited with doing most of the real damage to the Republican party in the great tariff campaign of 1890, when the Republicans, following the passage of the McKinley Bill, were turned out of control in the House by a most emphatic majority. That bill seemed strangely, fatuously, aimed at the women; and when the women figured out what it would do to their monthly allowances they lined up the voting members of their families, and election brought a fearful shock."

The tax on "cotton stockings, hose and half-hose," the New York *Times* regards as a dangerous challenge to the women. To quote:

"These are imported in considerable amounts. According to the figures of the committee's experts, the imports are 5,101,580 dozens of pairs, or about two pairs each for all the women and half-grown girls of the country annually. The average cost of these on importation is but $1.37 a dozen pairs, or a little over 11 cents a pair. Under the Dingley tariff the average tax was 58.88 per cent., which is certainly ample protection for the home manufacturer, being about one-fourth more than the average on all imported goods. In the bill of the Ways and Means Committee the tax on the cheaper variety of these goods—that is to say, on those costing $2 a dozen or less—is advanced by from 40 per cent. to 42 per cent. On goods costing from $2 to $3 a dozen the advance is 5 per cent. On goods costing from $3 a dozen upward there is no increase of tax. On goods costing $5 a dozen and more the maximum remains at 55 per cent. *ad valorem*, less than four-fifths of the tax imposed on goods costing less than $1 per dozen.

"See for a moment, how this discrimination against the poor works out in actual experience. A woman with an income of $10 a week, having to buy a dozen pairs of stockings for herself and children, and selecting the cheapest, say those costing $1 a dozen to import, is taxed 70 cents at least, or 7 per cent. of her weekly income, on the purchase. A woman with an income of $100 a week, buying stockings imported at $5, is taxed $2.75, or only 2.75 per cent. of her weekly income."



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DIRECTING THE BESTOWAL OF HIS BAGGAGE.

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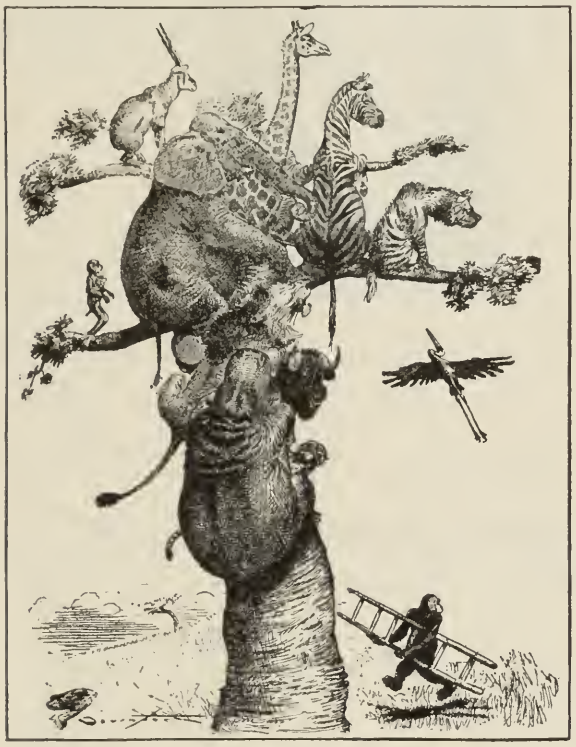
DR. EDGAR A. MEARNS.

MR. J. ALDEN LORING.

MR. R. J. CUNNINGHAME.



"HIST! SEE WHO'S COMING!"
Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

GOING ON BOARD.

"THE HAMBURG," WITH MR. ROOSEVELT ON BOARD, BEING ESCORTED DOWN THE BAY.

GOOD-BY.

The Smithsonian expedition under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt sailed from New York on Tuesday, March 23. Messrs. Heller, Mearns, and Loring make up his staff of field naturalists. Mr. Cunninghame is an Englishman who will act as the party's guide in Africa. Kermit Roosevelt, who is standing with his father in the lower right-hand picture, is the photographer of the expedition.

OFF TO AFRICA.

A HUNDRED MILES FROM THE SOUTH POLE

A ROW of marble tenements for the London poor might have been built with half the energy which Lieutenant Shackleton expended to get within 111 statute miles, or 96 geographical miles, of the South Pole. Thus does one American editor register his impatience with the "risks of life, and energy misspent," "merely to discover a snow-bound waste." This view of the situation, however, is not characteristic of the general press comment upon the English explorer's brilliant feat in attaining latitude 88° 23′ South. The fact that Lieutenant Shackleton has now taken the honor of having penetrated more deeply into the polar regions than Peary, the American explorer now in quest of the North Pole, makes the English exploration of peculiar interest to the American newspapers. "Shackleton failed at a point which would probably have been in sight of the locality of the Pole on a clear day," says the New York *Sun*. Lieutenant Shackleton's own account of his dash for the coveted prize, told in the London *Daily Mail*, which promoted and financed the expedition, is a thrilling story of human perseverance and determination. At one time it took the party a whole day to fight their way 600 yards. The return trip from the "farthest South" proved more exciting than the trip to it because of the danger of the exhaustion of the food supply and the menace of ultimate starvation. We read:

LIEUTENANT E. H. SHACKLETON,
Who has penetrated the Antarctic 450 miles further than any other explorer.

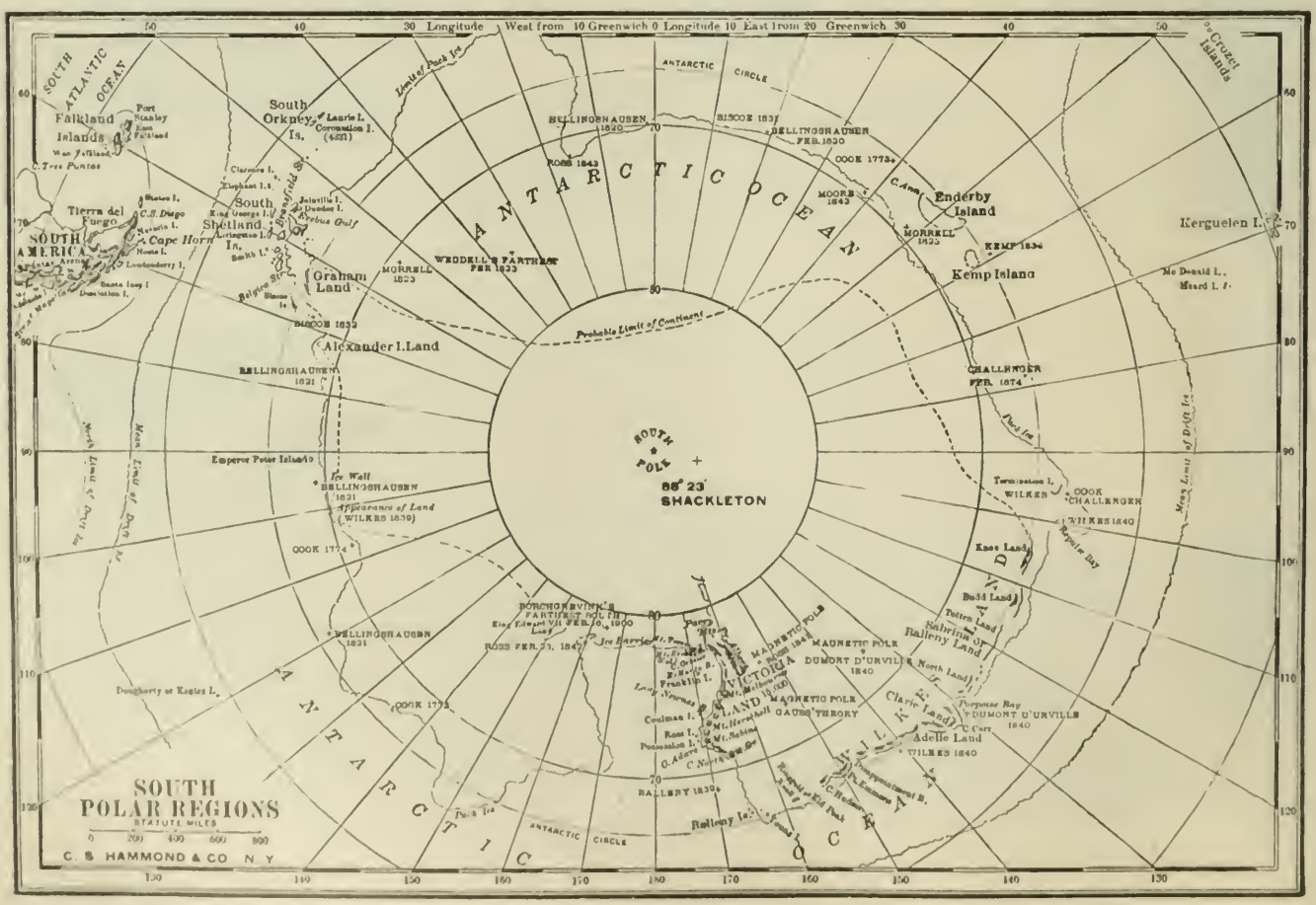
"On January 9 we left camp and reached latitude 88° 23′, longitude 102° East, this being the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen. No mountains were visible and we saw only a plain stretching to the south. We then started on the return trip to pick up our depot on the plateau, guided by our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent-poles had been blown away.

"The high winds which were now blowing at our backs helped us to travel from twenty to thirty miles daily, and we reached the upper glacier depot on the 19th. The snow had been blown from the surface of the glacier, leaving only slippery blue ice, which presented the greatest difficulties in the descent. This was slow work, indeed, in a heavy gale. The sledge was lowered by stages by means of the Alpine rope, and we followed as best we could, care being taken to have the guiding lines well fastened and taut.

"On the morning of January 26 our food was finished. It was slow going. Sixteen miles were covered in twenty-two hours' march, as the snow was two feet deep and there were many concealed crevasses. We reached the lower glacier depot in latitude 83° 45′ on the afternoon of the 27th. There we obtained food and were able to proceed with greater speed. We reached the 'Grisi depot'—named after the dead pony—on February 2, with no food remaining.

"On March 4 all reached the ship at Hut Point in a blizzard. The total distance of the journey, including relays, was 1,708 miles, and the time occupied 126 days.

"The main results of the expedition are a good geological collection and a complete meteorological record. We found coal measures in limestone. We discovered eight



FARTHEST SOUTH.
This map shows also the farthest points reached by Lieutenant Shackleton's predecessors

CROWD ASSEMBLED AT THE SHARON STATION TO WELCOME MR. WHITLA RETURNING WITH HIS KIDNAPED SON.

THE KIDNAPED BOY, WITH HIS MOTHER, SISTER AND FATHER, AT HOME AGAIN.

THE ANSWER TO THE PRAYERS OF EVERY AMERICAN MOTHER.

distinct mountain ranges and more than a hundred mountains. We surveyed and photographed many glaciers and found signs of former greater glaciation.

"The South Pole is doubtless situated on a plateau 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea-level. The new mountains' altitudes range from 3,000 to 12,000 feet approximately. The violent blizzards in latitude 88° show that if the so-called 'Polar calm' exists it must be small in area or not coincident with the geographic Pole."

The most satisfying answer to the persistent question, "What's the use of all this risk, effort, and expense," is furnished by Garrett P. Serviss in the New York *American:* He says:

"In the first place, the whole question of the magnetism of the earth is involved. It is true that the magnetic poles, as far as we know them, do not coincide in position with the geographic poles, but until observations have been made at the poles themselves we can not be sure that there is not an important relation between the two. It is known that the magnetic poles, for some reason not yet comprehended, revolve around the real poles, and the nature and effect of this curious planetary mechanism may become evident as soon as the field of investigation is extended to the poles. . . . . .

"In the second place, to reach the poles means to be in a position to solve important questions concerning the laws of atmospheric circulation. We have had abundant evidence during the past winter of the incompleteness of the science of meteorology. The poles are the centers of relatively calm regions, where, according to prevailing theories, currents of air originate which spread over the earth toward the equator producing cold waves that sometimes extend into the middle latitudes and upset the atmosphere there. The hot air rising from the equator travels toward the poles, cools off, descends, and comes back by a different route. It is manifest that in order to fully understand all this we must know what goes on at the poles and in their immediate neighborhood.

"In the third place, the discovery of the poles will give us a better knowledge of the rotation of the earth, and on that rotation more things depend than we are apt to think. For instance, it has been discovered within a few years past that the earth is not regular in its rotation; the poles wander about a little, and it has even been thought that the prevalence of earthquakes may depend more or less upon this wabbling motion of the poles. The poles themselves are manifestly the best places from which to study this curious phenomenon.

"In the fourth place, there is reason for thinking that at and around the pole will be found indications of existing or past life which will have a bearing on many questions concerning the biology of our globe. Some have thought that life began at the poles, because there the crust of the earth was first sufficiently cooled to bear living forms. We know that in the high northern and southern latitudes vegetation and plant life formerly flourished in wonderful abundance, but the key to this strange stage in the earth's history remains to be found, and it may be discovered near the poles themselves. The many problems in geology await solution by the aid of what may be found around the ends of the earth's axis. The vast continent which evidently surrounds the South Pole and the deep ocean basin enclosing the North Pole probably contain secrets which will go far to explain the evolution of the continents, the oceans, and the living forms which inhabit them. Their exploration will give science a grip upon the globe, as a whole, which it does not at present possess."

THE PENALTY FOR KIDNAPING

THE kidnaping of eight-year-old Willie Whitla from a public school in Sharon, Pa., and the extortion of a $10,000 ransom by the kidnapers under a threat to murder the child, have stirred the press of the whole country to an outcry against this particular form of crime, and have moved the legislatures of many States to a discussion of severer penalties than those now provided. In Pennsylvania, where the punishment is now imprisonment for life, the lawmakers are considering the wisdom and expediency of making it death. By the provisions of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Rodenberg, of Illinois, kidnaping within the District of Columbia would be made a capital offense when the motive is blackmail. A petition making the kidnaping of children under five years old punishable by life imprisonment, and prohibiting the payment of ransoms, is before the Massachusetts legislature. "There is no punishment possible of infliction in these days which is adequate for such a crime," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which finds a good omen in the fact that no other crime so stirs the whole nation. "The fact is," remarks this paper, "that beneath our veneer of gaiety, our love of display, and apparent carelessness, the love of children is the guiding motive of all our existence." The poor and the rich alike have reason to hate the kidnaper as the worst type of villain, says the Chicago *Tribune*, which thinks that death would be none too great a penalty for this kind of criminal, who is getting to be altogether too common in this country. Among other papers which would approve a capital sentence are the Buffalo *Express*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the New York *American*. Says the New York *Evening Mail:*

"Because of the violence it does to human affections, and its secondary effects on the family of the kidnaped child, it is recognized that this is one of the most heinous of offenses. It is an attempt to coin money out of the agony of parents. Often the doubt and suspense are far worse for them than the death of the child in their own home from natural causes would be. The father's business is interrupted and may be broken up while he

attempts the recovery of his offspring. The mother takes to her bed with nervous prostration. She may become insane. Even if the little one is restored unharmed, the mother's health may be permanently gone."

In the Philadelphia *Record* we read:

"Since Charlie Ross was stolen from Germantown, and probably murdered in the effort of his captors to escape detection, there have been a good many cases of child-stealing for blackmail. It is time that energetic and systematic efforts should be made to break up the infamous trade. To Omaha belongs the ineffable disgrace of producing a jury that acquitted a kidnaper on the ground that the father could well afford the money demanded of him, and that he was a member of the Beef Trust, anyway. That acquittal was an invitation to steal other children, and we have had cases of it here in Philadelphia. . . . Criminals should be convinced that child-stealing is the most dangerous crime they can resort to."

Opposition to the death penalty for kidnapers is not prompted by any tenderness for this type of criminal, but by considerations of expediency. Thus *The Christian Science Monitor* calls attention to "the common fallacy that the deterrent effect of a penal law depends on the severity of the punishment which it prescribes," and asserts that "in fact the deterrent effect of the effort which society makes to prevent or punish crime depends vastly more on the certainty of detection and punishment than on its severity." Other papers which think the death penalty inexpedient in cases of kidnaping are the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Says *The Ledger*, commenting upon this case while the kidnapers, a man and a woman, are in jail awaiting trial:

"Undoubtedly miscreants who thus play with life and death and bring the furies to the door of the parents of the stolen child deserve no clemency. They should be outlawed and blotted from the earth's activities, but a capital penalty would probably not be more efficacious in preventing kidnaping, and it would almost assure the death of the kidnaped in case of pursuit and threatened capture of the criminals. . . . . .

"In States where capital punishment has been provided for burglary, the practical result has been to place householders in deadly fear, because they know that when the burglar is aware that he is to be executed if caught, he will not hesitate to do murder rather than be taken. If a kidnaper is to be put in jeopardy of his life he will assuredly destroy the 'best evidence' against him in the person of the innocent child."

TENNESSEE JUSTICE

SHOOTING plain-spoken editors in the South will become less fashionable as a result of the recent conviction of the Coopers for the murder of ex-Senator Carmack, observes one Northern editor, who goes on further to rejoice over the passing of the days when the "escape of Tillman for the killing of Gonzales in South Carolina had led to the surmise that violation of the game-laws was generally regarded as a more serious offense than the shooting of an editor whose opinions were not satisfactory to gentlemen toting guns." In a less caustic vein, the comment of the entire Northern press on the Tennessee verdict is one of approbation and congratulation. The plea of self-defense made by the Coopers, who tried to prove that the killing of ex-Senator Carmack was the result of a street duel, and that the ex-Senator was the first to shoot, receives little consideration from the editorial writers. At the same time, however, they are frankly surprized that a jury which some weeks ago was the subject of column editorials on the menace of ignorance and illiteracy in our jury boxes, should disregard this plea. These same papers are now busy drawing contrasts between the results from the illiterate jury "chosen under ridiculous limitations imposed by the State law," and those from more literate jurymen in some recent trials in New York.

The enthusiastic approval may be selected almost at random "It is the best thing that has happened for the South and for the United States in many a long day," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which goes on to declare that "twelve Solons could not have rendered a verdict which more nearly approaches the consensus of opinion of those who wish justice to prevail." "The time has come," says the New York *World*, "when the North could profitably devote less time to deploring the cheapness with which human life is held in Southern States, and more time to protecting the lives of its own citizens." "Tennessee justice has been vindicated" asserts the New York *Tribune*. The New York *American* points a moral to a "larger commonwealth which failed to convict Thaw or to punish Hains."

The opinion of the Southern press, with one or two exceptions, is no less marked by approval. It is true that the Atlanta *Constitution* reserves its final opinion until it is determined that the verdict "will stick," and the Mobile *Register* thinks that "justice would have been satisfied and the law amply vindicated had the amount of punishment been fixt at much less than twenty years' imprisonment." These attempts to doubt the finality of the verdict and to compromise its severity, however, are not characteristic of the Southern press.

"The verdict comes as something of a surprize" to the New Orleans *Times Democrat*, "but a surprize that will be tempered with satisfaction in the minds of the majority." "The ideals of Southern chivalry were themselves at stake," says the Louisville *Herald*, "and would have been sadly tarnished had an acquittal followed."

The comment of the Nashville papers reflects the pronounced factional sentiment which accompanied the trial.

The Nashville *American*, which Colonel Cooper is supposed to have won at one time in a poker game, refuses "to offer approving or disapproving comment on the verdict," but makes a serious plea for a reformed jury system in Tennessee.

The Nashville *Banner* likewise devotes most of its editorial comment to a discussion of the trial rather than the verdict, but believes "that the verdict was generally received with a feeling of relief." The comment of the Nashville *Tennessean*, the paper for which Senator Carmack wrote the editorials which are supposed to have led up to the crime, is more to the point. It emphasizes the fact that the "verdict in the Cooper case is of far deeper significance than that in the nightrider case." Thus:

"In the latter the whole might of the State administration, supplemented by able counsel, employed and paid by the State, aided the sheriff, clerk, and court of Obion County in bringing the ignorant and vicious murderers to a speedy and just punishment. The governor personally examined probable witnesses and unearthed most important testimony. While in the Cooper case the entire power of the State administration united with the sheriff and other county officials in rendering all possible aid to the brilliant array of counsel employed to save the blue-blooded defendants from a well-deserved punishment, and the only assistance the attorney-general received was that furnished by the loyal and devoted friends of the murdered man. The governor helped to unearth no testimony for the State in this case, but was one of the defense's star witnesses, it being hoped that his presence on the witness stand would have an all but magic effect upon those of the jury who had supported him in his political races."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE'S a new $3,000,000 dried apple trust. Wait till they water that stock! —*Cleveland Leader*

IN the dance of current events it is plainly evident that England wants to lead the German.—*Baltimore American*.

AS a means of checking the Black Hand, a little soap and water might prove effective in more ways than one.—*Louisville Post*

CARRIE NATION says prohibition is curtailing her activities. This is one of the finest arguments in favor of prohibition we ever heard.—*Washington Herald*.

DERIDING THE FRENCH INCOME TAX

AT a time when the inheritance tax in our new Tariff Bill is arousing opposition in this country, equal opposition is rising in France against their Government's bill to tax incomes. France was placarded with the speech of Mr. Caillaux, the Finance Minister, before the bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, and the measure has passed that body, but the press seem unanimous in deriding it. If it becomes law, its critics say, the rich will evade it by investing their money abroad, by spending it abroad, and by every possible kind of deception, and no government will dare enforce it against the middle class alone. Radical and aristocrat denounce it alike. "It is too stupid ever to become law," declares the Radical *Intransigeant* (Paris); while the Clerical and Monarchical *Soleil* (Paris) exclaims that this puts a penalty on making a living and is a return to the ancient régime, "with a revival of the corvée, the tallage, and the income tax." "It was scarcely worth while," adds the *Soleil* bitterly, "to make a revolution and guillotine so many unhappy victims to reach such an end as this!" The Radicals who most vehemently oppose the measure complain that the old abuses of the monarchy are being revived, without any compensating conditions. Prince Napoleon has taken advantage of the occasion to assail the Republic, and has published a long letter in the *Figaro* (Paris), in which, after complaining of his compulsory exile, he declares:

"I am compelled as a duty, by the very name I bear, to take an interest in the public affairs of France. . . . France is, perhaps, the country in the world least adapted to the infliction of such an impost, while the present moment is the worst possible occasion for decreeing it."

He proceeds to detail his objections to the measure, saying that, while it is not essentially a bad one, at this moment "it will rouse up hatreds between the classes through its unfair discriminations." "The rich will evade it, and make their burden fall upon the middle classes." "The Treasury will thus be depleted." These middle-class people are the landowners "and the value of land can not be concealed, and thus the tax can not be evaded." The proletariat is least touched by it.

The so-called "unfair discriminations" may be judged from certain provisions of the bill which we thus summarize:

A Parisian workingman who earns $1,000 a year will be taxed to the amount of a little over 25 cents. A farmer of the same income will pay $15. A man in business who makes $10,000 a year must pay $700. An army officer whose gross income is $900 is to be assessed $10 if he lives in a small country garrison and $8 if he is stationed in Paris.

In view of these anomalies the Paris *Gaulois* calls Mr. Caillaux's attempt at financial reform "a blundering experiment." In another article this important Conservative organ writes:

"The bill is one of the prettiest pieces of mystification that parliamentary history has ever recorded, rich as that history is in the procreation of monstrosities. There is not a single article out of the ninety-eight comprized in the bill which is rationally applicable. It is a work at once incoherent and chimerical, which equally defies the good sense and the honesty of the country."

The whole campaign in favor of an income tax, declares the leading organ of Paris, the *Temps*, is based on a bid for votes, an appeal to the proletariat who wish to see the rich and substantial middle classes open their money-boxes for the public good. To quote this journal:

"What then is the meaning of this agitation for an income tax? It is merely a bid for popular support at the polls. Under the sounding phrases, 'fiscal justice' and 'social progress,' what are the real motives that lie hidden? What is it that bids us change impersonal and indirect taxes, which were neither inquisitorial nor vexatious, into personal and direct levies on the incomes of individuals?

"The French Revolution made no demands of this sort, which are, indeed, contrary to its spirit. Base flattery of the masses, the wild scattering of delusive promises, the exploitation, in view of such promises, of local rancors, and local complaisance, the monstrous excitement of demagogic passion, with the hope of

ALL FOR PEACE, BUT WHAT OF SERVIA?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"A HANDSOME CONCESSION."

EUROPA (intervening between Austria and Servia—to the former)—"I think I can persuade my young friend here to be reasonable, and I am sure you can afford to be generous."

AUSTRIA—"I don't remember to have asked your opinion, madam. But—if he's prepared to lick my boots, I'll then consider whether I'll allow him to go on living." —*Punch* (London).

BALKAN BARBARISM.

SLEEPING MARS.

PEACE—"I have scarcely got this great lout to sleep before that fresh urchin begins to toot his horn. I am almost inclined to hope the fool will wake him" —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE PRUDENT WIFE

"Ivan, for heaven's sake don't get mixt up in that scrap You have my whole property in your pockets."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TROUBLE AHEAD.

fishing and catching something in the troubled waters on election day—that is the whole business."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY EMIGRANTS AVOID AUSTRALIA

IT has long been the custom to blame the labor-unions in Australia for the dearth of population there. The Labor party hopes to keep wages up by discouraging new arrivals, we have been told. This "stock answer" is analyzed mercilessly by the Australian correspondent of the London *Times*, who concludes that it is not the workingmen, but the landlords, curiously enough, who are keeping out immigration. He reaches this result by citing the case of the Australian State of Victoria, which has but fourteen souls to the square mile, against Tasmania's seven and New South Wales's five. He adds:

"But that leaves it still the emptiest country in the world except Chile and Canada; and when you remember that nearly 43 per cent. of its population is concentrated in Melbourne, while it contains a far larger proportion of rich agricultural land than any other State, the density ceases to strike you as anything wonderful. For, remember, the 17,746 acres of good agricultural land mentioned above is the amount still unalienated, not the amount still unused. Draw a line on the map from Geelong to Warrnambool; for a hundred miles along that line, and for nearly fifty miles north, stretches what is probably the emptiest piece of fertile land on the earth's surface—not as empty now as it was a few years ago, but still only scantily patched with dairy-farms held on a rack-rental or acquired at a price that leaves little for the farmer to live on. Mostly it is held by the descendants of the men to whom it was given in the 'thirties of last century. And here is the explanation of Victorian decadence—these areas of rich soil privately held, unoccupied except by sheep, less taxed and rated lower than any similar soil in Australia, kept empty while young and eager Victorian farmers go to other States in search of land to cultivate."

The absenteeism of landlords who spend rents and profits in London is more boldly assailed and described by the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, as follows:

"Most of them (the absentee Australian landowners) are interested in pastoral or mining pursuits, and the less settlement there is in Australia the cheaper and more plentiful the land available for sheep- and cattle-farming. As long as there are sufficient hands here to work the stations and the mines, these persons think that is enough for all purposes. New settlers cut up the sheep- and cattle-runs, and thereby seem to injure rather than benefit their absentee owners. They do not want to have emigrants encouraged to go out to Australia for that purpose, and, therefore, think we ought to do with the population we have. . . . . .

"The safety of Australia depends on the capacity of the population to hold it for the white race, and the new settler, who is regarded as a likely trespasser on the absent squatter's domain, is also a defender of it. If these unpatriotic Australians only knew it, immigration is the only form of insurance by which their property in the commonwealth can be guaranteed; and, even tho settlement takes some of their land, it makes them more secure of the income derived from the remainder."

FAILURE OF NEW GUNS TO STOP WAR

THE plea of every inventor of a new gun or explosive, that his invention will end all war by making it too frightful for humanity to engage in, is disputed by States Councilor Dr. von Bruns, who bases his calculations on the proportion of killed and wounded shown by the government records of the Russo-Japanese War. Writing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) he takes up the assertion of von Bloch in his celebrated book on war that "in the future the loss of soldiers through rifle and artillery fire will be doubled and trebled." To this Dr. von Bruns replies that "on the contrary the improvement in the manufacture of arms will render necessary such alterations in the tactics of battle as will bring about a diminution in the number of the killed and wounded."

Bloch's prediction was made before the war in Manchuria, while von Bruns has the figures of killed and wounded to support his statements. He writes:

"The loss in killed and wounded, in proportion to the number engaged, was as high in the Manchurian campaign as in the bloodiest battle in the War of 1870–71, on the German side. The proportion of those who died on the field of battle is much higher than in previous wars [the Chino-Japanese, the Turkish-Greek, the American-Spanish, and the Boer wars]. The proportionate number of those seriously wounded or laid up by their injuries is much smaller than in previous wars. The proportion of those slightly wounded is much higher than in previous wars. More than a tenth of the wounded were able to return to the ranks, and one-half of them returned to active duty at the expiration of three months."

The idea which is said to have inspired Richard Jordan Gatling in inventing his famous weapon, namely, that he might make battles shorter and more fatal to combatants, and war intolerable and eventually impossible, is illusory, declares Dr. von Bruns. He summarizes his reasons as follows:

"The expectations entertained by certain friends of peace that war, with all its inhuman horrors, will be rendered impossible in the future, through the terrific destructiveness of improved weapons, are proved to be utterly groundless. The results which we have stated above, gathered from the experience of soldiers employing the most modern arms, testify to this fact. The long-distance artillery and musket fire, even tho their employment in

battle causes a higher total of combined dead and wounded, render fewer of these latter permanently disabled. It is on this ground that the records of past history are repeated in our own time, for in the great battles of the nations, in the lapse of many centuries up to this day, the proportion of those killed has not become any greater in spite of the improvement made in the manufacture of arms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIUMPHS AND FAILURES OF EDWARD

ALTHO the King of England is "the arbiter of Europe both in politics and in fashions," according to the *Je Sais Tout*, a lively Parisian monthly, he is not equally successful in both departments. Indeed, while he is pictorially represented in this journal as throned on his island home and holding in his hand the lines that control all the Powers, including Turkey and Persia, we are told he has in vain struggled to abolish the top hat. In the matter of interfering personally in the affairs of the outside world, he is simply doing as the industrial monarchs and rulers of the world do. Thus we read in the *Intransigeant* (Paris):

"This sympathetic monarch handles politics as a drummer manages his business, and not in the way politics are managed by the chancelleries. He does not mind stepping down from the heights and even personally carrying on his profession in a foreign country. His fashion of conducting the political affairs of his own country, which are the political affairs of Europe, is without precedent, but this expeditious method has met with such success that it is sure to be followed. Already the young King of Spain has also become alive to the advantages of railway traveling in connection with politics, and Roosevelt is to set out on a great journey through the world to hunt the lion and visit the kings and rulers of the earth."

But if Edward is successful in this domain of diplomacy he is

THE ROYAL VISITOR.

NEPHEW—"What have you got in your pocket, Uncle?"
UNCLE—"Europe!" —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

scarcely so successful in altering the mode. To quote the *Intransigeant*:

"Altho Edward VII., the most truly Parisian of kings, dominates and gives the tone to the European concert, if we may use the language of the courts and of the yellow journals, he seems no longer able to rule and give the tone to the fashion. Each time of life has its pleasures and its privileges. In the domain of the elegant futilities and vanities of capricious fashion the good King has met with several setbacks, which are only compensated by the victories he carries off from the field of political complications."

The writer proceeds to cite examples of this amiable and astute

"PIPING TIMES OF PEACE."
With Edward as chief piper.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

monarch's alternate victory and defeat in the two fields in which he seeks to predominate:

"The King of England was able to prevail against German opposition at Algeciras. About the same time he appeared equally intent on maintaining an energetic campaign against the high hat. His views at Algeciras prevailed, but the top hat is still being worn in spite of him."

The cannonade of the Hull fishing-boats by Russian war-vessels might have brought on war but for Edward, who yet proved unable to introduce gold buttons on the evening dress of his subjects:

"Altho the King of England was able to patch up the friendly relations of his countrymen with Russia, torn to tatters, as these had been, by the affair of the Hull fishing-boats, which resulted in the assembling of a conference at Paris, yet at the very time his design of abolishing the black dress coat and replacing it by an evening dress of blue with gold buttons and a white waistcoat, turned out to be an idle dream. In this matter his setback was complete. The blue coat remained solely the King's coat, and fashion refused to adopt it."

Not only in hats and coats, but in trousers has he met with a similar disappointment. This writer remarks:

"Edward to-day is become the great moderator of Europe. He maintains the peace of the world, France follows suit, Spain obeys, Germany listens, Russia smiles assent, Austria watches him, Turkey and the Balkan States are attentive to his words, but while he is anxious to revive the straight crease which we have abolished on our widened trousers, and has started the wearing of superb gloves, ornamented with brilliant rings, these insignificant variations from custom do not, somehow, seem to take."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRITISH DRINKING LESS—The figures for Great Britain's drink bill for 1908, just published, show a remarkable falling off. Previous years have seen a decrease, but the present diminution amounts to nearly $30,000,000, and leads the London *Times* to declare that "it must inevitably be recognized that the nation is steadily becoming more temperate by its own free choice." Dr. Dawson Burns, who supplies these figures to *The Times*, says:

"The national alcohol barometer showed a decided fall in 1908, represented by a diminution of expenditure on intoxicating liquors to the amount of nearly six millions (£5,955,718). On the spirits the diminution was £2,522,014; on beer, £2,541,006; on wines, £892,698.

"The total expenditure was £161,060,482, as compared with £167,016,200 in 1907.

"In 1908 the average expenditure per head was £3 12s. 3¾d., and per family of five persons £18 1s. 6¾d., compared with £3 15s. 9d. per head and £18 18s. 9d. per family in 1907.

"Taking increase of population into account, the decreased expenditure was equal to £7,529,913.

"Those who may be inclined to remark upon the small difference in the per-head and family expenditures, notwithstanding the large aggregate decrease, may be asked to remember that probably the entire drink expenditure proceeds from less than two-thirds of the population, and that the individual expenditure varies from a small to an extravagant amount.

"As the decrease in the drink expenditure of 1908, compared with that of 1907, was greater than that between any two other adjacent years during a considerable period, the inquiry may naturally arise as to the cause or causes of this latest decline. The depression in trade will be assigned as the principal cause, but it may be hoped that it was not the only one; and, in any case, the fact remains that the national expenditure on alcoholic liquors was nearly six millions less in 1908 than in the previous year. In other words, there was a saving of this amount from the use of intoxicating drink, and a prevention of the injurious results which might have followed such an application."

INVENTIONS AND CIVILIZATION

THAT our age is the age of invention is another way of saying that civilization is advancing. From statistics we learn that the United States stands first in the number of patents taken out in a given year, England second. But the number taken out in England in proportion to the population is greater than in the United States. In this latter respect, Italy, the discoverer of galvanism, the inventor of the telescope, and, in our own day, of aerial or wireless telegraphy, comes last, altho not quite last in the total number of patents issued.

"The demand for patents," says the *Umschau* (Berlin), "may be taken as giving the measure of a nation's advancement: the more patents demanded from a government, the greater the civilization of the country concerned." The writer proceeds to give this table, constructed from the latest government records:

TABLE OF PATENTS TAKEN OUT

	Patents Obtained During 1900	Proportion to each 100,000 Inhabitants	Percentage of Illiterates in each Country
United States	22,000	30	(?)
England	15,300	37	3·7
Germany	14,800	26	0·07
France	7,020	18	4·6
Belgium	1,390	31	10·1
Italy	1,030	3	33·08
Switzerland	700	18	00·8

A broader generalization on the question of how far the demand for patents, and the making of patent articles, has a social or political significance, is presented by the noted economist Du Bois Reymond in the *Technologie und Wissenschaft* (Berlin). This writer's remarks may thus be summarized:

Inventive productivity must not be looked upon as a spontaneous manifestation of natural intellectual activity. It is a phenomenon which depends for its origin and its effectiveness upon environment. Thus we find it at its highest point in nations which are most advanced, organized, as a political unit, most completely, and richest. For it is easily seen that prosperity and luxury create new wants, which suggest to the inventor new investigations such as lead to new discoveries. Inventive genius therefore reaches its highest perfection in the United States, in England, and in Germany, countries in which the industries have attained to the most complete development.

The greater volume of the patents recorded pertain to technical inventions. For instance, in the year 1900 in Germany alone 1,500 patents were granted in the field of electrical engineering alone. We may also gage the standard of technical industries in a country by the number of patents granted in a given year. Noticeable therefore is the great inventive productivity of Belgium, in the comparatively small technical productivity of Italy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY'S DEFENSE OF EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

AS we have published the criticisms of the London *Times* correspondent against the Italian administration of the Earthquake Relief Fund, it is only fair to hear what the Roman press have to say in rebuttal. The leading government organ, the *Tribuna* (Rome), replies at some length to English criticism in a recent issue, first of all enumerating the grounds of complaint, as follows:

"The main charges made are these: excessive fear of being suspected; unnecessary precautions; too much care in providing for the future with neglect of the present necessity; failure of energy and quick-sightedness in the distribution of relief; avarice, if we so call it, in failing to give out relief, so that the great amount of the contributions remained in the hands of the committee; finally, an unwillingness to keep the public informed of the work that was being done."

The *Tribuna* thinks it absurd that the committee should be charged with fear of being suspected of wrong-doing, and says of this complaint:

"We decline to discuss the question whether the members of the committee entertained an excessive dread of falling under suspicion. It is yet too true that in the air of Italy suspicion is universal; the querulousness of professional Catos revels in it; the most hasty judgments become current, and the more unfounded they are the more eagerly are they repeated. On this account we are not inclined to blame the man, who on hearing insinuations and charges of merely possible truth, has been driven to be on his guard and to manifest the most rigid cautiousness in his actions. . . . The number of persons who have been relieved, and the amount of money disbursed, prove, however, that the Central Committee were not content to rest on their laurels. Nor have they been backward in informing the public of their proceedings. On the contrary, they have agitated the cause of the afflicted with the most fruitful results."

To the charge that the committee took more thought of the future than the present this writer retorts:

"Was the committee expected to distribute at once all the money collected? In the first place, such a course would have been of no benefit to those, especially the Calabrians, who would have been unable to avail themselves of the cash by purchasing necessaries which could not be procured on the spot. . . . But the second and main consideration is that such a form of relief would have involved the frittering away of the fund in small sums, and thus proved paltry and ineffective. For with the 18,000,000 lire [$3,600,000] collected they could have disbursed only a few thousand allotments of 500 lire [$100], or of 250 lire [$50], and thus put it out of their power to render further assistance of any kind."

It is called ridiculous to accuse the members of the committee of avariciously hoarding and keeping back the money. As a matter of fact, at the time when the complaint was made, seven-ninths of the whole sum contributed had already been disbursed for the purposes for which it was intended. Thus this writer declares:

"Accusations have been made against the committee on the supposition that they possest powers and resources which at the time they did not have. . . . The only funds at the disposal of the committee were those indicated above, and the disposable balance soon dwindled.

"This balance, in fact, amounted to scarcely 4,000,000 lire [$800,000] out of 18,000,000 lire [$3,600,000]. With such resources the calls of future years had to be provided for. . . . We may say in conclusion, blest are the foresight and the slowness of avarice if, while every one has his daily bread, and is raising a roof over his head, some thought is also taken concerning the future, for deserted orphans, feeble old men and women, penniless scholars, and destitute widows. It is only thus that for month after month, and even for many years, the needs that still continue to exist can find relief and satisfaction, and the charity of innumerable benefactors have an enduring and not merely a temporary effect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"BLUFFING OFF" EARTHQUAKES

THAT a policy of "bluff" in regard to earthquakes has been favored in California for a half century past is asserted by Prof. G. K. Gilbert in his presidential address on "Earthquake Forecasts" before the American Association of Geographers, printed in *Science* (New York, January 22). This policy Professor Gilbert regards as very short-sighted. Earthquakes are in great measure predictable, he says, and the damage they do is preventable: let us then try to foresee and prevent rather than pretend that there is no danger. Professor Gilbert takes his descriptive phrase from a paragraph written by Prof. J. D. Whitney in 1868, running as follows:

"The prevailing tone in that region, at present, is that of assumed indifference to the dangers of earthquake calamities—the author of a voluminous work on California, recently published in San Francisco, even going so far as to speak of earthquakes as 'harmless disturbances.' But earthquakes are not to be bluffed off. They will come, and will do a great deal of damage. The question is How far can science mitigate the attendant evils, and thus do something toward giving that feeling of security which is necessary for the full development of that part of the country?"

Professor Gilbert goes on to comment on this as follows:

"This policy of assumed indifference, which is probably not shared by any other earthquake-district in the world, has continued to the present time and is accompanied by a policy of concealment. It is feared that if the ground of California has a reputation for instability, the flow of immigration will be checked, capital will go elsewhere, and business activity will be impaired. Under the influence of this fear, a scientific report on the earthquake of 1868 was suppressed. When the organization of the Seismological Society was under consideration, there were business men who discouraged the idea, because it would give undesirable publicity to the subject of earthquakes.

"Pains are taken to speak of the disaster of 1906 as a conflagration, and so far as possible the fact is ignored that the conflagration was caused, and its extinguishment prevented, by injuries due to the earthquake. During the period of after-shocks, it was the common practise of the San Francisco dailies to publish telegraphic accounts of small tremors perceived in the eastern part of the United States but omit mention of stronger shocks in the city itself; and I was soberly informed by a resident of the city that the greater number of the shocks at that time were occasioned by explosions of dynamite in the neighborhood. The desire to ignore the earthquake danger has not altogether prevented the legitimate influence of the catastrophe on building regulations and building practises, but there can be little question that it has encouraged unwise construction, not only in San Francisco but in other parts of the malloseismic district.

"The policy of concealment is vain, because it does not conceal. It reflects a standard of commercial morality which is being rapidly superseded, for the successful salesman to-day is he who represents his goods fairly and frankly. It is unprofitable because it interferes with measures of protection against a danger which is real and important.

"Earthquake damage is at least as preventable as fire damage. It is possible so to construct houses that they will neither collapse nor otherwise be vitally injured by such shocks as have visited California in the past. In a house so built there will be small danger from earthquake-started fires because they will be both accessible and quickly detected. It is wreckage that prevents the prompt extinguishment of the initial blaze. In a house so built there will be little damage to furniture, merchandise, and other valuable contents. With houses so built the life risk will become a vanishing quantity, for practically all earthquake casualties are directly due to the failure of buildings. And in a community thus protected in life and property the terror of the mysterious unheralded temblor—a factor far outweighing the actual personal peril—will gradually wear away.

"In saying that earthquake damage is preventable I would not be understood to imply that the subject of earthquake-proof construction is at all adequately developed. Competent modes of construction are known, but the best modes, the most economic modes, the modes best adapted to American materials and conditions, remain to be determined, and there is much need of investigation.

"It should be the policy of the people and State of California to see that the necessary investigations are made, and that the results are embodied in the building regulations of all cities as well as in the entire building-practise of the State. And, in order that the methods of construction may be properly adjusted to the very unequal local requirements, provision should be made for a seismic survey and the mapping of tracts of special earthquake danger."

EDIBILITY OF MOLD

THE fact that some prefer cheese or ham that has developed more or less mold, while they would instantly reject moldy bread, leads the London *Lancet* (February 20) to ask why such a distinction is made. The writer thinks that dry mold is harmless while moist mold may be poisonous. Certainly custom and an acquired taste are factors. Moldy cheese, however relished by epicures, is not universally in favor, and moldy ham, which is placed in the same category by *The Lancet*, is not highly regarded in this country. We quote from the article as follows:

"It is a little difficult to understand in what way the human instinct is guided in regard to deciding when molds on foods are objectionable and when they are acceptable. It is certain at any rate that the same mold is both relished and objected to according to the particular food on which it flourishes. No one eats for choice moldy jam or a moldy strawberry or biscuit, and yet the same mold growing on a cheese or a ham may be appreciated. If, again, the same mold were found on beef or mutton, the meat would probably be regarded as unfit for food. In some instances, notably certain hams and cheeses, the mold is cultivated to give these respective articles of food a ripe appearance and flavor, and when they attain this condition they as a rule increase in value. So far there has not been much evidence to show that the ordinary molds which find a favorable place for development in foods are *per se* injurious to health, but the subject is worthy of deeper investigation than it has hitherto received. The presence of mold implies staleness or age.

"It is well known, however, that the digestibility and palatability of not a few foods increase as they 'ripen.' We have already mentioned the instances of cheese and ham, and there are the further instances of 'hung' mutton and venison and game. By ripening we do not mean a state bordering on actual putrefaction when such foods are described as 'high,' but a seasoned condition when the food becomes more tender, digestible, and appetizing. At this period mold may be found, especially if the seasoning process has been allowed to develop in a damp place. It seems as tho foods which are palatable only if eaten comparatively fresh may act poisonously on the system when moldy, and conversely it would appear that those foods which are eaten dried or cured or which can be kept in a more or less dried state are undamaged by mold. Cheese, after all, is more or less the dried nitrogenous portion of milk; 'hung' mutton is mutton that is exposed for some time to a current of air so that, at any rate, its surface is dry; of hams the same thing may be said. In the opposite category would be placed the moldy fruit or jam which are, of course, moist, or the biscuit which has been lying in a moist place, for neither a biscuit nor flour would go moldy if kept dry. The reason partly why some like mold in Stilton cheese while all resent the same mold in a strawberry depends probably upon this question of moisture. The guiding principle appears to be—as far, at any rate, as the palate goes—that anything which is moldy must not be wet. This conclusion still leaves open the point as to whether mold occurring on food, whether wet or dry, may not be dangerous, having regard to the relations which have appeared to exist between low organisms and disease. On the whole, there is reason for believing that the health would be better safeguarded if molds were kept out of the diet."

TYPEWRITER TYPOGRAPHY

THAT the form of letter made imperative by the conditions of the typewriting-machine will ere long be the only one used for printing, is asserted by Jacob Backes, writing in *Typewriter Topics* (New York). Of course "typewriter-type" is already found and used in all printing-offices for use in letters and circulars originally intended as imitations of typewriting. Printers are beginning to lose sight of this condition and we occasionally see the form used where there is no thought of deception. It is Mr. Backes's contention that it will ultimately displace the ordinary Roman type altogether. The writer rejoices in this for patriotic reasons; for the typewriter type is, he says, a peculiarly characteristic American form. Mr. Backes shows forth the faith that is in him by causing his article to be printed from a photo-reproduction of matter typewritten on the machine. He says:

"Are the typographical characteristics of the Roman style of alphabetical representation destined to disappear in the course of time from the First Reader, the magazines, the newspaper columns, even as script-written characters are seen with less and less frequency in the morning's mail? Are the proportions and peculiarities of Roman letters to lose their seal of typal standardism in the child's primer and in the statute book, giving way to typewriter type? If appearances and portents do not deceive, an influence peculiarly American from A to Z is soon to dominate in the world of letters. . . .

"Not more than a generation ago--as many who read this will doubtless remember--among variant phenomena of ridicule and disparagement the criticism was current that the typewritten sheet held neither writing --because it was not script; nor printing, because the lines ended unevenly, and because, to accommodate imperious mechanical factors, the appearance of the separate types was modified to such an extent as to be at obvious variance with the prevailing Roman. Further, it was alleged, tho never proved, that the personality of the writer invariably disappeared in the machinalism of the writing.

"How strange, how archaic, these half-forgotten notes in the gamut of disapproval would sound to-day! Not only have the undisguisable characteristics of the typewritten sheet held their own, but the machine has swept into the background all other methods of alphabetic communication, and its influence is daily becoming more and more in evidence in even the field of typography.

"Tho machines with script letters can be obtained from several manufacturers, and could be obtained from all, the demand for such deviations from the typewriter norm is comparatively weak and lessening. Tho machines could be and have been constructed closely simulating the characteristics of Roman letters, such unpractical relics from the experimental decades of the Typewriter Age are few in number, and to be found, must be sought in garrets, curio cabinets, and private museums. . . .

"For strictly writing purposes no practical machine has ever been or is likely to be constructed securing an even right-hand margin in the first draft of manuscriptal or epistolary matter. If they were made and offered for sale, they would soon lag superfluous on the shelves for the reason that the sender of letters, documents, and manuscripts desires to have his creations look as personalized as circumstances permit him. He would look with disfavor on any parallel-margining contrivance or adjustment which, causing his writings to strongly resemble printed circulars, would subject them to the risk of being cursorily adjudged as such by the recipient and thrown into the nearest waste-basket. . . .

"It is probably true to say that for every typewritten letter that comes from the typewriting machine, two 'typewritten' letters are produced which owe their origin to some kind of stenciling device, or to some kind of, or specialized modification of, the printing press. In every large American and European city printers are busily engaged in turning out 'form' letters and cousined pseudo-epistolaries designed to be 'perfect imitations of typewritten originals,' to 'look personal', etc.; on each of which the addressee's name, if it appears at all, is the only thing genuinely typewritten. To such purpose and with such effect is this sort of thing carried on, that not the least valuable attainment in the modern business education consists of the ability to fabricate these typewritered--not typewritten--letters, and the naturally corresponding ability to detect such simulations in the received envelops' inhold.

"Most surely will come the day when the historian will make curious ethical observations on how the advance of the American style of representing the letters of the alphabet was assisted by typal deception and human frailty.

"The printer does not stop at this point: if he wanted to, the public would not let him. To typewriter type his customer has successively been antagonistic, complacent, reconciled, indulgent, insistent: and at present this once-scornful public often orders and expects the printer to use this type--because it is the business type of the world--in a hundred different classes of commercial forms and reports--that is, in matter not at all epistolary or ephemeral in character, but of a kind for which Roman type was formerly used as a matter of course.

"Among numerous reasons why this inroad of American type on Roman type accelerates and establishes is this: the printing-type makers not only market facsimiles of typewriter type, but generously furnish information and facilities calculated to enable the printer to better manipulate this interesting type so as to secure the dubious deceptive effects referred to above."

In contradistinction to all forms of letter that embody the individuality of a personal designer, Mr. Backes asserts that this new form embodies the characteristics of a race and an age—the age of machinery. He concludes:

"The word American is engraved and engraced on the origin, progress, and apotheosis of this world type; this type whose superseding strides will never retrace; this alphabet inevitable and ultimate."

DUPLICATING COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHS

WHEN the French autochrome plates, for taking colored transparencies, were first placed on the market, it was stated that they possest the disadvantage that duplication was impossible, each picture being unique. This is not quite true. Of course the printing of an indefinite number of copies from a single plate, as in ordinary photography in black and white, can not be carried out; but a picture may be copied by using it as the subject of a second photographic process, and this, of course, can be continued indefinitely Recent experiment has brought out simplified methods of doing this easily and quickly. The principal difficulty has been to copy the colors exactly, but this may now be done by the use of proper color-screens. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 13):

"Theory, which is confirmed by experience, tells us that it is impossible to obtain from an autochrome photograph a reproduction rigorously similar to the original, at once in transparency, in brilliancy, and in purity of color. Some skilful operators, however, have obtained interesting reproductions by the use of artificial light, especially by utilizing two arc-lamps whose rays are reflected by a white card placed behind the picture to be copied Gimpel has given in *The Bulletin* of the French Photographical Society some practical directions for obtaining acceptable results with daylight. For the first photograph to be reproduced a subject was chosen including a somewhat extended white beach; this photograph, together with a sheet of ground glass, was placed in a camera that was pointed toward the sky, taking care to select a gray day and using a standard yellow screen over the objective.

From the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

EXAMPLES OF DAMASCUS INLAID WORK.

A new method invented in England produces this result with less effort and cost.

A picture reproduced in these conditions presented a dominant yellow tint, indicating that the screen used to take direct views with autochrome plates is of too intense a coloration for making reproductions. It may nevertheless be used by making a correction as follows: a plate of gelatinized glass is tinted with a very dilute solution of anilin violet; the coloring process is continued until the picture made in the first experiment, placed on the tinted plate, loses its dominant yellow. The screen so constituted is dried, and, in succeeding reproductions, is placed between the picture to be copied and the diffusing-screen of ground glass. The best results are obtained when the reproduction is slightly smaller than the original."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW METHOD OF INLAYING METALS

A NEW method of inlaying metals, simpler and less expensive than the far-famed Damascus work, has been recently invented in England. The metals used become partially alloyed, one with another, and beautiful effects in great variety are thus produced. The new process is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 27). The writer recalls that the art of damaskeening was practised in the most remote periods, in Persia, China, and Japan. Metal-workers in Rome became expert in a similar kind of inlaid-work which was known as *cœlatura* and some of the articles found in the ruins of Pompeii are of bronze inlaid with silver. These trades must have disappeared completely at the epoch of the invasions, and it is not until the thirteenth century that we recover a trace of them. At this epoch, Cairo, Granada, Persia, and certain cities of Asia Minor practised this industry, but the most skilful workers lived at Damascus, and the art of inlaying introduced by the Venetians into the West was of the Damascus style. The writer continues:

"Damaskeening consisted in engraving with a burin on a metal surface the lines of a design that it was desired to represent and inlaying them with threads and bands of gold or silver, finally polishing the whole. Such work was difficult and its cost was high, so that there has been continual experimentation to get the same ornamental effects more easily. Many processes have been invented, in which the metal is either poured into the hollows in a molten state or is introduced in the form of a chemical composition which yields the metal when heated. . . . Unfortunately the artistic value of the results thus obtained has never reached that of real damaskeen work.

"The delicate art of damaskeening, however, may perhaps witness a revival under a slightly different form, owing to a simplified and ingenious process due to an Englishman, Mr. Sherard Cowper Coles. . . . . .

"If we immerse in a metallic powder an object made of a sufficiently refractory metal, and heat the whole to a temperature somewhat below the point of fusion of the powdered metal, this latter will sublime in part and form on the surface of the object a deposit that is not simply superposed, but is alloyed with the metal and unites with it to a depth that may be determined at will.

"Besides this, the new process allows of the production of varied color-effects, due to the combination of several metals with one another and with the supporting metal.

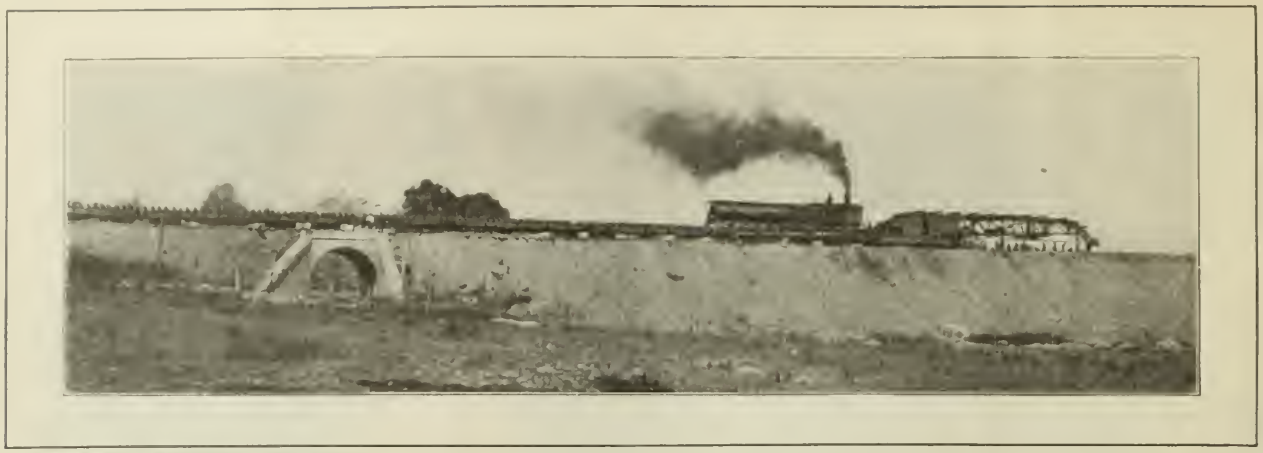
"The modus operandi consists in covering the object with a protective composition, the parts to be incrusted being the only ones uncovered. The protective layer should have a consistency similar to that of the mastic used by glass-workers. The design is traced in it with the aid of a well-sharpened tool and the portions cut out are carefully removed. The object thus prepared is enclosed in an iron box containing a bed of filings of the metal to be used for incrustation, and then covered with the same filings so as to be entirely surrounded with them. The box is then placed in a furnace and heated to the proper temperature.

"A mixture of several metals may be used, but not in a single operation; there must be as many separate processes as there are metals to deposit. The different layers are not superposed but penetrate and become alloyed.

"The duration of the heating-process varies from a few minutes to several hours, according to the depth of the incrustation desired and according to the kind of metals used.

"The inside walls of the box are not incrusted, because they are hotter than the object within, so that, according to the principle known in elementary physics as the 'principle of the cold surface,' it is on the latter that the vapors condense."

This process, the writer says in conclusion, is based on the method of galvanization known as "sherardization," also the invention of Mr. Coles and named after him. This has already been described in these columns.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



By courtesy of "Engineering-Contracting," Chicago.

TRACK-LAYING MACHINE IN OPERATION ON THE GUYMARD CUT-OFF.

LAYING TRACK BY MACHINERY

THE track-laying machinery now in use by the Erie road in building its forty-mile freight cut-off from Guymard to Turner, N. Y., is described and illustrated in *Engineering-Contracting* (Chicago, March 10). With this apparatus, under favorable conditions, three to four miles of track may be laid daily, and a rate of half a mile an hour has actually been reached at times. Says the above-named paper:

"The results obtained with the machine have attracted considerable attention among railroad-men during the past few years, and especially so on the above-mentioned work, where representatives of several railroads inspected its operation. One feature that is especially noteworthy is the fact that on the first half-day's work, with the assistance of only twenty green Austrians, half a mile was laid and quarter-spiked, which gives an idea of the labor-saving qualities of the machine.

"The machine is entirely different from other track-laying machines. In the first place, the machine is equipped with engines and a boiler which furnish power for propelling itself and a train of twenty to thirty cars of material along the track, as well as delivering the rails and ties on the roadbed at the front. The gearing is so arranged that the machine and train are moving constantly but very slowly, the speed being about 30 feet per minute. As the machine handles the construction train, saving the cost of maintaining one locomotive and crew, it can readily be seen that there is considerable saving to the railroad or contractor.

"A minimum amount of labor is required, as the material is brought up from the rear and delivered on the roadbed entirely by steam power. The ties are delivered to the machine itself by means of the rails which act as tie-conveyors. When the ties reach the machine they are picked up by an endless-chain conveyor and carried over the truss to a point 68 feet in advance of the car, where they are deposited on the roadbed and automatically spaced one at a time as the machine moves forward.

"On this machine trams for conveying the material are eliminated, as the rails are drawn forward on rollers over the material-train by means of two sets (on each side) of powerful compression rollers and are taken ahead on the lower chord of the truss and lowered to a position by means of steam hoists. . . . . .

"The full track-laying crew is composed of 40 men, which includes 8 spikers and 4 nippers. If there is a good organization, 3 or 3½ miles per day can be laid and quarter-spiked. On occasions as much as 2,500 feet per hour has been laid and quarter-spiked with this machine."

By courtesy of "Engineering-Contracting," Chicago.

END-VIEW OF TRACK-LAYING MACHINE, SHOWING METHOD OF DEPOSITING TIES.

A NON-INFLAMMABLE CELLULOID

THE disastrous and fatal fires caused by celluloid films in moving-picture machines have stimulated scientists for years to try to devise some form of celluloid that would not burn. If this substance could be made non-inflammable, it could be used in a hundred ways that are now impossible. In its present form it is almost an explosive, and the touch of a lighted cigar is enough to set off a moving-picture film and imperil hundreds of lives. It is therefore a noteworthy fact that a variety of celluloid called "cellite" is now manufactured in Germany which, if not perfectly incombustible, is at any rate slow-burning and no more dangerous than sealing-wax. This is described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 30) by E. Lemaire, who writes as follows:

"The valuable and remarkable properties of celluloid are much diminished in value by a great defect — its combustibility. It is, in fact, made essentially of a homogeneous mixture — a 'solid solution,' as we say now — of two eminently combustible substances, camphor and collodion-cotton, to which are added divers coloring-matters. Collodion-cotton is a nitro-cellulose,

less highly nitrated than gun-cotton, and, unlike it, is non explosive, but it nevertheless contains the oxygen necessary for its combustion out of contact with air; so that when celluloid has once ignited it burns violently and can not be stopt. For this reason collodion-cotton is made a constituent of certain explosives such as smokeless powders.

"Attempts have long been made to render celluloid uninflammable, but hitherto with imperfect success; either the product is not completely incombustible or it has lost some of its valuable properties. In all cases the fireproofing has been a costly process.

"Dr. A. Eichengrün has made investigations in quite another direction: he has sought to replace the inflammable collodion-cotton with an analogous compound having the same useful properties. He has found such a compound among the acetyl-celluloses, which are substitute derivatives similar to the nitro-celluloses, in which acetic acid plays the part of the nitric acid."

It will probably appear almost incredible to Americans a few years hence to learn that large audiences crowded into halls and theaters to see pictures from films that resembled nitroglycerin or guncotton in composition and effect, but it is a point in favor of the manufacturers to know that they have been exhausting every effort to devise films less perilous to the spectators. To have a moving picture of a thrilling rescue by firemen followed by the rescue of the audience from the theater is carrying realism too far.

These researches, Mr. Lemaire goes on to say, have occupied eleven years, and after many failures, and the trial of several unsuitable compounds, have finally resulted in the preparation of a substance of the type indicated, which yields a celluloid that is almost perfectly incombustible. This product, to which the name of "cellite" has been given, may be made in various forms by substituting for the camphor used in preparing the ordinary celluloid various artificial chemical products similar to it. Some of these varieties of cellite are hard, some as flexible as leather, some as elastic as rubber, and they may be used instead of glass, gelatin, paper, leathers, and fabrics of various kinds. Ordinary paper and cloth may be made water-proof by being coated with the new substance, and it may of course be used for all purposes for which celluloid is now employed. Its use for the films of cinematographs is expected to be particularly valuable, on account of the great danger of fire with celluloid films. For this purpose a special variety is made. Says the writer:

"Cellite for cinematograph films can not be distinguished at first sight from celluloid. It does differ, however, in the fact that if the heat of the projecting lamp is focused on the film, either for lack of the usual precautions or because the apparatus works badly, a hole simply forms in the film, whereas in such a case an exposure of less than three seconds would be sufficient to ignite a celluloid film. . . . Accurately speaking, the cellite for films is not absolutely incombustible, but it inflames with great difficulty and the flame is propagated slowly and with trouble; the propagation must be aided in some way if the flame is to last more than a few minutes. At the worst, there is plenty of time to put out the fire at its beginning. Generally, however, the most that is done by the fire is to melt the greater part of the film, as if it were sealing-wax. The liquid thus formed, by running off, removes the flame from the rest of the mass, and it goes out. It is well known that the danger of celluloid is that it bursts into flame instantaneously throughout the whole mass as soon as it becomes ignited at one point, and this may be brought about simply by touching it with the lighted end of a cigar."

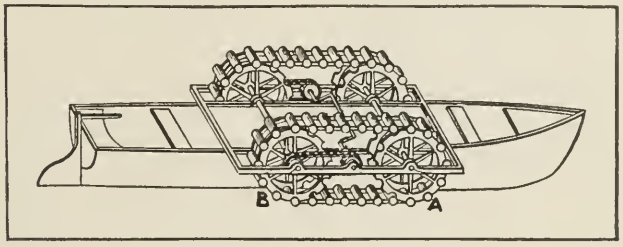
The writer concludes by noting that a delegate sent by the French authorities to examine these films at the factory in Düsseldorf, Germany, has reported favorably upon them and recommends the introduction of the manufacture of cellite into France. He dwells particularly upon the reduction in insurance rates that would be effected by the complete substitution of this substance for celluloid, in all its various uses. Mr. Lemaire is not inclined to be so optimistic; but so far as cinematograph films are concerned, if there is any safe substance of which they can be made, its use should be required by law throughout the civilized world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FALLACY OF THE CONTINUOUS PADDLE

IT is not always true that a doubled effect is obtained by repeating an action. The raw servant who thought it necessary to bake four loaves of bread four times as long as she would bake one, doubtless found out her mistake. So did the people who, in the early days of screw propulsion, fitted out steam-vessels with screws having as many windings as an ordinary wood-screw. The first turn did the business; the others were so much waste metal. The inventors of "continuous paddle-wheels," however, are still with us, altho the extra paddles in their devices are as useless as the extra windings of the old screw propellers, and for the same reason. Mr. W. G. Winterburn, a writer in *International Marine Engineering* (London, March), tells why. He says:

"It is astonishing how this idea has struck the minds of so many would-be inventors, who, if they only consulted the archives of the patent offices, would learn that it has been 'discovered' over and over again, to say nothing of the numberless inventors who have made no efforts to protect it.

"No less a personage than the governor of a British Crown colony, on a trial trip which he honored by his presence, presented me with the suggestion, which he assured me he had thought about



CONTINUOUS PADDLE-WHEEL.

a great deal, but his official duties left him no time to experiment and perfect it. He was astonished when I informed him that I had heard of it for years, and that the scheme was impracticable.

"The idea is to have an endless chain or belt fitted with numerous paddles and revolving about two drums, one near each end of the vessel; apparently the longer the ship the more paddles will come in operation, and the faster will she travel. Devices for feathering the floats flat when moving forward and other constructive details need not be considered here; it is only the fallacy of the principle that I will endeavor to elucidate.

"For the purpose of illustration I borrow a figure from a back number of this journal. One of the floats enters the water at *A* and emerges at *B*. Assuming, for argument, that slip is non-existent, the boat will travel this distance, which we will make equal to the circumference of the wheel at the center of effort.

"As this float emerges at *B*, another one is just entering the water at *A*. It is obviously superfluous to have a train of floats or paddles between these two, altho they are so shown on sketch. The one float traveling sternward is pushing back a body of water equal to its area, but unless those in its wake can travel faster they have no propulsive effect; the floats following at same speed merely add weight and friction.

"Allowing for losses due to obliquity of the floats entering and leaving the water, the advancement of the boat per revolution is, in this case, the distance between the centers of the wheels; if we double the distance we would have to give the wheels another turn to push the boat that much farther forward, but it would be no use adding more paddles. In an ordinary feathering wheel, the work done by each paddle—eliminating slip—pushes the boat forward a distance equal to the chord of the arc of immersion. As the paddle passes the bottom center its useful effort diminishes, but the work is being taken up by the succeeding blade, and so the action is continuous. What advantage would be gained by causing the blade to follow up the stream sent astern, unless its motion could be accelerated, it is difficult to see."

In short, Mr. Winterburn concludes, the only propulsive effect produced by such a system is due to one wheel, the other wheel and the connecting belt adding nothing whatever.

FOR BREAKING HEARTS

"NOTHING you can say from your thinking will avail with the newly bereaved, but anything you say from your knowing and believing and feeling will be precious." In these words Mr. Howells opens a series of papers to run for the year in *Harper's Bazar* on the subject of the future life. It is explained that the papers will be in the nature of a counsel of consolation, addrest to those in immediate bereavement, and containing such comfort and hope as the great writers who prepare them can offer. Mr. Howells, writing in the April number, tells us that his prime counsel to mourners would be "to trust not only to eternity, but to time, for consolation, and to trust time first, for time is here and now, and eternity is hence and of the future." He adds:

"This counsel does not imply forgetting; to grief, which is of love, that is impossible; but it is well to realize from the universal human knowledge that the agony of to-morrow will not be the agony of to-day; the sharpness will have been dulled a little, and a morrow will come when the lacerating edge will be rounded so that you shall not feel it except as a stress that will no longer tear your heart, and then no stress, but a valued consciousness. You shall even wish to feel it; there will be a sweetness in it which you would not forego, but would keep with you for life."

There is an interesting element of personal *apologia* in the words that follow:

"I can not truly speak to the stricken from the absolute faith which some others can speak from. I am of those who patiently wait for the fulfilment of the hopes which Christianity has worded from the Greek philosophers rather than from the Hebrew prophets. Once I asked my father, a man whose whole life was informally but deeply religious, whether he kept the vivid interest in his doctrine which he once had. He was an old man, and he answered me, 'Youth is the time to believe, age is the time to trust.' Now I am myself an old man, and more than ever I feel the wisdom of this saying. There are many things that I doubt, but few that I deny; where I can not believe, there I often trust: and as all faith is mystical, I would have the bereaved trust their mystical experiences for much truth which they can not affirm. In their darkness it will be strange if there are no gleams of that outer light which wraps our whole ignorance of this life. These will penetrate it sometimes in what seem preternatural experiences of the waking hours, and sometimes in visions of the night, which I would have the sorrower at least passively accept, or not positively refuse. Others can say that such visions, such dreams, are figments of the overwrought brain, but no one whose despair they have brightened will reject them. Whether they are natural or supernatural, they are precious; whether they are the effect of causes quite within ourselves, or are intimations to us from the source of all life that death too shall have an end somewhere, somehow, they are to be cherished and kept in the heart, and not cast out of it as idle and futile. They may be the kaleidoscopic adjustment of our jarred and shattered being; they may be prismal rays of celestial light; who shall say from knowledge? What they oftenest involve is that reunion with the absent which the whole soul yearns and grieves for. Once more, while they last, we have our lost again; we clasp them and hold them to our hearts; we talk with them, face to face, and they tell us—

'What and where they be.'

"When such dreams fade they leave us not so all disconsolate, and while their glamour lasts, our darkened world is illumined from their radiant world. So it seems and their glamour shall never wholly pass unless we will it, and misprize them. If we speak of them too freely they dim sooner; the effort to fix them in words is fatal to them, but if we keep them hushed in the secret of our abiding sorrow when it is no longer agony, they will remain a lasting comfort. In the hour of 'sharpest pathos,' I would say, Seek the help that offers itself to your seeking from those sources of healing which all the generations of Christianity have known. Go to your Bible, which, perhaps from your long estrangement, will have grown newly potent and significant; go to Plato for the converse which Socrates held with his weeping disciples when in the face of death he hailed the eternal life; go to the nobler poets, or to any poet in his nobler mood. It is not at random that I speak here of Tennyson's 'Two Voices' and certain passages of 'In Memoriam.' The very look and sound of the words had healing in them. I do not say that they were of the same quality of comfort as the affirmations of unquestioning faith; but often in the hour of grief the fabric of religion, which the whole of life has built up, crashes into the dust of death, which in its turn seems to resume the whole of life. I am speaking mainly to those whom this ruin befalls, and who can not accept the assurance of others' faith. These can not dwell even upon the words of divine or apostolic promise and continue to find in them the hope and assurance which they once gave. Then nature must trust to nature, to dreams and visions, to the exalted poems, and take what comfort it can in them."

Such reliefs as nature brings, "the anodyne, the narcotic, the nepenthe," are to be welcomed, the more, says Mr. Howells, because they are from within ourselves. Even "the most mystical of them" should not be rejected if only for the reason that they are from within us. Moreover,

"'If the light is within you,' it is not the light for your guidance alone, but the light for your solace also. For those whose faith is broken by the blow dealt, or is weak from long disuse, here is comfort from which it would be folly to turn. Doubtless the supreme comfort can come, waiting the effect of time, only from the authority of revelation, by the mouth of the priest, or by the mouth of some strongly believing friend. It will not matter what church the priest is of, it will not matter how poor and ignorant and humble the friend is; it is enough if either be sincere. There is help for the bereaved from the church, perhaps because the church has been the help of so many in so many ages; it is strengthened for its office by the beaten and broken helplessness of the myriads who have turned sorrowing to it; their tears and cries have consecrated it as they have consecrated the written Word. But so is there help from the living faith incarnate in some believer who takes the groping hand in the strong grasp of his confident trust and leads the way."

NERO IN A NEW LIGHT

NERO was the persecutor who first shed Christian blood, yet "if we consider the tendency he represented in Roman history, one could hardly classify him among the great enemies of Christianity." This is one of Ferrero's brilliant reversals of commonplace historical judgments. He goes on to point out that in reality both Augustus and Tiberius were greater enemies of the Christian teachings than he, altho they never even heard of these teachings. They "sought by all means to reenforce the great Roman tradition, and struggled against everything that should one day form the essence of Christianity: cosmopolitism, mysticism, the domination of intellectual people, the influence of the philosophical and metaphysical spirit on life." But Nero, declares this young Italian historian, was a powerful collaborator of future Christian propaganda, because, contrary to what his predecessors had tried to accomplish, he endeavored to spread Orientalism in Rome. The masses of the Empire, Ferrero asserts in *McClure's* (April), "only became Christian because they had first been imbued with Oriental spirit." Further:

"Nero and St. Paul, the man that wished to enjoy all and the man that suffered all, were, in their own time, two extreme antitheses; but little by little, with the passing of centuries, they become collaborators. While one suffered hunger and persecution to preach the doctrine of redemption, the other, to amuse himself, called to Rome and to Italy the goldsmiths, weavers, sculptors, painters, architects, musicians, whom Rome had always rebuffed.

"Both men disappeared, cut off by the violent current of their epoch; centuries went by; the name of the Emperor grew infamous, and that of the tent-maker radiated glory. But in the midst of the immense disorder that accompanied the dissolution of the Roman Empire, when the bonds among men relaxed and the human

mind seemed to become incapable of reasoning and understanding, the disciples of the saint realized that the goldsmiths, weavers, sculptors, painters, architects, and musicians of the Emperor could collect the masses around the churches and make them patiently listen to what they could still comprehend of Paul's sublime morality. When you regard St. Mark's or Notre Dame or any other stupendous cathedral of the Middle Ages, like museums for the works of art they hold, you see beam in the sunshine the luminous symbol of this paradoxical alliance between victim and executioner.

"Only through the alliance of Paul and Nero could the Church have dominated the disorder of the Middle Ages, and, from antiquity to the modern world, have carried through that formidable storm the essential principles from which our civilization was originated; a decisive proof that, if history in its details is a continuous strife, in its whole it is the inevitable final reconciliation of antagonistic forces, obtained in spite of the resistance of individuals and through their sacrifice."

A CHURCH WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

CHURCHES of all names in more than one hundred different cities in the United States have united in a campaign against consumption. This fact is published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, showing that this church attack is only a special part of the wide-spread campaign against this devastating disease waged by schools, labor-unions, women's clubs, commercial institutions, State legislatures, the press, and almost every civic and social society. By all of these organizations, says *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), one sermon is being preached, namely, "that consumption is a communicable disease, that it can be prevented, and that it can be cured by fresh air, rest, and wholesome food." Notable campaigns, we are told, have been conducted by the allied churches of New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Washington, Chicago, Providence, Baltimore, Trenton, Seattle, Philadelphia, and many other cities. The method with these churches is to set aside a special Sunday on which sermons about tuberculosis are preached in the various churches, and, says this journal, "so successful has been this method of declaring the gospel of fresh air, that it is being adopted by pastors all over the country." It is also stated that in several of the larger religious denominations definite resolutions by some of the local ministerial organizations, allying these associations with the tuberculosis movement, have been adopted. Of some of the various agencies we read:

"Foremost in the fight against consumption is the Roman-Catholic Church, in which under the direction of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, an educational crusade against tuberculosis is being carried into all of the parochial and other schools in its control. As a result, over 1,250,000 school-children in 13,000 parishes are being reached. The clergy have been asked also to instruct their congregations on the dangers and methods of preventing tuberculosis, for the purpose of bringing the simple doctrines of the cure and prevention of this disease to every one of the 17,000,000 Roman Catholics in the United States.

"The work of religious bodies in the war against tuberculosis received a great impetus in 1905, when Emmanuel Church, of Boston, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph H. Pratt and the Rev. Dr. Elwood C. Worcester, started a movement for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in their homes under the supervision of the church. As the patients held weekly meetings at the church for instruction and advice from the physicians in charge, the organization was called a class. So successful was the Emmanuel class's first year's work that many other churches throughout the country have followed this example, and tuberculosis classes have been formed in a large number of cities, in many cases independently of Church organizations. There are now about fifty regular classes in existence, over one-half of which are conducted in connection with churches.

"The activity of the Church, however, as a center of education in tuberculosis, is of much more recent growth. In fact, almost all of the preventive educational work of the churches has been accomplished in the last four months. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimates that there are now over 20,000 church congregations to whom the message of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been preached, and the number is increasing daily.

"The religious campaign is not only undenominational, but it is also interdenominational. The Young Men's Christian Association, for instance, has started an active crusade against tuberculosis. Through its physical department instruction is being given concerning the nature and dangers of consumption to all of the men and boys who come under that branch of the association. Educational lectures are also being held in many of the associations, and, in general, the campaign against tuberculosis is being linked with the general crusade for a sound body and a sound mind.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN,

Who is leading an educational crusade against tuberculosis throughout Roman-Catholic schools.

"The United Society of Christian Endeavor has also taken an active interest in the tuberculosis propaganda. At the International Convention of that body, to be held in St. Paul from July 7 to 12, one of the large tuberculosis exhibits of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will be on display. An active campaign of education will be carried on among the 10,000 delegates, who will act as missionaries in further spreading the message. The tuberculosis exhibit will be shown by the side of missionary and other social and civic exhibits."

MISSIONARY SYMPATHY WITH INDIAN NATIONALISM

EVERY advance in social and religious reform and in material progress that has been made during the British era in India, says an editorial writer in *The Christian Patriot* (Madras), owes either its inception or its success to the influence and disinterested labor of missionaries and those Anglo-Indians who have been imbued with the Christian spirit. In the present agitation for nationalism among the natives the missionaries are bearing a conspicuous part, as this writer shows:

"Even in the early stages of the unrest, when the best and most disinterested Indian leaders were the objects of the most cruel suspicions, and when the sinister and retrograde policy of Lord Curzon and his great host of Anglo-Indian sympathizers was in full swing, the foreign missionary body, with a very few exceptions, sympathized with the aspirations of the Indian reformers, and their generous words of encouragement at critical times, and their wholehearted support have endeared them to all Indians except those blinded by religious or racial hatred."

Even in Great Britain, it is said, the tendency among the churches is to sympathize with Indian aspirations. Dr. Clifford and the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne are among the prominent English Free Churchmen who are mentioned as having openly identified themselves with the national movement. The protest issued by the Indian Civil Rights Committee was signed by several dignitaries of the English Church—a fact, however, that leads the present writer to caution English sympathizers to consult missionaries or Indian Christians "before joining such bodies too freely." The

writer quotes from a book on "India" by the Rev. C. F. Andrews —"one of the half a dozen missionaries who have been the most insistent on the justice and vitality of the national movement in and out of the Church." Mr. Andrews' words are:

"We are speaking of the Indian Church, and this, as you know, includes the bishop and the chaplains and the government establishment. The Church is one, and the clergy are one. A chaplain traveling at double first-class fare at the taxpayer's expense, and living in every way like a *Sahib*, with a *Sahib's* idea of the 'inferior race,' remains a stumbling-block still to the logical Hindu mind, however much the anomaly may be explained away. The Hindu will say, and will persist in saying, 'There is one form of Christianity for the English, and another which the missionary teaches to the Indian.' Again, while the Indian Church itself is so government-ridden (and the government is a foreign government of a conquering race), will not Indians always remain subordinates within the body of Christ, wherein all should be equal? Will not the Indian point of view be continually subordinated to government interests? The pulse of a new life is beating in Indian hearts —they are critical of these things as they never were before: they feel subjection and inequality as they never did in the past. What will be the Church's answer to the new spirit? The Anglo-Saxon Church, even in its early missionary days, led the English people into freedom, unity, and self-dependence. Can the Indian Church, tied as she is to a foreign state establishment, do the same in India?"

Christianity has never stood higher in the national consciousness than at present, declares this editorial writer. He adds:

"The self-restraint of the Indian Christian amid the scarcely concealed hostility displayed to him solely on account of his faith, the sympathetic attitude of the missionary toward national aspirations, and the great tradition of the Church in favor of reform—all these have contributed to place the Church higher than ever before. There is of course—as there will always be—a section that hates Christianity and all things Christian; but it is small and does not represent the better mind of India."

MATRIMONY AND CARELESS CLERGY

A MINISTER protests to men of his profession against the ease with which they are "inveigled into participation in foolish and scandalous marriages." Besides this he utters a word of caution in regard to "the manner in which even those clergymen who are somewhat on their guard are duped by the very people who ought to be wholly honest with them." Caution, courage, and conscience are especially needed by the young minister in dealing with situations productive of evils, this writer seems to think, even greater than those of divorce. His name remains unrevealed because, doubtless, his article, which appears in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (April), is one dealing with personal reminiscence as well as adjuration. In the latter vein he writes:

"There are more reasons than the young minister is likely to realize for rigorous self-examination and careful self-defense on behalf of wholly becoming and socially justifiable conduct in dealing with those about to be married. The fact that the fundamental seriousness of it is so often obscured by professional and popular facetiousness is sufficient in itself to call for more self-control than is commonly exercised. Ministers joke too much about marriage, and other people joke more. The conversation at the wedding feast is naturally joyous, and references to the marriage relation may well avoid cynicism and melancholy. But the miseries and mischiefs of the divorce court too often flow from the frivolities of ministers' conversations. The minister can accomplish little by formal 'good advice' to a nervous bride and bridegroom when they stand before him in the presence of the congregation or of invited guests. Even the attendants at weddings are ordinarily impatient of anything like preachiness then. But the minister's manly attitude will profoundly affect many of the young people present. He ought to be truly careful to avoid any jocosity which inferentially makes marriage less sacred than any other function of his ministry. He does not joke about baptism, nor about the communion, nor about the burying of the dead. Wherein are these more essentially serious than marriage is? If he will be witty at weddings, and about weddings, let him be at least careful, and, I am sorry to have to say it, let him be scrupulously clean. He need not be a prig, but he ought always to remember that not only when he stands in the pulpit, but indeed in all that he does and says, he is—a preacher."

The minister's need of money and the gratefulness of the wedding-fee are only other reasons for utmost caution, this writer thinks. There is a subtle flattery in being much in demand for weddings, and moreover "the occasion appeals to social and sentimental sympathies in the minister as in other men." These tempt him to respond and make him slow to rebuke, says this minister, "oftentimes because of his desire to get an influence for good with those who if turned away will accomplish their purpose any way, and probably in some much less religious way." Such reasons taken into consideration, it is not so hard to understand "how it is that good and ordinarily conscientious ministers so often figure in marital affairs that are a public disgrace." The writer adds that "many respectable and eminently religious people are not above misleading a minister before the ceremony as to the facts in the case," and he gives an example from his own experience:

"A family very prominent in one church where I ministered appeared one Sunday morning at church in unusual numbers. They were not wealthy, hardly 'well-to-do.' The young people in the family were not religious, at least not inclined toward church attendance as a rule. I had known them all, however, for many years. I had ministered to them under circumstances which bound us very closely together. I knew that family feeling and family loyalty were strong among them. I knew by their presence, appearance, and manner in church that morning that something unusual was the order of the day. When the congregation was dismissed and had passed out they informed me in a matter-of-fact way, with little bursts of laughter between, that one of the daughters of the family was there to be married, and, of course, the man whom she expected to wed. Now I had a vague impression only that this daughter had been previously divorced, for what cause I did not know. She was high-strung, as were all the family. The older people were exceptionally devout and rigorously orthodox. I shrank from questioning them there in the minute or two which was mine before they fell informally into place. The license was handed to me as tho that settled altogether the question of the rightfulness of the tie. I asked the formal question during the ceremony, and gave opportunity, under the most solemn adjuration, for objection and confession if there were 'any good cause' why they should not wed. Of course, nothing was said, and I married them. I do not know to this day the particulars of the woman's previous marital history, but I know that I would gladly have given much more than the fee to have had no part in the affair, and, altho I was not to blame that this wedding turned out unhappily, I have always blamed myself that I did not insist on more candor and did not show more courage. And I have always felt, too, that the Christian members of that family had owed it to me as their pastor to give me their confidence, and also some time for consideration of their request."

After citing other cases in some of which he finds occasion to regret his action in performing the marriage ceremony in view of the outcome of the married life following, he declares that "the ministry as a whole would gain in self-respect, in popular esteem, and in actual good-will on the part of the very people refused, by a more careful, courageous, and conscientious course in meeting requests for marriage." Further:

"There might not be so much money in it, tho of this I am not sure, but there would be a great deal more manhood, and more ministry, and much more sense of the true sanctity of marriage, I believe. Not that personal caution will do everything, but it will do much. 'I wonder if you have married as many people as I have unmarried?' said an old judge to me at a wedding one night.

"'You have not unmarried any I have married,' I replied.

"I wish I could say as much truthfully to all whose business it is to 'unmarry,' and that I could add: 'Nor have I married any whom I thought ought to remain unmarried.' Perhaps no minister can go quite so far as this implies. The fault is social, possibly, more than it is individual."

COMING AMERICAN PRIMA DONNAS

MR. HAMMERSTEIN says he recently had a talk about opera with some United States Senators in Washington. None of them had ever seen an opera presented, and when "Pelleas and Mélisande" was mentioned "they all believed that I was referring to a new canal for which I was down there to get an appropriation." No, Mr. Hammerstein catches himself—"one of them thought they were two Bulgarian provinces in revolt." This we are told by way of pointing the fact that the great mass of our population are equally ignorant about opera. Mr. Hammerstein declares that the Senators are typical; but being the optimist that he is he believes we are to learn much in the future. When that day comes it will find the American prima donna triumphant. It is "not our ignorance or stupidity or self-satisfaction" that are to blame, but "it is the lack of opportunity—the lack of development which ought not to exist longer." Mr. Hammerstein, who has provided opportunity for education in opera for two cities, sees a roseate future when "houses for the production of grand operas are permanent features of all our large cities." That will be the golden day for the American prima donna. In the April *Delineator* (New York) Mr. Hammerstein previsages a glorious company:

"They are already here in the raw material just as much as they are in Italy or France: they are younger, that is all. . . . To-day there are literally hundreds of American girls studying in Europe, from many of whom we shall hear in a very short time. I am expecting the great American wonder any minute.

"Of course, while there are many good singers, and many more would-be Melbas who are fair targets for the wrath of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises, there are very, very few great singers. These are not made—they are nature's gift. But that same Mother Nature is no more prodigal of her gifts to the women of Europe than to ours of America; her garden is more richly cultivated and her flowers bloom in more congenial soil than we have ever furnished.

"Aside from the American girl's dramatic force and deeply emotional temperament—both priceless assets—she has the pluck to work and study. She is not content to stay where she is, if patient painstaking will help her on. Our girls are bright, and as a natural consequence they have more heart than other girls. Stupid people can't feel—they are mollusks. I find the heart that feels and throbs more often among American girls than among any others, and when my chorus—American girls, every one—are bursting their throats in the *grand finale*, 'Ah, we're thrilling now with joy,' I know their ginger is induced by something finer than the thought that pay-day is three hours nearer."

The American girl ought surely to be proud to hear Mr. Hammerstein say that "all the possibilities are embodied" in her. The record she made during the latter half of the nineteenth century "foreshadows the future." "Against Billington, Grassini, Catalini, Sontag, and the long list of great European singers whose names are become distant memories," he proudly declares, "we need not hesitate to set the names of Nordica, and Eames, and Farrar, and Garden." He goes on:

"A generation ago, when an impresario ventured to present an American singer to her countrymen, he did so on the strength of a European reputation, and gave a foreign twist to her name. When Lillian Norton made her first appearance with Patti, in the old Academy of Music, she attracted very little notice; but the Italianized Nordica and a halo of European glory won long and loud applause. Twenty years have radically changed that situation, and Geraldine Farrar's own honest name does not imperil her supremacy.

"When the great *people* of America—not a few capitalists and devotees of fashion—demand grand opera and make its support the same serious business which continental Europe has done for three centuries, we shall not send abroad for our dramatic singers.

"It was in A.D. 1691 that Tuscan Margarita de l'Epine inaugurated the fashion in England so industriously copied by Patti in America—an annual 'positively last appearance.' In A.D. 1991 Mary Smith may just as reasonably be expected to hold the Italian populace in thrall by the magic of her American voice.

"At the conclusion of a busy life I have chosen the giving of opera as an avocation, an aim, never a 'business.' Perhaps I am a musical philanthropist, for I want to give the great public a love for opera which it does not know, as well as stimulate its affection for that which it does know.

"I want music-lovers to demand established opera in all our cities of any importance. Then American voices will be discovered; requisite training will not be the difficult, costly, remote thing it is to-day, and the American prima donna will be in possession of her kingdom."

DICKENS NOT A SOCIALIST

MR. CHESTERTON has been violently protesting of late against the somewhat frequent assertion that Dickens was a Socialist. The great novelist of democracy had been assigned to that fold, which some seem to think embraces all philanthropic souls, by Mr. Edwin Pugh, his latest biographer. Mr. Chesterton reviewed the biography in a London paper, and now the two are at loggerheads over the question, one trying to push Dickens into the Socialist camp, the other trying to drag him back. "Mr. Pugh thinks that the democratic sentiment, obviously strong in Dickens, amounted to a moral sympathy with what is called Socialism," says Mr. Chesterton in the London *Daily News* (February 27). His own reply is that "obviously enough," "there is nothing especially democratic about Socialism." This is of course one of Mr. Chesterton's diverting side-steps; but in taking it he tries to indicate what the position of Dickens really was. We read:

"Socialism (I could repeat it as schoolboy much better than my Greek iambics) is the assumption by the State of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange. The State might be a despotic State; it might be an aristocratic State; it might be a papal State. But if it owned and distributed all essential capital it would be a Socialistic State. I am quite well acquainted with all the sound arguments which connect such a State with unity or efficiency or progress; but I can not see what connects it with Dickens. Socialism would certainly stop the present anarchy; but Dickens did not especially object to anarchy. Dickens objected to tyranny; and a good half of the tyrants he denounced were Socialist tyrants; that is, State and municipal tyrants. I pointed out that *Bumble* and *Mr. Tite Barnacle* were officers of State appointment, paid and controlled by the Commonwealth, and were therefore in the ultimate sense Socialists. To this Mr. Pugh replies 'they were nothing of the kind; they were flunkies.' Quite so; but why is it unsocialistic to be a flunky—so long as you are a State flunky? The State might own the means of production, and still desire, in a passion of poetic maternity, to produce flunkies. The State might own the means of distribution, and still manage, with the most exquisite efficiency, to distribute flunkies. The King's flunkies are national flunkies. The Lord Mayor's flunkies are municipal flunkies. What conceivable reason have we for supposing that the mere fact of wages being paid out of the treasury would eliminate precedence or servility, when we know that these things are rampant among the very people who are paid out of the treasury? Of course, one may be a Socialist and wish it to be democratic. My friend Mr. Donaldson wishes it to be Catholic; another friend (whom I will not name) wishes it to be polygamous. But Socialism, as such, is not polygamous, is not Catholic, and is not democratic. Socialism is simply the proposal that the Government, instead of taxing all property equally or unequally, should secure all property, and distribute it equally or unequally. And when it comes to the next Cecil (who will show a marvelous talent for military analysis) or the next Churchill (who will have made the subject of Australia his own) I think you will find that the distribution will be unequal; that the dreary history of human jobbery will be drearily renewed. You will say, 'But

they can vote against the Cecil if they like.' I answer, with some sadness, 'But they could do that now.'"

The matter is worth the pause of a moment, Mr. Chesterton asserts, "because Dickens is one of the few full and undivided voices that remain to us; one of the few men who speak simply and strongly out of their own feelings, which are the final facts." Further:

"He was neither a Socialist nor an Individualist, which is certainly worse. He was a man who saw that men abused their advantages over men: the advantage of having wit, like *Mr. Skimpole*, the advantage of having whiskers, like *Mr. Mantalini*, the advantage of having rank, like *Sir Leicester Deadlock*, the advantage of having money, like *Mr. Bounderby*, the advantage of being a Socialist official, like *Mr. Tite Barnacle* or *Bumble*. That is the true instinct of Liberalism; the instinct of potential revolt; the instinct of splendid and immortal suspicion. Whatever will be powerful may be tyrannical; we shall remember that, and you have not heard the last of us. After all Socialist legislation there will remain a certain organ, a large and watchful eye, the great satiric eye of Dickens, which will see the face of *Barnacle* as plainly among your Socialist officers as it now sees the face of *Gradgrind* among your anarchist employers."

A PAINTER IN THE SHADOW

IF SOROLLA is pagan, Zuloaga is Gothic. Such is one critic's impression of the two Spanish painters who are arousing so much public interest. Sorolla's pictures of sunlight and joy were on view at the Hispanic Museum in New York and were visited by no less than 150,000 people. Now comes the turn of another painter of Spain, and comparisons are naturally rife. "In one is the clear day-flame of impersonality," says Mr. Huneker in the New York *Sun*: "the other is all personality, given to nocturnal

[illegible] by [illegible] of Hispanic Society, New York.

VILLAGE BULL-FIGHTERS.

Zuloaga was once a bull-fighter himself and so knows the type.

moods, to diabolism and perversities, cruelties and fierce voluptuousness." Zuloaga is declared by this critic to have "more variety" and "more intellect" than Sorolla. While one paints mainly in the open air, the other utilizes the dim nave of an old abandoned church in Segovia. It is not, says Mr. Christian Brinton in *The International Studio* (April), "a quick flash of fact" that Zuloaga gives us, "but something which is at once a record

THE OLD BOULEVARDIER.

Such a picture leads a critic to observe that Zuloaga is "as moral as Hogarth and as bitter as Rops."

and a symbol." "The crowds that went to see the 'healthy' art of Sorolla (as if art had anything in common with pulse, temperature, and respiration) will not like, or indeed understand, many of Zuloaga's magnificent pictorial ideas," observes Mr. Huneker; and he goes on to set forth some of the salient features of Zuloaga's art thus:

"He paints in large *coups*. His broad, slashing planes are not impressionistic. He swims in the traditional Spanish current with joy. Green with him is almost an obsession—a national symbol certainly. His greens, browns, blacks, scarlets are rich, sonorous, and magnetic. He is a colorist. He also is master of a restrained palette and can sound the silver grays of Velasquez. His tonalities are massive. The essential bigness of his conceptions, his structural forms, are the properties of an eye swift, subtle, and all-embracing. It sees an image that is at once solidly rooted in mother earth and is as fluctuating as life. No painter to-day has a greater sense of character, except Degas. The Frenchman is the superior draftsman, but he is no more vital in his interpretation of his ballet girls, washerwomen, and grisettes than is Zuloaga in his delineations of peasants, dwarfs, dogs, courtesans, scamps, zealots, pilgrims, beggars, drunkards, and working girls. What verve, what grip, what bowels of humanity has this Spaniard! A man, not a professor of academic methods. He has no school, and he is a school in himself. That the more serene, poetic aspects and readings of life have escaped him is merely to say that he is not constituted a contemplative philosopher. The sinister skein to be seen in some of his canvases does not argue for the existence of a spiritual beast, but is the recognition of evil in life. It is not very pleasant, nor is it reassuring, but it is part of the artist, rooted deep in his Spanish soul along with the harsh irony and a cruel spirit of mockery. He refuses to follow the ideals of other men, and he paints a spade a spade; at least the orchestration if brutal is not lascivious. A cold, impartial eye observes and registers the corruption of cities small and great and the infinitely worse immoralities of the open country. Sometimes Zuloaga's comments are witty, sometimes pessimistic. If he has studied Goya and Manet, he also knows Félicien Rops."

Zuloaga's life has been filled with varied experience and his pictures are the record of his observations. Before he became

famous as a painter he was forced into a variety of non-artistic occupations to earn a livelihood. He even had a brief career in the bull-ring, as his pictures of matadors attest. From this exhibition has been eliminated anything that requires a rugged taste to appreciate. One, however, "The Old Boulevardier," "grazes the borderland of the unconventional," as Mr. Huneker observes, writing further of it:

"It is as moral as Hogarth and as bitter as Rops. It recalls the Montmartre days of the artist when he was acquainted with Paul Gauguin and Toulouse-Lautrec. Two ladies are crossing a bridge. Their actuality is imprest upon the retina in a marvelously definite way. They live, they move. One is gowned in dotted green, the other in black. There is a little landscape with water beyond the iron railing. A venerable minotaur is in pursuit. He wears evening clothes, an overcoat is thrown across his left arm, under his right he carries waggishly a cane. His white tie and hat of sober silk are in respectable contrast with his air of fatuousness—the Marquis of Steyne en route; the doddering hero of Mansfield in 'A Parisian Romance,' or Baron Hulot. The alert expression of the girls, who appear to be loitering, tells us more at a glance than a chapter of Flaubert, Zola, or De Maupassant. Is it necessary to add that the handling takes your breath away because of its consummate ease and its realization of the effects sought? . . . . .

"M. Alexandre, the French critic, may argue valiantly that Zuloaga must not be compared with Goya, that their methods and themes are dissimilar. True, but those witches ['Les Sorcières de San Millan'] are in the key of Goya, not manner but subject matter—a hideous crew. At once you think of the *caprichos* of Goya. The hag with the distaff, whose head is painted with a fidelity worthy of Holbein; the monkey profile of the witch crouching near the lantern, that repulsive creature in spectacles—Goya spectacles; rather, the pattern hasn't varied since his days—these ladies and their companions, especially that anonymous one in a hood, coupled with the desperate dreariness of the background, a country dry and hard as a volcanic cinder, make up a formidable ensemble. Zuloaga relates that the beldames screeched and fought in his studio when he posed them. You exclaim while looking at

VINTAGERS RETURNING AT EVENING.

This picture illustrates what Mr. Huneker says of Zuloaga's method of painting in large "*coups*." The artist's "broad, slashing planes are not impressionistic."

them: 'How now, you secret black and midnight hags!' Hell hovers hard by; each witch of the unholy trio has the evil eye."

Mr. Cortissoz in the New York *Tribune* is not on the side of the excessive admirers of this painter, and indeed sounds a warning against our being led astray by exotic visitors:

"It would be pleasant if one could cordially welcome this latest foreign talent. But it must be confest that this exhibition does no more than satisfy public curiosity as to a figure salient, for the moment, abroad. Señor Zuloaga is not a great painter; he is an

THE SORCERESSES OF SAN MILLAN

These old dames are said to have screeched and fought with each other when the painter was posing them.

industrious and by no means impeccable craftsman, whose subjects have a certain exotic attractiveness. It is the more important that his work should be placed in the proper perspective, inasmuch as his introduction here is accompanied by the usual too violent beating of the drum. . . . . .

"The truth is that the excessive laudation of every European whose art is brought to this country is becoming wearisome, and, furthermore, it darkens counsel. It is very much worth while that we should see the work of a man like Sorolla, that we should enjoy the good qualities in it, and that we should heartily praise it . . . . The hope may be exprest, in all courtesy, that Señor Zuloaga's paintings may be studied sympathetically and without prejudice, but also without sentimentality."

BY ONE WHO SAW FITZGERALD PLAIN

NOTHING can be more extraordinary in the history of posthumous reputations than the slow but persistent growth of Edward Fitzgerald's. The translator-poet of the "Omar Khayyam" died in 1883, and for a time the world took no cognizance of his loss, says his great-niece, Mary Eleanor Fitzgerald-Kerrich; but now, as she points out, his reputation "has almost reached the perilous dignity of a cult." So great was Fitzgerald's seclusion during his lifetime, she asserts, that most of the people who have written about him "never saw him, never fell under the charm of his smile, so beautiful, so unforgetable—revelation of a tender, charitable, crystalline spirit, incapable of a mean, a selfish, an untruthful thought—never heard his rhythmic voice, nor knew the aloof courtesy of his manner, his own manner which hedged him about from the impertinences of the would-be familiar." It is something to their honor and also much to his, insists this pious relative, that "tho their portraits have shown some whimsicalities, some gentle foibles, now one, now the other, all have given us the presentment of an honorable, truthful, upright life, of a humble, brave, generous soul." It is something more, perhaps, to get the testimony of one who did see him, and saw him first when she was a child and formed an impression of one whose manner to children was somewhat that of a courtier. This is shown in an account she

furnishes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (March), of a journey she took with him in his boat from Woodbridge to Aldburgh. She writes:

"Perhaps I was five years old, not more, but of that day, of the sighing of the wind in the sails and cordage, of the slippery white deck, the stuffiness of the small cabin, of Fitzgerald's presence, of his slow melodious voice, of the strenuous motion of the vessel and the sensation of ceaseless flight, I have a clear tho disjointed vision and memory. Fitzgerald treated children—of whom he was a great observer and passionately fond—with a dignified courtesy which, while it appalled their elders, had no other effect on those infallible judges of character—young persons of the age to be inordinately addicted to balls, hoops, kites, and hop-scotch—than to make them anxious of attracting his attention and ready to listen to, and sometimes dispute, his words of wisdom. 'No, no; play fair, play fair,' was his frequent adjuration. On a sweetly dignified maiden aged three, in a French hood, who laid the tiniest dimpled brown hand in his long, fine-fingered nervous one—she met his polite inquiry as to her name with a gentle but firm taciturnity—he passed the amused and relevant judgment, 'She is very discreet,' and allowed no unwise urging to a reply. He had come out of his garden gate, tall, loose-limbed, in his blue coat, soft black silk cravat, and high hat, a gentleman of the early '40's, on purpose to intercept and greet her; which he did as tho his had been the royal presence and she the fairest débutante of her year. Her age and sex against his age and learning: they were equals."

Another view of Fitzgerald as he might often have been seen walking the narrow streets of Woodbridge comes from the recollection of childish impressions:

"One almost looks now to meet his tall slight figure, always moving leisurely, always with the air of one constrained to be spectator at a show, and with something of melancholy, as tho he, too, 'saw through tears the jugglers' leap.' In fact, he saw most things, and that with the air of seeing none. We never spoke to him unless he recognized us by speaking first. He would come up the hill from Little Grange, letting himself out of the gate—such a stiff, hard-to-open, jealous gate—at the end of his 'quarter-deck,' the wide gravel path from which he could see a favorite windmill, and, passing our garden, stop to pluck one or two laurustinus leaves and perhaps speak to or watch us children in our swing. I think the motion fascinated him as we went high and higher—afraid but triumphant—at length to let ourselves 'die,' as we called it. At the time we thought little of those now dearly remembered appearances, nor ever imagined that our grave, quiet uncle's thoughts—such was his art—ran in other grooves than our own. He spoke to us of simple things: our pet doves—he gave them a round wicker cage (do such cages exist anywhere now, save in a memory and in old woodcuts?); the amber he had lately had the rare good fortune to find on Felixstowe beach, of which I have a little roughly shapen heart, a little heart pierced by a thread-like gold ring; the probability that his hens would give us a basketful of brown eggs; Mrs. Howe's gingerbread; or a book left open on the Little Grange library table, into which we might look (we might not look into all): or there was a delightful and mysterious-looking parcel awaiting us there—who knew what might not be in it?"

Of the Fitzgerald "cult" and what he might think of it his niece ventures this comment:

"Quotations from Omar are in the mouth of every cultured 'miss' in real life and in fiction. Half-crown and penny magazines alike drag in his name. No novelist of pretension is happy unless one chapter boast a quotation as headline or some heroine goes through the psychological moment of her existence with the 'Rubáiyát' at hand on her dressing-table to point out to her the nothingness of all things. In every conceivable binding and at all variety of price it lies on bookshop counters and railway stalls.

"Fitzgerald certainly never foresaw this fruit of his leisurely labors. I take leave to doubt, ungracious tho that may seem to an appreciative public, whether he would have wished for or liked it. Cheap indiscriminate admiration he gave to neither person nor thing; it was his abhorrence. Would he have welcomed it lavished on himself, so little understood when living; on his work, possibly so little understood now?

"The solemn music of his quatrain is as the ground-swell of the ocean in some echoing cavern; as the burden of the west wind over a grove of sad cypress; as the perfume of roses in the warm darkness of a summer's night before the dawn breaks; as the depths of wine cooled in the snow; as the garnered melancholy of man's heart in all ages; and, being these things, it is also much that this century knows not yet its need of, prate as it may of Omar."

LITERARY GIFTS OF LORD ROSEBERY

THE history of Scotland, in the true sense, remains unwritten, says Hector Macpherson, and he thinks that Lord Rosebery is the man to write it. From both his essays and addresses he is seen to unite the characteristics that would make an ideal historian, this critic observes, adding that Lord Rosebery's studies in Scottish history lead one to the belief "that did he set himself resolutely to the task, he could produce a history of his country which in point of accuracy, catholicity, picturesqueness, and literary power, would easily outdistance all its predecessors." His catholicity of view is illustrated in his treatment of Burns, about which we read in *The Bookman* (London):

"His attitude to Burns is not that of the moralist ready with copy-book maxims to pass stern judgment on the erring poet. No! Lord Rosebery, with the true instinct of the man of letters, lifts the controversy free of all parochialism, and views Burns as a master mind, a sublime genius in a lifelong conflict with himself and an uncongenial environment—a figure which the ecclesiastic might condemn, but the man of letters, whose function is the study of humanity, will compassionate with a regret which ever deepens into pathos. Not since Carlyle's famous essay has anything finer been said of Burns than the words uttered by Lord Rosebery in Dumfries in 1896 on the centenary of the death of the poet."

In the whole region of Burns literature the writer remembers "nothing grander in sublimity of thought, nobility of sentiment, and beauty of expression" than the following from the Burns address:

"'I should like to go a step further, and affirm that we have something to be grateful for even in the weaknesses of men like Burns. . . . Mankind is helped in its progress almost as much by the study of imperfection as by the contemplation of perfection. Had we nothing before us in our futile and halting lives but saints and the ideal, we might well fail altogether. We grope blindly along the catacombs of the world, we climb the dark ladder of life, we feel our way to futurity, but we can scarcely see an inch around or before us, we stumble and falter and fall, our hands and knees are bruised and sore, and we look up for light and guidance. Could we see nothing but distant, unapproachable impeccability, we might well sink prostrate in the hopelessness of emulation and the weariness of despair. . . . Man, after all, is not ripened by virtue alone. Were it so, this world were a paradise of angels. No! like the growth of the earth, he is the fruit of all the seasons, the accident of a thousand accidents, a living mystery, moving through the seen to the unseen. He is sown in dishonor; he is matured under all the varieties of heat and cold; in snow and vapors, in the melancholy of autumn, in the torpor of winter, as well as in the rapture and fragrance of summer or the balmy affluence of the spring, its breath, its sunshine, its dew. And at the end he is reaped—the product, not of one climate, but of all; not of good alone, but of evil; not of joy alone, but of sorrow—perhaps mellowed and ripened, perhaps stricken and withered and sour. How, then, shall we judge any one?'"

Lord Rosebery has been careless of his literary reputation, this writer thinks, else he would have his scattered speeches and orations collected and made accessible to the ordinary reader. It is observed:

"As one who has done service in other and higher spheres, Lord Rosebery's literary efforts may seem to him but sparks from the intellectual anvil. His humility is misplaced. In the field of letters he has done enduring work. His speeches, especially on historical and literary topics, do not lose their value with the passing hour. They bear the unmistakable mark of genius. They are the product of a mind which even yet is somewhat of an enigma to his countrymen."

Birdseye, Clarence F. The Reorganization of Our Colleges. 8vo, pp. 410. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.75 net.

Mr. Birdseye, a prominent corporation lawyer, has here entered into an elaborate investigation of the methods and conditions prevailing in the administration, professorial, and student departments of American higher educational institutions. He lays particular emphasis on the alleged failure of colleges and universities to turn out an adequate number of men capable of development into good and successful citizens. The thesis which he propounds, after communicating his belief in the almost universal failure of the college to discharge its proper function, is that "colleges must continue to be inherently weak so long as they do not provide for a proper and complete correlation and coordination of all their activities and forces, whether financial, pedagogical, administrative, executive, or relating to the personal lives of the students."

He has a most comprehensive idea of the capabilities of a college course as it ought to be. The student is to be made "clean, cultured, forceful, and resourceful" in solving the problem of his own relation to society at large, to the family, and to his own "moral, religious, and physical natures." He condemns the present curriculum as merely "stuffing" the student; he equally condemns "mere studying for a diploma, or rank, or mark," but believes in an education, calculated, as he says, "to build for studious and scientific training and character." In maintaining his thesis, Mr. Birdseye points out the specific failings in the existing system. The elective system, the exaggerated importance given to examinations, the abuse of athletics, and the weakness of the fraternity idea, are fearlessly but fairly exposed.

Perhaps the strongest part of Mr. Birdseye's work is to be found in his treatment of college administration. He holds that a college should be conducted as a great manufacturing corporation, and the question to the manager is, "How much first-class work can I get out of it?" The two chief factors in this problem are "plant and capital." The writer enlarges on this analogy and deals in a highly interesting manner with "the reorganized college" as regards its "marking system," "examinations," "the waiting-list," "advertising," "the president of the reorganized college" and so on. This is the boldest and clearest plan for improving the higher education in this country which has hitherto appeared.

Blackwood, Algernon. John Silence: Physician Extraordinary. 12mo, pp. 390. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Brennan, George H. Bill Truetell: A Story of Theatrical Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 280. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Brown, Alice. The Story of Thyrza. Pp. 327. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

The authoress of "The Story of Thyrza" may be congratulated on having written a refreshing story of the old-fashioned sort. As with other novels from the same pen, the book rings true. Delineations of New-England character are well done and show acute observation.

Especially good is that portion of the story covering the childhood of Thyrza and her sister, which is told with a deep insight into the joys and sorrows of child life. Unlike the placid Laura, Thyrza has a perfect passion for sacrifice and is forever startling her small world with renunciations that are at once fantastic and pathetic. When as a woman the supreme sacrifice was demanded, she was not found wanting. In striking contrast to the spurious imitation of love that came near wrecking her life, is the pure, unselfish devotion of the man who received little recompense for his unswerving loyalty. The almost hopeless tangle of Thyrza's life is at last straightened out, and she learns the lesson, so often overlooked, that because early ideals are shattered, it is no reason for "allowing the past to put manacles on us in a determination to serve out our sentence." Tho the reader may find the tears very near the surface during the reading of "The Story of Thyrza," the novel belongs by no means to the morbid type of fiction.

ALICE BROWN,
Author of "The Story of Thyrza."

JAMES BRANCH CABELL,
Author of "The Cords of Vanity."

Burton, Charles Pierce. The Bob's Cave Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Cabell, James Branch. The Cords of Vanity. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Chesterton, G. K. A Criticism. New York: John Lane Co. 1909.

The author of this book has so discreetly preserved his anonymity and yet has shown himself so well acquainted with his subject that some mischievous English reviewers have suggested that Mr. Chesterton himself is the author. This fact seems doubtful after a glance at the style. Mr. Chesterton can not help turning a paradox, neither can he help running aside upon any new scent that happens to cross his path. The writer here sticks very straightforwardly, almost prosaically, to facts, as if bent upon giving all the facts that his subject warrants. The literary career he traces covers a period of barely ten years; yet the impression that Mr. Chesterton has made upon his contemporaries is thought to warrant a biography. Some apology is modestly obtruded for the free use made of Mr. Chesterton's personal characteristics and private life to illustrate the writer's "view" of his position. But he thinks no "excuse" is needed to sensible people, for, in the case he studies, "thought and conduct are alike expressions of human personality." Wherever, therefore, circumstances throw light upon the origin and development of Mr. Chesterton's ideas, they have been detailed without scruple, and whoever may be disposed to blame such conduct the writer rests confident that among them will not be found Gilbert Keith Chesterton. We get a picture, first, therefore, of a rather bumptious schoolboy inclined to follow his own intellectual behests, and consequently to become the delight of his clever teachers and somewhat of a terror to his stupid ones. He left school when about seventeen and began to study art. This did not detain him long, however, but it brought him face to face with the modern world. The "decadent" school which in the nineties dominated literature set him thinking, we are told, and its chief effect was to arouse his loathing. There was little humor in what Chesterton had written before this time, but now that nerve was touched. A change both physical and temperamental took place. The exuberant biographer declares that "the tall, slender idealist became the full-girthed giant, shaking with Gargantuan laughter." Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, and Macaulay had been his boyhood reading; Swinburne and Browning came later, while Walt Whitman "gave him a faith to hold to, and a gospel to preach."

In the spring of 1900, we are told, every one was asking every one else, "Who is 'G. K. C.'?" They were initials signed to articles in *The Speaker* discoursing, as is Mr. Chesterton's present wont, on all sorts of public questions, whose main influence was to swell the tide of the antiimperialist reaction. *The Daily Chronicle* next got hold of the young writer and finally

The Daily News, after a change of proprietors, and a committal to an antiimperialist war policy, secured his services for the Saturday article which he continues to this day. A story of Guy de Maupassant in *The Christian Herald* should seem no more fantastic than Mr. Chesterton in this camp, the writer observes. The odd accident of Mr. Chesterton's connection with *The Daily News* has decreed that "thousands of peaceful semi-Tolstoyan Nonconformists have for six years been compelled to listen every Saturday morning to a fiery apostle preaching consistently the praise of three things which seem to them most obviously the sign-manual of hell—War, Drink, and Catholicism."

Having dealt with the least familiar view of Mr. Chesterton, this biographer proceeds to discuss him as a critic of Browning, Dickens, and Watts, and finds the "Dickens" Mr. Chesterton's masterpiece of criticism, because Dickens is the author whose way of looking at life was most like his own. After this we need hardly be told that Mr. Chesterton is never a critic for criticism's sake, because he is "at heart a pamphleteer, a crusader, almost a swashbuckler." "Orthodoxy" is too late a book to be considered in this volume, but the drift toward that position is noted as exploited in "The Defendant," which assails the heretics, the revolutionaries, and the impugners of existing things. The complete mental transformation of this pugnacious Briton is marked, says the reviewer, by the "Heretics" which attacks Modernism in literature and attempts to demolish the literary prophets of the modern world. Mr. Chesterton's eccentric flights in fiction are finally followed by a full-length portraiture of the man of to-day who walks Battersea and Fleet street armed with a sword-stick and generally carrying a revolver. He does these things, we are assured, because he is really romantic. This book is almost as diverting as one of Mr. Chesterton's.

Colt, Henry Augustus. School Sermons. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50 net.

Coover, Melanchthon. The Tempted Messiah. Pamphlet, pp. 24. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publishing Society. 15 cents.

Cowen, Joseph. Speeches on the Near Eastern Question; Foreign and Imperial Affairs; and on the British Empire. Revised by his daughter. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents net.

Crichton-Browne, Sir James. Parsimony in Nutrition. 8vo, pp. 111. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents net.

It would almost seem as if the main question of the day were, What shall we eat and how shall we take our food? We have vegetarianism, Fletcherism, and other novel systems of dietetics and there are physiological sects who believe in one meal a day and others who hold that two at the most are sufficient. Those who are in doubt about the matter should read this sensible and well-considered work of Sir James Crichton-Browne, who does not believe in scientific starvation any more than he advises surfeit. This author is a high authority in his profession, being a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy. The present work is a revised and expanded version of the writer's Presidential Address to the Section of Preventive Medicine at the meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Buxton, England, in July, 1908. It is a learned, attractive, and valuable brochure.

Hapgood, George. Ready-Made Speeches. 12mo, pp. 186. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Speech is silver, but after all, it is merely the silence which is golden turned into small change, for you can not buy a penny evening paper with a gold quarter-eagle, until the latter has been transmuted into silver or its baser equivalent. Mr. Hapgood has undertaken to furnish those who own nothing but golden silence with the silver currency of speech, and would thus abrogate the phrase "unaccustomed as I am, etc." He furnishes set addresses for all possible occasions from "the dedication of a flag-pole" to the "presentation of a watch to a young man" and the departure of a Christian minister to Europe. Any one who has read Samuel Johnson's reports of the Parliamentary debates in London will come to the conclusion that the great lexicographer had

LUTHER BURBANK,
About whose work a book has been written by David Starr Jordan and Vernon L. Kellogg, reviewed elsewhere.

neither the agility of mind nor the sympathetic quality of impersonation which were needed to supply the gaps left in his memory in a time when stenographers did not exist. In these reports all was Johnson. There need therefore be no disrespect implied in saying that these "ready-made speeches" are all Hapgood, and they still leave irrefragable and inexpugnable the ancient maxim, "Silence is golden."

Jordan, David Starr and **Kellogg**, Vernon L. The Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's Work. 8vo, pp. 115. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.75 net.

"To paint the lily" was looked upon "as wasteful and ridiculous excess" by the poet, yet Mr. Burbank has done something very like it in the variations which he has introduced by selection and special fertilization into some sections of the vegetable kingdom. The object of the work before us is to vindicate the scientific character of Mr. Burbank's labor. The President of Leland Stanford Junior University is an eminent naturalist and is well seconded in the present volume by his colleague, Professor Vernon Lyman Kellogg. People have talked about Mr. Burbank as "a wizard" and treated his work as so much sleight of hand and more or less unjustifiable interference with the settled laws of nature. Here we see him defended as acting in accordance with Bacon's dictum and overcoming, or rather varying, nature by obeying her. His whole life has been dedicated "to the study of how Nature does things," says President Jordan, who is the author of the first section of the treatise, "Some Experiments of Luther Burbank's Work," while Professor Kellogg follows with an essay on "Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's work." The book is beautifully printed on fine paper and illustrated with thirty-seven tinted photographic reproductions.

Kelly, Florence Finch. The Delafield Affair. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 422. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co.

Key, Ellen. The Century of the Child. 8vo, pp. 339. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The old Roman satirist who declared that the greatest respect was due to children spoke to an audience who paid little attention to his words. Ellen Key, as the successor of Malthus and Harriet Martineau, speaks out of a full heart in defense of those little ones who in the days of the two reformers mentioned were beaten, educated under the whip, and forced to labor so that the choicest products of the loom were often wet with the tears of children. As the author has made it her chief work in life to exalt woman rather in the sphere of wifehood and motherhood than of professional competition with men, so in one of the early chapters of this book she dwells upon the responsibilities of woman with regard to "the unborn race"—that is, posterity. The chapter on "Education," *i.e.*, of the child, is full of concentrated wisdom. Ellen Key fully understands that every child has a certain circle of individuality around him which no one has a right to invade, and the keystone principle of her advice to parents is contained in the following words:

"Try to leave the child in peace; interfere directly as little as possible; keep away all crude and impure impressions, but give all your care and energy to see that personality, life itself, reality in its simplicity and in its nakedness, shall all be means of training the child."

These are wise and weighty words and seem well calculated to make mothers and fathers think. How wise also is her warning against all impatience and fidgetiness in educating children. In a notable passage in her chapter on "Soul Murder in Schools" (an expression which we consider a little too sensational) she remarks of "the elementary school":

"The system of instruction must assume that the children have breadth, repose, comprehensiveness, and capacity for individual action. All these qualities are destroyed by the present 'hare-and-hound' system and its endless abstractions. . . . Our age cries for personality; but it will ask in vain, until we let our children live and learn as personalities, until we allow

(*Continued on page 562*)

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 560)

them to have their own will, think their own thoughts, work out their own knowledge, form their own judgments. Or, to put the matter briefly, until we cease to suppress the raw material of personality in schools, vainly hoping later on in life to revive it again."

The words of this last sentence ought to be written in letters of gold in the hall of every college and the main class-room of every school.

Keyser, Leander S. The Rational Test. Bible Doctrine in the Light of Reason. 12mo, pp. 189. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publishing Society. 75 cents.

Lane, J. Russell. The House Between the Trees. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 356. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Lees, Rev. G. Robinson. The Witness of the Wilderness: The Bedouin of the Desert. Their Origin, History, Home Life, Strife, Religion, and Superstitions, in their Relation to the Bible. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lewis, Frank W. State Insurance: A Social and Industrial Need. 12mo, pp. 233. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Locke, William J. Septimus. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Poe, Edgar Allan. Last Letters of, to Sarah Helen Whitman. Edited by James A. Harrison. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. 50. $2.50.

Probably the love-affairs of no literary genius have been treated with greater

From Raymond's "Story of Saranac"

R. L. STEVENSON'S COTTAGE AT SARANAC.

liberty than have those of Edgar Allan Poe. Especially violent and contradictory have been the discussions regarding that chapter of his life which had to do with Sarah Helen Whitman. The present valuable collection of letters addrest to the Rhode-Island poetess and published under the auspices of Poe's alma mater, the University of Virginia, ought to settle the controversy beyond a doubt.

It is to be regretted that they are so fragmentary, but enough remains to show that a very real attachment certainly existed between Poe and Mrs. Whitman, altho it never culminated in marriage. By a curious coincidence, the two were born on the same date and Mrs. Whitman's maiden name, Power, was originally identical with Poe. In Poe's mind was a fanciful, almost superstitious, belief regarding the bond connecting himself and "sweet Helen," as is illustrated in one of his letters:—"I have never been able to shake from my soul the belief that my Destiny, for good or for evil, either here or hereafter, is in some measure interwoven with your own." Abundant evidences are not wanting of opposition on the part of Mrs. Whitman's friends and relatives, and the final letter is little more than a despairing wail suggesting a rude awakening from cherished dreams.

As to the literary character of this correspondence, it represents the outpourings of a poet. Wildly extravagant expressions of endearment are mingled with gloomy forebodings and morbid self-distrust. In a word, it is a characteristic memorial and as such forms an appropriate contribution to the literature of the Poe centenary.

Pratt, James Bissett, Ph.D. What is Pragmatism? 12mo, pp. 254. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Ramsay, Rina. The Straw. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Ray, Anna Chapin. The Bridge-Builders. 12mo, pp. 407. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Raymond, Henry W. The Story of Saranac—A Chapter in Adirondack History. 8vo. New York: The Grafton Press.

Rexford, Eben E. The Home Garden—A Book of Vegetable and Small-Fruit Growing, for the use of the Amateur Gardener. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 197. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Rice, Cale Young. Nirvana Days. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: McClure Co.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts. The Man in Lower Ten. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Roe, George. Iblis in Paradise. Illustrated. 16mo. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. $1.25.

Sandeman, George. Uncle Gregory. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Schaufflet, Robert Haven [Edited by]. Lincoln's Birthday: A Comprehensive View of Lincoln, as given in the most Noteworthy Essays, Orations and Poems, in Fiction and in Lincoln's Own Writings. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1 net.

Spearman, Frank H.; **Martin,** Harold; **Palmer,** F. S.; **Drysdale,** William; and others. Adventures in Field and Forest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

Spoth, John Charles. A Knight in Homespun. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Stalker, James. The Atonement. 12mo, pp. 138. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1 net.

State and Local Taxation. Second International Conference. Under the Auspices of the International Tax Association, held at Toronto, Ontario, October 6-9, 1908. Addresses and Proceedings. 8vo, pp. 630. Columbus, Ohio: International Tax Association. $2.

Steel, Flora Annie. A Prince of Dreamers. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

Sternberg, Charles H. The Life of a Fossil-Hunter. With an Introduction by Henry Fairfield Osborn. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.60 net.

In spite of its dry title, this recent addition to the American Nature Series is a very readable book. In the introduction by Professor H. F. Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, the statement is made that it is the first life of a fossil-hunter ever written. Aside from its scientific value, the book serves as a reminder of the great debt we owe to the man of science.

No hunter of live game ever tracked his prey with more eager enthusiasm than has Professor Sternberg the fossil remains of the prehistoric monsters that were once lords of creation. He admits that all the pleasures of the chase have been his, due to his imagination breathing life into "the valley of dry bones." His has been a life also rich in association with the greatest scientists of the age—Alexander Agassiz, Cope, Von Zittel, and others. By his rich finds in Kansas, the Bad Lands of Montana, the Oregon Desert, and Texas, Professor

(Continued on page 564)

Superior to Lemonade
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

Where Health Is Concerned Why Take Any Chances?

The great weight of scientific opinion throughout the world is hostile to the use of all artificial preservatives in food products, as being in themselves harmful and as making possible the employment of unwholesome materials and unsanitary practices.

Benzoate of Soda is a tasteless, odorless product of coal tar, medicinally used for many diseases. It is a drug, not a food.

A few scientists have announced—after brief experimentation upon healthy young men—that a limited quantity of Benzoate of Soda, administered during the experimental period, caused the subjects of the experiment no apparent injury. This but adds one more opinion on this subject.

There is no evidence anywhere that ordinary people, elderly persons, growing children and those who may have even slight impairment of health, may take indefinite quantities of this drug, or that any one may take it for an indefinite period without danger.

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Manufacturers using Benzoate of Soda state its presence upon the labels of their products, because the Law compels them to do so—but the statements are always hidden in small type as obscurely placed as possible—a fact which, in itself, is a reflection upon the use of the substance.

The use of any drug with which to embalm the food supply of the country is unnatural, unnecessary and unjustifiable.

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Construction Bond *solves* the problem. It has the qualities that get business. It is sold in case lots *only, direct* to responsible printers and lithographers, *never* through jobbers. Because of its quality and this *economical* method of distribution, it has become the Standard of *Value* in Business Correspondence Paper. It

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302 Michigan Boulevard Chicago

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 562*)

Sternberg has made discoveries of incalculable value, while his choice specimens not only grace the leading museums of our own country, but those of Great Britain and the Continent as well.

These notes portray both the bright and the dark side of the fossil-hunter's profession. They are extremely fascinating and not too technical to prove enjoyable to the lay reader.

Towne, William E. Health and Wealth from Within. How to Apply New Thought to the Attainment of Health, Success, and the Solving of Everyday Problems. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 157. Holyoke, Mass.: Elizabeth Towne.

Voorhies, Felix. Acadian Reminiscences—With the True Story of Evangeline. Introduction by Andrew Thorpe. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 107. Boston: The Palmer Co.

Wales, Hubert. Hilary Thornton. 12mo, pp. 316. Boston Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Waller, Mary E. Our Benny. 12mo, pp. 102. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

Whitlock, Brand. Abraham Lincoln. The Beacon Biographies. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

The Lincoln centenary has filled the book-market with a wealth of Lincoln literature, and while all are familiar with the salient facts regarding the ideal American, one can not be reminded too often of the meaning of his sad, isolated, splendid life. To carry out the policy of the Beacon Biographies—namely, to provide a brief, condensed narrative—Mr. Whitlock has had to grapple with the difficult task of elimination. To omit the less important facts in a life whose every act was significant requires some degree of skill. The present small volume bears witness that the author has done his work creditably. Good judgment has been shown in the selection of material which, while scarcely new, is presented in attractive form.

The picturesque rail-splitting period, the brilliant Lincoln-Douglas debates, characterized as "the battle of the giants," the agonizing years as war president, and the final martyrdom—these and other phases of Lincoln's life form a series of graphic pictures. Emphasis is laid upon the character of the man throughout—his simplicity, shrewd understanding of his fellow men, and the love that enabled him to bear ridicule and abuse with almost divine forgiveness.

This little book serves as a valuable introduction to more exhaustive works on the same subject. It is supplemented with an excellent photogravure of Lincoln, a chronological record of the principal events in his career, and a bibliography for use in more extended research.

I am open to accept engagement as Advertising Consultant on Board of Directors for one year, appearing in person at monthly or quarterly meetings.

Jay Wellington Hull
Tribune Building
New York

CURRENT POETRY

A Man's Song

By Brian Hooker

Sweetheart, love me dearly
  Why need you struggle so;
Keep the kiss you mean for me.
  Hide the heart I know?
All your truth and purity
  Into love are grown—
Sweetheart, love me dearly
  While to-day's our own!

Sweetheart, love me truly,
  And all good dreams are true—
Life and Death are little things
  In the light of you.
Only let your wanderings
  Keep me strong and sure—
Sweetheart, love me truly
  While our days endure.

—*Harper's Magazine* (April).

Prisoners of Winter

By Frances Chesterton (Wife of G. K. C.)

Our very souls are sick with vain desire,
  With imprecation of the loitering spring
Why halt her footsteps on her seaward way?
  Have English woods for her no welcoming?

Fast are we bound in misery and iron,
  Pale prisoners guarded, dead or half-asleep,
Waiting to hear the magic of the wind
  When from the west her doubtful footsteps creep;

Creep up the cliffs and up the white high roads
  Up the long fields and by the wind-swept downs,
Over the clouded tops and hidden streams,
  Until they reach the dark, expectant towns.

Why comes she not? Why is she tarrying?
  The children call to her in English lanes,
Will she not answer to the whispering reeds,
  In quick'ning leaves, in prompt and pattering rains?

When will her breath go forth o'er land and sea?
  When shall her greenness ease our straining eyes?
Has she forgot us? Is she dreaming yet
  In some deep glade of unknown paradise?

Nay, but she comes. And we shall know her sign;
  Faith brings the violets to the woods afar;
Hope wears the blue-bell as her loyal crown;
  And Love has strewn the road with Bethlehem's Star.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London, March 2).

Grandmither, Think Not I Forget

By Willa Sibert Cather

Grandmither, think not I forget, when I come back to town,
An' wander the old ways again, an' tread them up and down.
I never smell the clover-bloom, nor see the swallows pass,
Without I mind how good ye were unto a little lass.
I never hear the winter rain a-pelting all night through
Without I think and mind me of how cold it falls on you.
And if I come not often to your bed beneath the thyme,
Mayhap 'tis that I'd change wi' ye, and gie my bed for thine,
  Would like to sleep in thine.

I never hear the summer winds among the roses blow,
Without I wonder why it was ye loved the lassie so.
Ye gave me cakes and lollipops and pretty toys a store,—
I never thought I should come back and ask ye now for more.
Grandmither, gie me your still, white hands, that lie upon your breast,
For mine do beat the dark all night and never find me rest;

"BLUE LABEL" Ketchup

Pure and Unadulterated

containing only those ingredients

Recognized and Endorsed by the U. S. Government

ALWAYS during our business experience of over forty years, our aim has been QUALITY and our product is recognized as the BEST and PUREST of its kind. Using, as we do, only perfectly matured Red-Ripe Tomatoes fresh from the fields in perfect condition for our use—never the left-overs from market stalls—(skins, seeds and cores being removed) cooked ever so lightly that the natural flavor may be retained; combined with skilfully blended pure spices—all handled by experienced chefs in a scientific way in sanitary kitchens, enable us to produce the Ketchup

"BLUE LABEL"

that is now, and has been for twenty years, recognized as the standard of quality and excellence.

The same statement is also true regarding our Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Soups, Plum Puddings, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, etc.

Owing to the acknowledged purity and high quality of our products, and our honest labels, no change whatever in either goods or labels has been required or made because of the enactment of the National Food Law.

Ask for and see that you get food products bearing our name. Always the guarantee of purity and wholesomeness.

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES

Write to-day for our booklet, "Original Menus," telling what to have for breakfast, luncheon or dinner.

Our kitchens and all of our other departments are always open and visitors are made welcome.

Curtice Brothers Co.

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COMES OUT A RIBBON—LIES FLAT ON THE BRUSH

A Rare Combination

Delicious and Antiseptic—The first dentifrice to combine efficiency with a delightful after-taste.

Gives a pearly lustre to the teeth and a perfect polish to gold-work.

Trial tube sent for 4c in stamps.

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first 3 days," writes Mr. Reed of Ohio. Mr Woodward earns **$170 a month. AGENTS** all making money. Mr M L. Smith turned out $301 00 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7 00 first day.

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AGENTS HAVE ALL THEY CAN DO—people bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine no way to do it better. No experience required—we teach you. Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about 10 cents to do $1.00 worth of plating. *Demand for plating is enormous.* WE ARE RESPONSIBLE and guarantee everything.

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They grope among the shadows, an' they beat the cold black air,
They go seekin' in the darkness, an' they never find him there,
They never find him there.

Grandmither, gie me your sightless eyes, that I may never see
His own a-burnin' full o' love that must not shine for me.
Grandmither, gie me your peaceful lips, white as the kirkyard snow,
For mine be tremblin' wi' the wish that he must never know.
Grandmither, gie me your clay-stopt ears, that I may never hear
My lad a-singin' in the night when I am sick wi' fear;
A-singin' when the moonlight over a' the land is white—
Ah, God! I'll up an' go to him a-singin' in the night,
A-callin' in the night

Grandmither, gie me your clay-cold heart that has forgot to ache,
For mine be fire within my breast and yet it can not break.
Wi' every beat it's callin' for things that must not be—
An' can ye not let me creep in an' rest awhile by ye?
A little lass afeard o' dark slept by ye years agone—
An' she has found what night can hold 'twixt sundown an' the dawn!
So when I plant the rose an' rue above your grave for ye,
Ye'll know it's under rue an' rose that I would like to be,
That I would like to be.

—Quoted from "April Twilights" in *McClure's Magazine* (April)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SOME NEW CLEVELAND REMINISCENCES

GROVER CLEVELAND'S keen insight into current events and political movements has recently been illustrated by some interesting personal recollections. A recent writer, Jesse Lynch Williams, who enjoyed a long intimate acquaintance with the ex President, has gathered some reminiscences from his records for publication. He comments upon Mr. Cleveland's humor, sympathy, and simple friendliness, and on his aversion to needless conversation. Mr. Williams found him, however, a most inspiring listener "with a flattering manner of regarding you while talking, as if your views upon the topic of conversation were quite as worthy of attention as his own."

As an illustration of this characteristic trait, Mr. Williams sketches the following dramatic incident in *The American Magazine*:

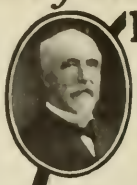
On the afternoon that President McKinley was shot at Buffalo, Mr Cleveland was fishing with a friend in a small lake in the Berkshires. At about sunset a man was seen rowing rapidly out toward the ex President's boat. "Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland," he shouted as he drew within call, "President McKinley has been assassinated." The ex President did not start. He simply looked at the stranger, too much amazed by this bolt out of the blue to say anything.

The man came nearer. "I tell you," he repeated, panting from his rapid rowing, "President McKinley has been shot—killed!"

Mr. Cleveland scrutinized the stranger a moment in grave silence, betraying nothing of what he thought or felt. Then making a sign to show that he had heard and appreciated what the man wished to say,

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

My Booklet on Refrigerators



C. H. Leonard Prest.

Is Invaluable to Housekeepers

NO matter what make of refrigerator you are using, it tells you **many important things** about **how to save ice**, keep food sweet a **long time**, etc., etc. I have been making refrigerators 40 years and know the good and bad points about every kind of ice box. The culmination of this life study is the

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator

Genuine porcelain lined, fused on sheet steel at a heat of 2500 degrees—not simply **baked** like bread. Look for the Trade Mark, it is your safeguard.

This is a perfect refrigerator, cleanable by simply wiping with a damp cloth; saves half your ice bill; woodwork proof against injury by water; twelve insulated walls; airtight doors. A better refrigerator for all practical purposes cannot be built at **any price**. This style, shown above, **$33**, freight paid as far as the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Size 33x21x46 polished oak, quarter sawed panels. Ask also for free sample of porcelain lining and catalog showing 30 styles. For sale by dealers or shipped direct from factory.

C. H. LEONARD, Prest.
Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.
Grand Rapids Mich., 133 Clyde Park Avenue

TWELVE WALLS

One-half actual size.

Look for the TRADE MARK

THE "BEST" LIGHT

MAKES and burns its own gas. Produces 100 candle power light—brighter than electricity or acetylene—cheaper than kerosene. No dirt. No grease. No odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

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guaranteed to be the most powerful, durable and practical vibrator of its size made

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These vibrators contain complete, perfect **Electric Motors**, and are made to run on their own dry cells or to attach to electric light socket like a lamp. Fully adapted to professional requirements, yet the most economical and satisfactory for home use. Light, compact, noiseless; motionless handle. To prove our strong claims for the Monarch, we send it prepaid

TO TRY FREE

Don't buy a vibrator without careful consideration of every one of the above points.

FOR BEAUTY Helps to restore to nature's intended perfections. Removes wrinkles and facial blemishes. If too thin, it brings the blood and develops fullness of neck, arms or deficient parts, by building new flesh. If too stout, it brings the blood to wash away adipose tissues. Splendid for the scalp, for the complexion and after shaving.

FOR HEALTH Furnishes passive exercise to parts which suffer from congestion, the cause of all disease, bringing the rich, purifying blood in quick response to its swift pulsations, and restoring normal functions. Soothes excited nerves and brings sweet, refreshing sleep.

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his gaze dropt to his line again, tho of course he was not thinking of fishing now

The bearer of bad tidings looked at the apparently stolid figure of the silent fisherman. "You don't seem to be much excited about it," he muttered, and, putting about, rowed slowly to shore.

Mr. Cleveland waited a little while, still in profound silence, then thoughtfully reeling in his line he merely said to his friend, "Well, I guess we may as well go." On the way to shore he disjointed his rod in his careful, deliberate manner, put it in the case, saying nothing

At the landing he was met by the nearest local correspondent for a certain New-York newspaper, also quite excited and not a little embarrassed by his unwelcome assignment. "I'm sorry to trouble you, sir," he said, "but my paper wants me to get two hundred words from you on the assassination of the President."

Mr Cleveland at first shook his head. "Say this," he finally answered, "that in common with all decent, patriotic American citizens I am so horrified by this *report* that I am unable to say anything." Then turning hastily away he drove off with his friend, and for some time said nothing even to him as the carriage jolted over the hilly roads and the sunset faded. Then suddenly, as if they had been talking all the time, he said aloud, "Well, it may not be true." Presently he added, "It may be true that he has been shot, it may not be true that he has been killed." After that there was still a longer silence until finally just before the end of the drive—it was now quite dark—he began to talk (and note the extraordinary prescience of the conclusion he reached as a result of his slow, silent brooding upon the momentous tidings): First of all, he said, if the report were true, the thing could hardly have been done by a disappointed office-seeker as in the case of "poor Garfield," for the circumstances at the time were not such as to make that very probable. Nor, he explained, was it very likely that labor troubles could have been the immediate cause; there were no strikes of importance on at the time. Other possible agencies were passed in review and cast aside as possible but hardly probable. "So," he added quietly, but with the divination of a seer of old, "if McKinley has been shot there is no other explanation than that it has been by the hand of some *foreign anarchist*." And within a few hours he was reliably informed that this precisely was the case!

Mr. Cleveland's early recognition of Mr. Roosevelt's political ability also emphasizes another phase of his alert analytical mind. Mr. George F. Parker, his official biographer, gives the following incident in *McClure's Magazine* for April. Mr. Cleveland said to Mr. Parker immediately after the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency.

"Roosevelt is the most perfectly equipped and the most effective politician thus far seen in the Presidency. Jackson, Jefferson, and Van Buren were not, for a moment, comparable with him in this respect. When I was Governor he was still a very young man and only a member of the Assembly; but it was clear to me, even thus early, that he was looking to a public career; that he was studying political conditions with a care that I had never known any man to show; and that he was firmly convinced that he would some day reach prominence. I must, however, confess that I never supposed that the Presidency would come within the scope of his aspirations so early in life."

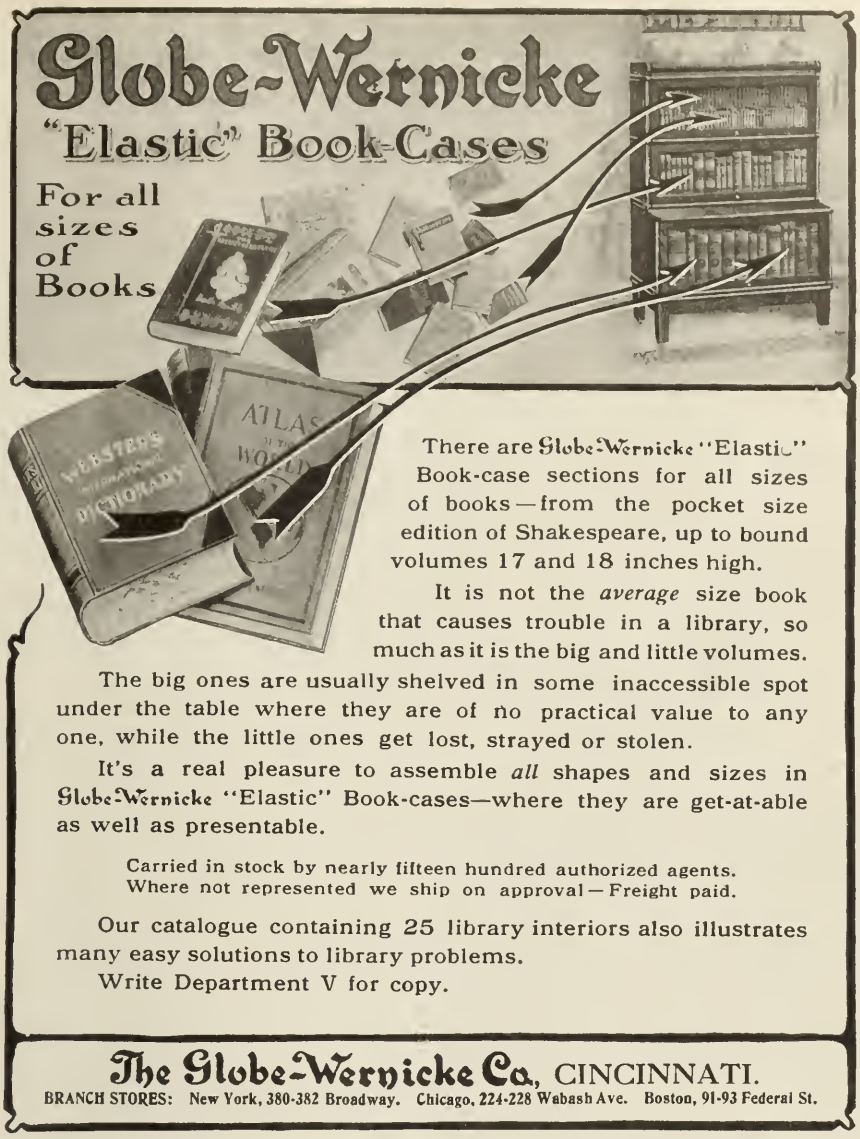
The writer adds:

In October, 1907, in the course of conversation, I told this anecdote to Mr. Richard Olney, in Boston, and he exclaimed:

"Oh, I can beat that! I know of an occasion when Mr. Cleveland exprest this opinion long before his talk with you."

When I asked for particulars, Olney said:

"In 1893, when the question of choosing a President of the Civil Service Commission was presented to the Cabinet—every member of which was in favor of the promotion of Mr. Roosevelt, then a member of that body—President Cleveland was strongly opposed to this action, and said: "I want to tell you gentlemen now that you are making a mistake. I have known this young man Roosevelt since 1883, and I tell you that, without exception, he is the most ambitious man and the most consummate politician



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The big ones are usually shelved in some inaccessible spot under the table where they are of no practical value to any one, while the little ones get lost, strayed or stolen.

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Elastica bends and gives and stretches. It does not turn white where water is spilled on it.

Elastica is a permanent floor finish, once on it needs no care, no attention.

Think of that, you who are the slaves of wax and wax preparations and common varnishes.

Think of that, you who know the constant bother, the endless refinishing which wax and common varnishes entail.

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Elastica Floor Finish

Elastica Floor Finish is made only by the
STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Sold by dealers everywhere

YOU have got to strop a razor to get a perfect shave

Moreover, you have got to strop it at every shave, and properly.

That is the secret of the velvet comfort of a barber's shave. That is also the secret of the old style razor's popularity in the rare case of the man *who knows how* to strop it.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR
Strops Itself

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I have ever seen However, as you all favor his nomination I will not oppose it I only want you to bear my words in mind. The time will come when you will see that I am right."

AS THE ENGLISH SEE MRS. TAFT

SOME pleasing pictures of the new mistress of the White House are given to us by an English writer in *M. A. P.*, thus

Few American Presidents' wives have come to take up the onerous duties of mistress of the White House with better qualifications than has Mrs. William H. Taft. She has had a great deal of experience of public life, and is a hostess of marked ability Her knowledge of the White House, too, is already extensive, for when she was a child she stayed there a good deal, owing to the fact that her father was the legal partner of President Hayes. Mrs. Taft is very musical, and possesses a keen sense of humour, two attributes that are indispensable in a hostess, and she is also much interested in the arts and in literature, while as a linguist she has few equals in the United States. Her favorite book, by the way, is Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

The new President owes no small amount of his great success to his clever wife, and she has always been of the opinion that he would do great things in the world. Asked some time ago if she wished Mr. Taft to become President, she replied in the affirmative, and when questioned as to who first thought of him for the office, she replied at once "I did!" "When did you think of it?" was the next question. "When I was somewhere about sixteen," said Mrs. Taft Here we have a pleasing picture of a woman's devoted belief in a man, and that that man's success is largely due to her is rather to his credit than otherwise.

A RAILROAD CZAR

MANY remarkable stories have been told of James J. Hill and his rough-and-ready methods in dealing with the thousands of men on his railroads before he retired from active service. Often cyclonic in the vigor and suddenness with which he discharged men from important positions he was also almost equally swift in showing his favor. A writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* gives two graphic instances of these traits. We read:

One cold winter night a short, heavily built man, wrapt in a huge, fur-lined overcoat, dropt off a freight-train at a little way-station in Montana. His cap was pulled down about his face, the lower part of which was covered with a bushy and grizzled beard. He looked the part of a burly and prosperous ranch-owner. The visitor walked about the little frame station, his keen eyes surveying through the windows the alert, young agent busy about the telegraph-key. Presently he entered the waiting-room and, as the agent looked up, peremptorily turned the knob of the door leading into the agent's private quarters. The door was locked.

"I want to come in," he said gruffly "it's too cold out here."

"Against the rules to allow outsiders inside," the agent answered.

"But I'm cold, I say."

"Wait a minute."

The agent came out into the waiting-room, bringing with him a comfortable arm-chair, which he placed close to the cast-iron stove. "Sit down here," he said. "I'll poke up the fire." In the midst of this process the agent suddenly dropt the poker and darted back into his private reserve

"What's the matter?" growled the surly man in the fur coat

"My call," snapt back the agent Presently, the fire roaring, the agent picked up the coal-scuttle and went out, leaving the door open behind him. The man in the fur coat promptly rose and closed it. Instantly it was thrown open by the agent. "Let it alone," he said, with a suspicious glance; "can't hear the call if it's shut." Once more inside his little coop the agent looked up as the old man asked:

"How's business?"

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"Rotten. Mostly east bound empties through here."

"What's the matter?"

"Ranchers around here can get a better rate by driving thirty miles across country."

"The men who run this road must be a set of chumps."

"They are. If we had a forty cent rate we could get ten carloads a week out of this station in the season."

"Must be pretty lonesome for a young fellow. Any pretty girls close by?"

"Excuse me," said the agent, sitting down; "I've got to make out my report."

The east-bound passenger came along shortly and the man in the fur coat boarded it. When the next pay-day came around the young agent got an entirely unexpected ten-dollar raise. With it came a notice from the general freight department that a forty-cent rate on beef cattle, effective April 1, was established. Then some one told him that his unidentified visitor had been "Yim Hill"—as the Norwegian settlers call him—creator of the Great Northern Railroad system and uncrowned emperor of the Northwest. And within two years the agent was called in to the general office at St. Paul and became one of the officials of the general freight department.

The second picture is not as inspiring. To quote:

Another man, now serving as an executive officer in a large Chicago corporation, went to St. Paul to fill a place very close to the supreme head of the Great Northern system. As a protection against the sudden changes of climate common in that region he insisted on a contract for one year at a fixt and very handsome salary. For several months the sun shone brightly. The new man was doing a lot of interesting and important work, and Mr. Hill had had no visible or audible fault to find with him. Then, one morning, no unfinished business was put on his desk for handling; the other officials with whom he was accustomed to work shook their heads when he asked for an explanation. He put himself in the way of his chief, but apparently he had become invisible. Thereafter, until his contract expired, he sat each day during business hours at his desk, drawing his salary regularly, but cut off entirely from any participation in the business.

A FORGOTTEN HERO OF SLAVERY DAYS

RECENTLY an old, destitute, and friendless man died by his own hand in a Washington garret. Some fifty years ago he wrote a book which eventually had almost as much influence on the slavery agitation of the day as did "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or John Brown's raid. His book also became a real factor in promoting the election of Lincoln. Both the book and its author have for many years, however, been almost entirely forgotten. Only the tragic ending of the one time famous antislavery propagandist has served to recall his memory and the significent part his book played. A writer in the Springfield *Republican* rehearses the interesting life of Hinton Rowan Helper and tells of the episode of his book, the "Impending Crisis." To quote:

The book did not attract much attention until late in 1859, when the 36th Congress assembled. John Brown had been hanged in Virginia on December 2, and excitement on account of his raid was still intense, especially in the South. The House had been carried by the Republicans and the leading candidate for speaker was John Sherman of Ohio. The storm broke after the first ballot, when Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania withdrew in favor of Mr. Sherman, whereupon a Southern member offered a resolution that no representative who had indorsed the insurrectionary book, Helper's "Impending Crisis," was fit to be the Speaker of the House. In the long and sensational contest that followed, resulting finally in Mr. Sherman's defeat and the election of Mr. Pennington of Pennsylvania, Helper's book was constantly under discussion and the advertisement it received rapidly increased its circulation throughout the North to astonishing dimensions. Before the session of the House, the book had attracted the atten-

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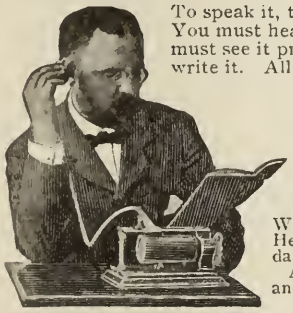

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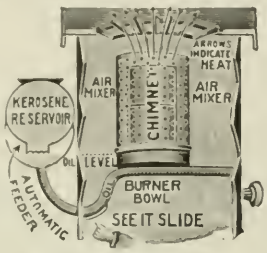

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tion of antislavery agitators, who had caused a condensed edition to be printed, and among several Republican congressmen who had given the book thus circulated their written approval had been Mr. Sherman, who had not taken the pains, however, to read it. It was the speakership contest that really made the book known to the nation, and Mr. Sherman's defeat because of his indorsement of it, by proxy, was the first important effect it had upon American history.

When prest the Republican leaders in Congress were of course unable to indorse the book in all particulars, owing to its unfortunate abuse of slave owners and its threats of violent action on the part of the non-slave-holding population of the South. Mr. Sherman wrote to his brother that his indorsement "was a thoughtless, foolish, unfortunate act." For Mr. Helper had inserted many highly emotional and incendiary passages, of which the following are illustrations:

"Our own banner is inscribed No cooperation with them in religion; no affiliation with them in Society; no recognition of proslavery men except as ruffians, outlaws, and criminals.

"It is our honest conviction that all the proslavery slave-holders deserve at once to be reduced to a parallel with the basest criminals that lie fettered within the cells of our public prisons.

"Slave-holders are more criminal than common murderers.

"Our plan is to make war openly or secretly upon the property of slave-holders and their abettors, not for its destruction if that can be avoided, but to convert it to the use of the slaves. If it can not be thus converted, we advise its destruction. Teach the slaves to burn their masters' buildings, to kill their cattle and hogs, etc."

The Southern feeling against the book was, indeed, so intense that, in 1860, the police law for Baltimore, as now quoted by *The Sun* of that city, contained this proviso. "Provided that no black Republican or indorser or approver of the Helper book shall be appointed to any office under said board." The Maryland court of appeals declared the clause unconstitutional on the ground that being a "black Republican," or indorser of the Helper book, was not a crime known to Maryland laws, but the court added: "If the Helper book be an inflammatory appeal to the passions of the servile portions of our population, it is (if it shall deem it expedient to do so) for the Legislature to prescribe the punishment for such white persons as shall be convicted of having it in their possession."

It was made a crime in the South to circulate the book, and one Methodist clergyman went to prison for violating the law directed against it. But its circulation in those States would have availed nothing for the furtherance of Helper's real purpose, owing to the fact that the poor whites were almost universally illiterate. Written to arouse them to a sense of the injury slave labor did to their interests, and with no sympathy whatever for the blacks themselves, the book fell on sterile soil in a region where those who should have been reached by it could neither read nor write. The historian Rhodes has said of the book's economic argument. "The reasoning, supported as it was by a mass of figures, could not be gainsaid. Had the poor white been able to read and comprehend such an argument, slavery would have been doomed to destruction, for certainly seven out of ten in the slave States were non-slave-holding whites." Slavery would not only have been doomed to destruction through the political action of the non-slave holding whites themselves, had those whites been educated enough to read and comprehend Helper's economic argument, but in all probability the civil war would have been avoided and slavery abolished purely through peaceful means. For without the support of the whites who owned no slaves, the slave-holding aristocracy could not have made war for a single day. The rank and file of the Confederate armies for four terrible years were composed of those "poor whites" whom Helper vainly tried to reach with an unanswerable appeal to their true economic interests.

But the book had an effect in the North which probably no one had anticipated. Its enormous circulation during the year 1860 did a work in molding public opinion that had been impossible for such a book as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As Rhodes says: "It proved a potent Republican document, especially

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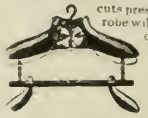

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in the doubtful States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, where it was easier to arouse sympathy for the degraded white man than for the oppresst negro." Thus the book, while exasperating the ruling class in the South without reaching the Southern audience it was intended for, helped powerfully in the North to turn against slavery many people who had in the past been disposed to take the slaveholder's side. And in doing that, Helper's book became a real factor in promoting the election of Lincoln.

A WOMAN REFORMER IN CHINA

THERE is a woman's paper published in Peking, which, tho not Christian in tone, is fighting for the reforms that are championed by the missionary. It is edited by Mrs. Chang, who, says Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich in the Chicago *Interior*, "is no mean compeer of the women of the West, who have been forerunners in the battle for the advancement of their sisters." She should have a first place in China's awakening, says this writer, for she is foremost among those who are "doing most to lay bare the cruel wrongs from which many women suffer, to voice the call for reform, and to arouse the nation to the imperative need of education for women and girls." A sketch of her is given in these words:

Her father was an official at the South who, having no son, educated her as if she had been a boy. Later she herself became the wife of an official. Her previous education, wholly Chinese, her knowledge of official life, and travel and residence in several different provinces, have given her experience and a knowledge of affairs unique for a Chinese lady. Her husband dying and leaving her with one son, she determined to devote her fortune and her life to helping China become a strong nation. That could only come about, she felt, through the uplift of the women; and so, three years ago, she started *The Peking Woman's Paper*, which is published daily, Sundays not excepted.

Among China's women one often sees faces both attractive and pretty, tho few could be called beautiful, because the soul within has no light burning, and seldom is there a face that has a story to tell. Christianity has already made radiant a goodly number of faces, and is painting thereon many a story, and will paint more and more. But Mrs. Chang has come in contact with Christianity but very little, and rather resents the idea that one needs to be a Christian in order to advocate progress and reform. Nevertheless her face, altho plain, so shines with modest fearlessness, intelligence, feeling and benevolence—qualities hitherto rarely seen in China save among Christians—she might easily be taken for one. It is the kind of a face that meant death to the owner the Boxer year. The word "character," meaning the composite of personal qualities both native and acquired, is not found as yet in the Chinese language, but Mrs. Chang's face can be said to have "character." She is a lady of about fifty years of age, womanly and refined in manner. Her unbound feet, evidently at one time comprest, prove that she practises what she preaches when she urges upon all women the duty of walking on "heaven-given feet" instead of the "lily feet."

Just at present, says this writer, the topic of burning interest in the paper's columns is how best to

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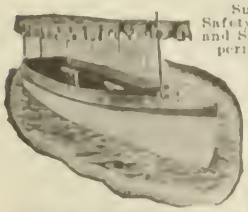

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reform the method of conducting betrothals so that they will end in congenial marriages. We read further:

The progressives are all agreed that the choice ought to be made by the young people themselves, but the best way to bring about an acquaintance in the present state of society is a very serious question. The most interesting thing in the ordinary issue, aside from the items which reveal Chinese life, is the editorial or opening article, frequently contributed. This is the real mirror which reflects what China's new woman is thinking about and striving after. One realizes how the whole world is kin, as the intensity of a woman's feelings is revealed in every article. The women of the West have learned to express themselves with comparative outward composure, but these Chinese women, in spite of their reputation for immobility, fairly revel in vivid Oriental expressions.

Mrs. Chang declares that it is her aim to keep prominently before the public four great topics: Education of women, women's rights, natural feet, and the breaking off from the opium habit. We are told that "the foundation of all strong, victorious nations is the education of its girls and women." "Educate the girls, teach them hygiene and physiology, and they will demand the right to walk through life on their own heaven-given feet instead of hobbling like cripples all through life on so-called lily feet." Very frequent and very earnest are the articles pleading for "equal rights with men," for "liberty"—meaning the right to their persons and their property. "Self-support" is urged, because "a woman as long as she depends on others is a spender, not a producer, and can never be free until she is able to be independent." A word had to be coined to express the idea of self-support; it is literally "stand alone."

SHEAR WIT

A Hurry Call.—"Shall I tell your fortune, sir?"

"Yes, tell it to hurry up."—*Christian Advocate.*

The Reason.—Boyd is a bright little fellow of three years. One day his mother observed him vigorously scratching his head and asked: "What makes you scratch your head?"

"Because I'm the only one that knows it itches," he replied quickly.—*Delineator.*

His Motive.—A—"That old villain has gone and married his cook. I wonder at it, for her cooking is miserable."

B—"That's all right. He has now got her out of the kitchen, and hopes she will hire a cook that will suit him."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Tom's Cabin.—A New Englander, traveling on foot through the southern mountains, studying the people, asked a man whom he met to direct him to a certain cabin at which he had been advised to stay overnight. "Going thar?" said the man. "Well, Tom's a first-rater, take him just right, but he's mighty queer."

"What do you mean?" asked the traveler.

"Well, it's like this," and the man looked at the stranger in a calm, impersonal way. "He'll be setting outside most probably, and he'll see you coming; he'll take a good look at you, and ef you don't suit him he may set the dog on you.

"Ef he don't, and you get to talking with him, and say anything he don't just like, he may throw you down and tromp on you. But ef you're too careful in your talk, on the other hand, he's liable to take you for a spy and use his gun fust and listen to explanations afterward.

"But it's no use trying to get by without stopping," concluded the man, with evident relish of the prospect he was opening up to the stranger. "Ef you was to undertake that, 'twould be all up with you, for he'd think you was proud and biggetty.

"Ef you want to come out of the mountain whole, don't go past Tom's cabin without stopping, whatever you do"—*Youth's Companion.*

A Published Contribution.—In the course of a recent address the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, endeavoring to illustrate what many people of the

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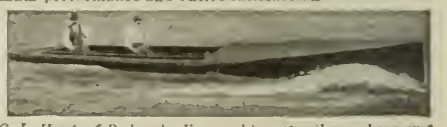

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twentieth century go to church for, told the story of a woman who, after hearing him preach in one of the large New-York churches, informed a friend that she did not like the services at all. The seat was hard, she said, the singing was not good, and the preaching was poor. Her little girl, who overheard her remarks and who was present with her at church, said: "What can you expect for a penny?"—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Claiming a Reward.—MAGISTRATE (to officer)—"But this man doesn't correspond to the description. He has no deep scar on his forehead."

OFFICER—"Well, that can be easily supplied, and besides, I think I am entitled to at least a portion of the $500 reward for bringing him here. It was no easy job."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

On a Cannibal Island.—MISSIONARY—"I hear your chief is an author."

NATIVE—"Yes, he has just finished a digest of European anatomy."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Versatile Growl.—"What's that dog doing, ma?"

"He is eating his dinner, Jimmie."

"What makes him growl that way?"

"He is enjoying his dinner."

"Huh! he's different from pa, isn't he?"—*Judge.*

Not Much Hope.—"Do you think posterity will recognize you?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "not unless I am lucky enough to strike a sculptor more than ordinarily successful in preserving likenesses."—*Washington Star.*

At the Ball Game.—GRACE—"Who is that man they're all quarreling with?"

JACK—"Why, he's keeping the score."

GRACE—"Oh!—and won't he give it up?"—*Bohemian Magazine.*

Musical Tragedy.—The song died on her lips.

It had been cruelly murdered.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Unexpected Condolence.—A correspondent sends to a Paris contemporary an amusing contest of wit which he recently heard in a railway carriage on a journey between Compiegne and Rove. There were several passengers. One believed himself to possess a fund of humor which he intended to expend on a priest who got in at one of the intermediate stations. Bestowing a patronizing look on the clergyman, he said:

"Have you heard the news, Monsieur le curé?"

"No, my friend, I have not," was the reply; "I have been out all day, and have not had time to glance at the papers."

Then said the traveler: "It is something dreadful; the devil is dead."

"Indeed," replied the ecclesiastic, without the smallest surprize or displeasure. Then, seeming deeply touched, he added: "Monsieur, I have always taken the greatest interest in orphans. Will you accept these two sous?"

The wit, we are told, retired as gracefully and as quickly as he was able.—*London Globe.*

A Sporting Event.—"My husband doesn't mind walking the floor with the baby at night any more," said Mrs. Binks.

"Why is that?" asked Mrs. Jinks.

"He makes believe it's a Marathon," said Mrs. Binks. "He covered the twenty-six miles before ten o'clock last night."—*Brooklyn Life.*

At the Bar.—"Judge, did you ever try an absinthe frappé?"

"No; but I've tried a lot of fellows who have."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Trying Time.—JUDGE—"Why did you strike this man?"

PRISONER—"What would you do, judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

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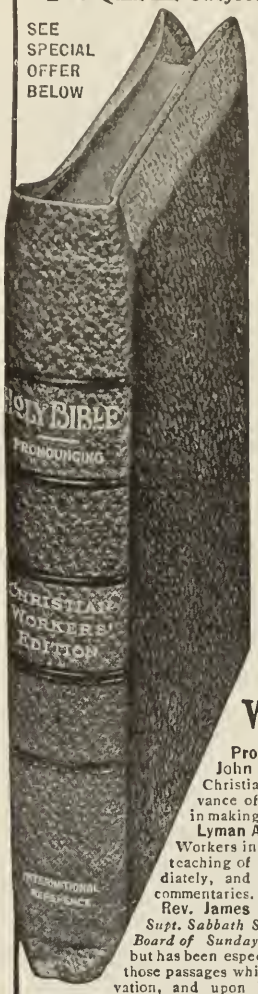

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How She Read.—While Auntie arranged the pantry shelves, her little niece handled the spice-boxes and called each spice by name. Presently she said, "Auntie, I can read."

"Can you, dear?" answered Auntie.

"Yes, Auntie," came the reply, "but I don't read like you do. I read by the smell."—*The Delineator.*

Unfortunate.—HOUSEWIFE—"If you love work why don't you find it?"

BEGGING TRAMP—"Love is blind, ye know."—*Judge.*

The Trouble.—FRIEND—"Don't worry because your sweetheart has turned you down since you lost your money. There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

JILTED ONE—"Yes, but I lost my bait."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Bent Too Far.—HE—"I was on pleasure bent."

SHE—"And then—"

HE—"And then, before I knew it, I was broke."—*Yale Record.*

A Good Tip.—One way to make your wife's biscuits taste like mother's did, is to buy a bucksaw and saw wood an hour before supper.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

A Precaution.—"Mrs. Frost always chooses a cross-eyed nurse-maid."

"Why's that?"

"So when the girl has one eye on the policeman she can have the other on the children."—*Life.*

How She Knew.—An attendant of a circulating library in Chicago recently overheard the following conversation between two young women, regular patrons of the place.

"How do you select stories?" asked one.

"I have adopted a very simple method," said the other. "As I run over the latest things offered here, I glance at the last chapter. If I find the rain softly and sadly falling over two lonely graves, I know I don't want the story; but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin, I know the novel's all right."—*Harper's Monthly.*

Quite an Echo.—Emerson Hough is very fond of outdoor life, and many is the good story which he tells around the campfire at night. While camping out in the Adirondacks with a party of friends, the conversation turned on echoes and how easily they might be heard. Many good stories were told, but the following statement by Mr. Hough was acknowledged the best. "Out in the Rocky mountains it takes eight hours to hear the echo of your voice. When I camp out there and just before I pull the blanket around me for the night, I shout out, 'Time to get up!' and—do you believe it?—the echo wakes me next morning!"—*Christian Register.*

Where It Ached.—One day Mary came to her mother and said, "Mother, my ear aches!"

"Does it ache very bad, Mary?" asked her mother.

"No."

"Well, run out and play—then you will forget about it."

Mary went out, but pretty soon she came back and said, "Mother, my ear does ache. It is not the hole, but the rude around it."—*Delineator.*

They Quarreled.—Among the applicants for domestic employment in the service of a Brooklyn household there once came a big, husky Irish girl, styled Annabel.

"What was your reason for leaving your last place, Annabel?" asked the mistress during the course of examination.

"I couldn't stand the way the master an' mistress used to quarrel, m'am," was the reply of Annabel.

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the lady. "Did they quarrel all the time?"

"All the time, mum," repeated Annabel. "An', mum, when it wasn't me an' him it was me an' her."—*Harper's Monthly.*

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Never Again.—The country parson was condoling with the bereft widow.

"Alas!" he continued, earnestly, "I can not tell how pained I was to learn that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again."—*Lippincott's*

Up to Mr. Taft.—Three-year-old Norris is fond of the twenty-third Psalm, sometimes repeating it instead of his regular evening prayer. Last autumn the name of the successful Presidential candidate was often heard at the dinner-table, and Norris unconsciously fell into the habit of rendering one passage of the Psalm in this reassuring fashion: "Thy rod and thy Taft they comfort me."—*Lippincott's.*

Making the Dumb Speak.—"I caused the dumb to speak to-day."

"How was that?"

"I was stopt in the street by a beggar with an 'I Am Deaf and Dumb' placard on his breast, and when I exprest the opinion that he was an impostor he immediately recovered his speech and in vigorous Anglo-Saxon requested me to go to—er—the place that the new theology tells us doesn't exist, and mind my own business and he'd mind his!"—*New York Times.*

Slightly Mixt.—Little Oliver, six years old, had learned the song in which is oft repeated the refrain, "Glory, glory, halleluiah," and for some time he had been singing it with great enthusiasm and vigor. Finally he became silent, and after a brief period of cogitation he said:

"Mama, what does 'halleluiah' mean?"

As simply as she could his mother explained that it was a religious exclamation meaning "Praise the Lord."

He seemed rather surprized at the information, but his next question offered ample explanation of why he had thrown so much vigor into his singing. "If that's what it means," he said, "why do they throw corn and have jack-lanterns on halleluiah night?"—*New York Times.*

Steady Employment.—MINISTER—"Is your father home, little man?"

BOY—"No, he ain't. He's employed on a county contract."

MINISTER—"That's good! I'm glad to hear he has work. What is he doing?"

BOY—"Six months, with costs."—*New York Times.*

The Boy's Opinion.—Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, the Philadelphia pastor, entertained President Patton, of Princeton, and other eminent men at dinner. The guests were speaking in praise of a sermon the minister had preached.

Dr. Hoyt's young son was at the table, and President Patton said, "My boy, what did you think of your father's sermon?"

"I guess it was very good," said the lad, "but there were three mighty fine places where he could have stopt."—*New York World*

The Catakissin.—Little Marie had returned from her first visit to Sunday-school.

"And what lesson are you to study for next Sunday?" her mother asked.

"Nuffin' much," said the four-year-old rather scornfully. "Her jest said to learn all about the catakissin—and me knowed that already."—*Pearl Payseur Poore.*

The Lesson for the Day.—George Ade says that when a certain college president in Indiana, a clergyman, was addressing the students in the chapel at the beginning of the college year, he observed that it was "a matter of congratulation to all the friends of the college that the year had opened with the largest freshman year in its history." Then, without any pause, the good man turned to the lesson for the day, the third Psalm, and began to read in a voice of thunder:

"'Lord, how are they increased that trouble me!'"—*Lippincott's.*

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NO RUBBING OR INJURY—ALL METAL—durable, light in weight, sanitary. Nothing to warp, crack, break, or get out of order. Easily handled, always ready. **Child or weakly woman can handle it.** Solves servant problem. Saves drudgery, time, clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—Easy Way does same at your home. No experiment, 100,000 already sold.

FREE SAMPLE

TO AGENTS. A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out after orders."

We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents. **Easy Way new article,** not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People wild to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y. placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: "**Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day**"—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $300.00.*) **Just shipped 1000 Easy Ways** to one agent in Russia. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Get one for your own use.* **GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY** or your **MONEY REFUNDED.** *Send for Free Sample offer, special agents' proposition, etc.* **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description today. **Harrison Mfg. Co., 907** Harrison Building, **Cincinnati, Ohio.**

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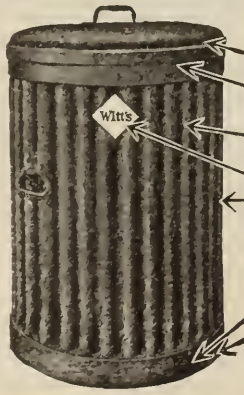

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Two-inch corrugations all around can—*greatest* strength.
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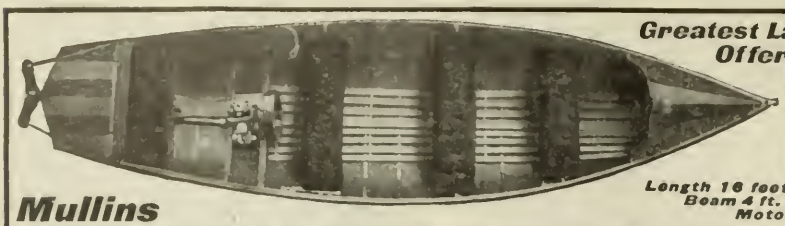
The Witt Cornice Co., 2118-2124 Winchell Avenue, Cincinnati, O.



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"Yep," answered Farmer Corntossel, "it's more than wonderful. It's an unprecedented marvel. It's the only thing I ever heard of that our congressman was afraid to talk about."—*Washington Star.*

His Hint Failed.—CURATE (who struggles to exist on £120 a year with wife and six children)—"We are giving up meat as a little experiment, Mrs. Dasher."

WEALTHY PARISHIONER—"Oh, yes! One can so well live on fish, poultry, game, and plenty of nourishing wines, can't one?"—*Punch.*

The Result.—"I thought you were working on Smith's new house," said the house-painter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the house-painter, "but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, that is where he put most of it."—*Christian Advocate.*

Successful Ad.—Several weeks ago a Kansas editor advertised the fact that he had lost his umbrella and requested the finder to keep it. He now reports: "The finder has done so. It pays to advertise."—*Kansas City Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 19.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 368 to 211, sustains the refusal of the French Government to treat with the striking state employees.

March 21.—The strike of the post and telegraph employees collapses in Paris, the Government making concessions regarding the restoration of the men to duty.

March 22.—Great Britain and Russia send a sharp note to the Shah demanding that outrages committed by Persian troops be stopt.

March 23.—Lieutenant Shackleton, of the British navy, and his party of antarctic explorers, report that on January 9 they reached 88° 23′ south, a point within 111 statute miles of the South Pole, the farthest point south yet gained.

The budget committee of the Reichstag decides to report the Government naval program calling for three *Dreadnoughts* and one large cruiser.

March 24.—Great Britain accepts New Zealand's offer to build a battle-ship for the Empire.

March 25.—Crown Prince George, of Servia, renounces his rights to the throne.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 19.—The Payne Tariff Bill is read before the House.

March 23.—The Ways and Means Committee computes that the Payne Bill will increase the customs receipts by more than $11,000,000.

March 24.—The monthly statement of internal revenues, issued at Washington, shows a falling off for February of $17,605,105, as compared with the same month last year.

GENERAL

March 20.—The jury in the Cooper-Carmack trial at Nashville, Tenn., bring in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a penalty of twenty years' imprisonment against Col. Duncan Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper.

March 22.—William Whitla, the eight-year-old son of J. P. Whitla, who was kidnaped from a school in Sharon, Penn., is returned to his father in Cleveland.

Gov. George Curry, of New Mexico, telegraphs his resignation to President Taft.

Delegates from the three anthracite-coal districts gather in Scranton, Penn., for a second labor conference.

March 23.—Governor Hughes at Albany dismisses the charges filed with him against District Attorney William T. Jerome, of New York City, by William T. King, representing a committee of stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt sails for an extended hunting-trip in Africa.

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Don't get your new Spring suit before you send for our handsome catalog showing the newest Spring styles and fifty of the smartest Spring suitings.

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For $13.50 we will make to your special measure a positive $20 suit. It's the same suit that we have sold year after year through our agents for $20. But we've done away with agents and are selling you direct, the same quality suits at the agents' wholesale price, letting you make the agents' profit.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"G. V. B.," Porterville, Ala.—"Please inform me what is the pronunciation of 'Roosevelt.'"

"Roosevelt" is pronounced roz'e-velt ("o" as in "no," first "e" as in "hunter," second "e" as in "bet.").

"P.," Reading, Pa.—Your sentence reads correctly as follows: "In the event of both *shipments'* reaching destination, kindly return one of them to us." (See Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," page 246: "*The Possessive with the Participle.*—A participle used as a noun frequently requires a possessive (noun or pronoun) as a modifier; as, *His* (My *friend's*) coming was a surprize; I anticipated *his* (my *friend's*) coming with pleasure.")

"W. H. C.," Wytheville, Va.—"Please let me know the pronunciation of 'Lusitania' and 'Mauretania'."

Lu"si-ta'ni-a ("u" as in "rule," both "i's" as in "it," first "a" as in "ate," second "a" as in "sofa"); Mau"ri'ta'ni-a ("au" as in "fraud," both "i's" as in "it," first "a" as in "ate," second "a" as in "sofa").

"A. L.," Beaver Falls, Pa.—"What is the pronunciation of the word 'illustrated'?"

The preferred pronunciation is il-lus'trat-ed ("i" as in "it," "u" as in "us"; "a" as in "state," "e" as in "matted").

"C. E. G.," London, Eng.—"Will you kindly give the meaning and correct use of 'transpire'?"

"Transpire" as a transitive verb means: "To send off through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; cause to pass off as insensible perspiration; emit as vapor; exhale." As an intransitive verb it means: "1. To be emitted through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs; pass off as an exhalation. 2. To exhale in vapor. 3. To come gradually from secrecy into public notice; become known; leak out; as, his secret presently *transpired*. 4. To come to pass; happen; a recent use, condemned by the best writers." In the sense of "occur" or "happen," "transpire" is often misused, especially in carelessly edited newspapers and magazines, as in "Comments on the heart-rending disaster that *transpired* yesterday are superfluous," etc. A thing that *occurred* a year ago may not *transpire* until to-day.

"C. C. C.," Marshall, Ill.—"Will you kindly advise me the correct manner of writing 'attorney in fact'? Is it a compound word?"

Write it without hyphens—"attorney in fact."

"M. M. K.," New York, N. Y.—The following are the sentences written correctly: "On account of the *contractor's* having failed," etc.; "On account of *John's* having failed," etc.; "On account of *his* having failed," etc. See answer to "P.," above.

"E. K.," New Orleans, La.—"Can the word 'epitome' be used correctly in the following expression, 'He is the *epitome* of politeness'?"

No. The word "epitome" is used in a somewhat analogous sense, but it is clearly wrong here. The definition of the word is: "1. A concise statement of the main points of a larger work; abridgment; summary; abstract. 2. A brief and compact treatise; compendium. 3. A simplified presentation, or one in miniature; as, Brussels is an *epitome* of Paris."

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you can have your favorite drink —*hot* or *cold*—without trouble or expense any time of the day or night. When you start, put it in an

ICY-HOT BOTTLE

If a warm drink—coffee, egg-nog, punch, etc., you'll find it steaming hot any time during the next 24 hours. If a cold drink—milk, champagne, beer, etc., you'll find it ice cold 3 days. Have delightful refreshment all along the road. No traveling outfit complete without the ICY-HOT. Made of glass, in handsome plated case, leather-covered or plain, with screw-top drinking cup. Easily cleaned. Absolutely sanitary. Pints or quarts. Reasonable prices. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, we will, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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we'll make the rug."

Thread and Thrum RUGS

Different from all other rugs, made in colorings to match your decorations. Special styles to go with Mission or Fumed Oak Furniture. Wool weft, seamless, heavy, reversible and durable. All sizes up to 12 feet wide and any length. Sold by best shops in principal cities. If your dealer does not keep them, write Arnold, Constable & Co., New York, for Color Line and Price List.

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WEST HAVEN HOME

Attractive country place for summer or all-the-year-round residence. Thirteen room house, plot 9300 sq. ft., in residential section overlooking the harbor. Twenty minutes from business center of New Haven. House has just been thoroughly redecorated, and is equipped with hot air furnace, city gas, modern bath room. Roomy verandah. For price and photograph address.

S. G. Husted, 48 Main Street, West Haven, Conn.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

A lovely summer home of 8 rooms in excellent repair; beautiful location, fine frontage, dock, large lot, stable and icehouse. A bargain. G. H. DALRYMPLE, 320 Manning B'lv'd, Albany, N.Y.

FOR SALE—ideal small farm. All conveniences; convenient to New York. Send for circular. VINCENT PHELPS, Newburgh, N. Y.

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50 IMPROVED FARMS for sale, from Virginia to Texas. Cash or easy terms—bargains. J. L. HALL, 501-2 City Bank, Mobile, Ala.

"BIG PROPOSITION" From Louisiana Watch the Real Estate Columns, in the issue of May 1. E. S. HEMPSTEAD, Real Estate Agent, Jennings, La.

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Western Oregon HOMESEEKER

are you tired of blizzards in winter and cyclones and heat in summer?
In Umpqua Valley we have never had a blizzard or a cyclone; snow and ice are strangers. We have neither extreme heat or cold. Here roses bloom all winter and apples and pears grow to perfection. A single acre of matured orchard will yield you from $300.00 to $1000.00 per acre annually.
Ten acres of our Glengarry Fruit land set to apples or pears will make you independent for life. Our price on Glengarry land ranges from $60.00 to $125.00 per acre.
Come and spend your life in a climate where it is a pleasure to live. For information write W. L. COBB REAL ESTATE CO., Roseburg, Oregon.

COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE fertile farm in Indiana ideal location, 10 minutes to village R. R. station; 9 miles to Cincinnati center; macadam highway entire distance; 10 new buildings; perfect condition; large, new dwelling, water heat, private water works, gas, sewerage and every modern convenience; $80,000; liberal terms. 1021 Prudential Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY a Minneapolis Lot $10 cash, $5 monthly. Surrounded by good homes. Will advance 25% 1st year. Absolutely safe investment. Particulars free. Nichols Frissell Co. 302 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 15 NEW YORK, APRIL 10, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 990

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE DWINDLING AMERICAN FAMILY

IN the period between the first and the latest Federal census—1790 and 1900—the American family has shrunk from an average of 5.8 persons to an average of 4.6. Amid a mass of comparative statistics compiled by W. S. Rossiter, of the Census Bureau, it is this fact which specially challenges the attention of the country. Approaching the same fact from various angles Mr. Rossiter points out that were it not for this discrepancy between the average white American family of to-day and that of one hundred years ago the population of the United States would now number 20,000,000 more than it does. He also shows that the number of children under 16 years of age to each family in the Colonial days was 2.8, as compared with 1.5 in 1900; and that the ratio of children to women has been cut in half. There are many standpoints from which to view this subject, he admits, but "from one, at least, it may be claimed that the people of the United States have concluded that they are only about half as well able to rear children, at any rate without personal sacrifice, under the conditions which prevailed in 1900, as their predecessors proved themselves to be under conditions prevailing in 1790." The census officials are said to recognize a distinct connection between the reduction in families and the increasing movement of population toward the cities, since "the apartment-house, flat, and tenement-room do not encourage large families."

From Mr. Rossiter's pamphlet we learn that in the United States the ratio of white persons 20 years of age and over to white children under 16 has changed during the period under discussion from .78 to 1.58. For purposes of comparison we reproduce the following table showing what this ratio is in several representative countries:

RATIO OF ADULTS OF SELF-SUPPORTING AGE TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

France	2.4	Italy	1.6
Ireland	1.8	Scotland	1.6
England	1.7	Austria-Hungary	1.5
United States (white)	1.6	Germany	1.5

A number of editors seem apprehensive lest these figures should stir up the alarmists on the subject of race suicide. Mr. Roosevelt, however, is on his vacation, and the editorial comment which has so far come to hand is monotonously optimistic. Distressing themselves over the empty cradle, says the Philadelphia *Record*, many readers of this census bulletin may neglect to give due consideration to the empty grave, but the death-rate, as well as the birth-rate, is decreasing. To quote further:

"Whether a decreasing birth-rate be due to the movement of population toward the cities or not, certain general facts are common to the civilized world. They are not peculiar to the United States. The movement of population in all civilized countries, all industrial nations, is toward the cities. Agricultural industries are dormant during a great part of the year; urban industries go on continuously. A very sparse population may subsist on hunting and fishing. A little denser population is obliged to till the soil. A much denser population must work with machinery to produce a subsistence.

"In all civilized countries the birth-rate is decreasing. This is true of England as well as of France, and it is true, tho in a less degree, of Germany, and it is true of very sparsely settled Australia as well as of the United States, in large portions of which the conditions of living are approximating to those of Europe. But in all these countries the death-rate is decreasing. The slaughter of the innocents is checked. Not so many babies are born, but more that are born have a chance to reach adult years. In a general way it is true of the European countries that those which have the lowest birth-rate have the lowest death-rate, and, conversely, where the most babies are born, there the most babies die."

Says *The Ledger*, of the same city, commenting along the same lines, but adding some interesting statistics:

"It is an acknowledged and obvious fact that the tendency of civilization, of increasing intelligence and thrift, is to limit the propagation of children. As a broad generalization, we may say that the higher the social development, the smaller the average of offspring. The largest families are found among the most improvident. And in this country, open to the constant immigration of people on a low scale of development, this is unquestionably a danger, since their more rapid increase may overwhelm the native stock.

"But when we talk about the diminished birth-rate, especially among the well-to-do, we are not to overlook the diminished death-rate and other facts which make for the restoration of the balance. It is believed by the most competent students that the average duration of human life has been doubled since the sixteenth century. Within a period for which we have trustworthy records the average longevity is shown to be extending at an increasing ratio. It was lengthened by about nine years during the last century; at present it is lengthening in Europe at the rate of 17 years per century, and in Prussia at the rate of 27 years per century. Those born have an increasing expectancy of life.

"This is primarily the result of sanitary and hygienic improvement, and some of the most important fruits of this are found in a diminution of infant mortality. If fewer children are born, the proportion of them that survive their first year is enormously increased. It is still true that vast numbers of the children born in poverty and filth die before they have fairly started upon life, and this is still a counterbalance to be remembered. Among the well-to-do classes with small families the children born have a vastly better chance of life, and it may be questioned whether the large percentage of them who reach maturity do not compensate for the fewer aggregate births. We need more exact statistics than the census supplies to answer such questions with confidence, but we

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
PROFESSOR PAYNE—"Gentlemen, I believe it is actually alive."
—Glackens in *Puck*

AN INTERRUPTION.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

A NEW FACTOR IN THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

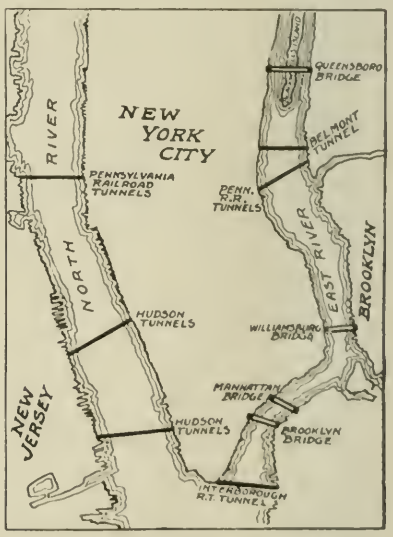
need not hesitate to assume that the restraint imposed by the responsibilities of parenthood and the increasing care over childhood is not without its reassuring compensations as concerns the national integrity."

CURING NEW YORK'S INSULARITY

PEOPLE who have long regarded New York City as a thing separate and apart from the rest of the country are gradually being forced to amend their ideas. It is no longer to be classed as a kind of detached urban free lance, or as a synonym for municipal insularity. As the press point out, for some years now it has been sending steel roots tunneling under the rivers to grip the Jersey and Long Island shores, and at the same time, it

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT" OF THEM ALL.
Brooklyn Bridge was opened in 1883, took thirteen years to build, is 7,580 feet long, and cost $14,750,000

has gradually been extending one great arm after another across part of these waters for a more open and above-board friendship. Whether this is a deep-laid scheme of Father Knickerbocker's to filch reinvigorating sustenance from Jersey's virgin soil, or a benevolent plan to extend the benefits of his fruits to Long Island, the editorial writers refuse to say. They are a unity, however, in emphasizing the fact that New York City, with last week's opening of the Queensboro Bridge, is fast developing adequate facilities for bridge and tunnel transportation to and from the metropolis. There are now, completed, or about to be completed, four bridges and three sets of tunnels connecting New York and Long Island, and three underground tube systems to New Jersey.



HOW MANHATTAN IS LINKING ITSELF TO THE NEIGHBORING SHORES

In viewing the construction and completion of the new bridge, the press writers bring out many points of interest.

"It is the first real outlet to the heart of Long Island," says the New York *Journal of Commerce;* while the New York *Tribune*, with a reproving eye on Tammany Hall, declares "it is only surpassed in length by one in Scotland, and as an engineering blunder by one that was in Quebec." The New York *World* also refuses to be reconciled to the great cost of the structure. "As it stands to-day," it comments, "the bridge is a costly and magnificent monument to official inefficiency."

The *Tribune* reviews this phase of the matter further:

"It is venial to spend $20,000,000 or so on a bridge that should cost about $10,000,000, because the bridge is desirable. A colossal blunder will be ignored and stupendous waste regarded with indifference, if the city 'gets much-needed facilities.'

"Who of the crowd in Queens that welcomed the opening of the new Queensboro Bridge cared because the structure cost nearly

THE NEW QUEENSBORO BRIDGE WHICH WAS RECENTLY OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.
Its total length is 7,636 feet, it took six years to build, and cost $20,000,000

twice as much as was necessary? Queens needed a bridge to Manhattan, and there was the bridge. What matter that it did not come up to expectations, that it did not provide the facilities it had been planned to provide, that it cost nearly twice as much as a bridge of its carrying capacity should have cost, that in an effort to make it stronger it was burdened with useless steel that had only made it weaker, that enough money had been wasted on it to build nearly half the Fourth avenue subway? There was a bridge. It was desirable. It was what the people wanted. It would get them to Manhattan more quickly and cheaply. The men who had built it were public benefactors. If they had constructed for $10,000,000 a bridge that had fallen into the river before it was opened, no words would have been black enough to characterize their blundering, their incompetence, their wastefulness. After an expenditure, let us say, of $20,000,000 on a bridge that should have cost $10,000,000, there are no words at all about blundering, incompetence and wastefulness."

A New York *Post* writer describes the new bridge as "the most conspicuous thing in sight" for miles along the river front. He goes on thus:

"In the matter of gracefulness of proportion, the Queensboro Bridge is not likely to displace the Brooklyn or even the Williamsburg structures' in popular estimation. Its curves are not as gradual as those of the suspension type; it does not sweep up and then down like its two companions farther downstream. From a distance its lines give the impression of power and tremendous strength. At close range this effect is proportionately increased, and, as the passerby pauses at the beginning of the approach to gaze upward at the first tower, a maze of red girders and beams is presented to view, stretching far out across the river, in seemingly aimless fashion. That is the cantilever's misfortune. Its construction, the principle on which it supports itself, is not so obvious to the layman as in the case of the suspension bridge. Out on the span proper, for instance, the labyrinth of steel appears even more intricate and confusing.

"Unlike the Brooklyn Bridge, the towers, of which there are four—two on Blackwell's Island, and one on the New York and Long Island sides—are of steel. They are 'rocking' towers. That is, they are constructed on a pivot so as to 'give' this way or that with varying strains. This is necessary because of the expansion of the steel in summer, and contraction in winter. Annual variation, it is said, is about one inch for every hundred feet. The piers on which the towers rest are built of stone, as are also the approaches, but otherwise the bridge is steel throughout. Consequently the expansion and contraction due to change in temperature must be figured in hundreds of feet."

The New York *Times* gives the main dimensions of the bridge, and compares it with the other great structures of its kind. We read:

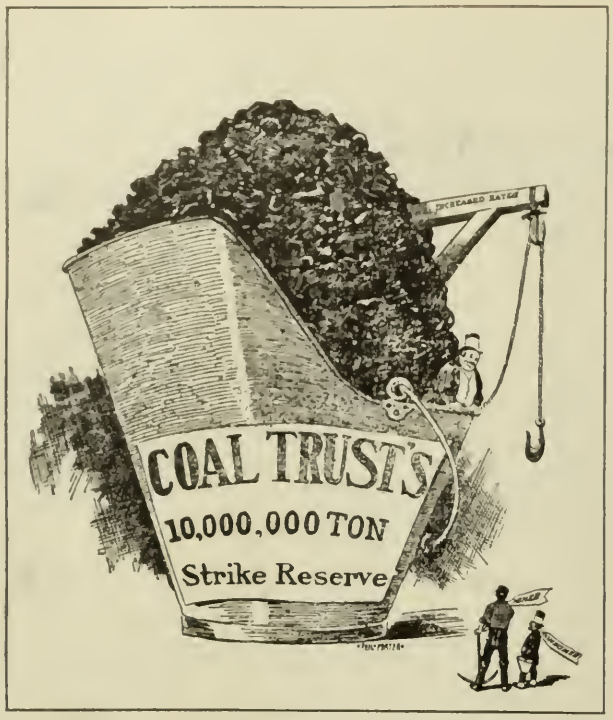
"Only three bridges with longer spans than the Queensboro Bridge exist—the Brooklyn Bridge, of 1,595 feet; the Williamsburg Bridge, of 1,600 feet, both of the suspension type, and the Firth of Forth Bridge, Scotland, of 1,710 feet. The Queensboro comes next, with 1,182 feet."

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.
It was opened in 1903, took seven years to build, is 7,275 feet long, and cost $20,000,000.

A writer in *Collier's Weekly* deals in more detail in the figures of the structure. He says in part:

"Measured by the combined length and capacity of its five main spans, the Queensboro Bridge, across the East River from Fifty-ninth Street, New York, to Ravenswood, Queens, is the greatest bridge in the world. Including approaches, its total length is 8,600 feet, width 86 feet, and greatest height over 300 feet above the water. It crosses from shore to shore, 135 feet above the river, with three enormous spans of 1,182 feet, 630 feet, and 984 feet, the middle one reaching across the full width of Blackwell's Island. Besides these, there are two more great 'anchor' spans, one at each end, wholly over dry land, with a length of 3,724 feet for the five, which, together, contain over 105,000,000 pounds of steel. No other spans in this country, except suspension bridges, approach the longest of these, and the only trussed span in the world which exceeds it is the Forth Bridge, which, altho 1,710 feet long, has a capacity for only two railroad tracks, less than one-third of this. There are two decks, the lower one designed for a wide driveway and four electric-car tracks, and the

THE NEW MANHATTAN BRIDGE, STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



BAER AND FOR BAER.
—Porter in the Boston *Traveler*.

STEADY.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

upper one for two sidewalks, and two elevated railroad tracks, and having, in all, an estimated capacity for 200,000,000 car passengers and millions of vehicles and pedestrians annually."

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON

ALTHO the latest naval agreement of the Powers contains no provision for sparing human life, its provisions for sparing merchandise will be, as *The Wall Street Journal* observes, "of enormous value to American commerce." The Powers have discovered, after all these years of needless pillage, that certain articles like soap, chalk, cotton, and varnish are not used to injure the enemy, and that no useful purpose is served by confiscating them when in neutral ships. So they are to pass unmolested. Mr. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, reports that the new list of articles to pass free in time of war comprizes goods of which the United States alone exports some $400,000,000 worth a year, and the list of articles conditionally free figure in our export and import trade to the extent of $900,000,000. This agreement is still to be ratified by our Government. The other Signatory Powers are Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Russia. The main provisions of the declaration are outlined thus in a dispatch from Washington:

"The convention establishes three classifications for cargoes in neutral vessels, namely, 'absolutely contraband,' 'conditionally contraband,' and 'absolutely free' cargoes or parts of cargoes.

"This is the first time that the leading maritime nations of the world have agreed upon a list of articles which are to be absolutely free from seizure and which under no circumstances may be considered contraband of war. These articles are raw cotton, raw wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp, and other raw materials of textile industries, as well as fabrics woven therefrom; oleaginous nuts and seeds, copra, india-rubber, resins, gums, hops, raw hides, horns, bone and ivory, natural and artificial fertilizers, comprizing nitrates and phosphates susceptible of use in agriculture; ores, earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, chinaware and glassware, soaps, paints, varnish, soap ash, caustic soda, sulfate of soda, ammonia, machinery used in agriculture, and many other articles which by their nature would not be of value in warfare.

"Absolutely contraband articles consist of arms and powder of every description, military equipment of every kind and character, and saddle-, draft-, and pack-horses.

"The list of conditional contraband articles is made up of food supplies, fodder and grain, gold and silver, coined and in bars, and paper representing money, air-ships and flying-machines, and articles which might possibly be used as munitions of war."

The Boston *Herald* says of this agreement:

"The general importance of the successful outcome of the conference lies in the fact that the recognized limits ot naval warfare have been narrowed. Heretofore there has been no authoritative international code. National policies have conflicted, and all commerce has been endangered. This conference has been but a beginning. At first it seemed impossible to harmonize the national interests which were represented there. It was predicted that nothing could be accomplished. But the 'impossible' has been accomplished. The war dogs have been put in leash. A permanent prize court at The Hague will be one result. Another international conference to perfect the initial conventions is another certain result. Each succeeding international conference makes another easier of achievement. International arbitration will not be reached at a single bound. But every new agreement between nations makes war less likely. Every limitation on the destructiveness of war lessens the incentive for fighting. The naval war conference is a step toward international peace."

MR. CRAZY SNAKE AND HIS WAR

OKLAHOMA is deeply pained, it seems, to think that anybody should suppose there was an Indian war there last week. "The idea of there being an Indian war in the State," remarks Governor Haskell, "is so humorous that it becomes painful." "Some wild newspaper writer has worked off a small-sized riot as an Indian war or race war," explains Adjutant-General Canton, and "unless the writers confine themselves to facts, it is possible they will be requested to leave the country." True, two white officers were killed, but the Adjutant-General thinks they "showed extremely poor judgment." Assistant Attorney-General Woodruff and Indian Agent Kelsey find that the whole ruction was started by negro outlaws who congregated at Hickory Ground, where Mr.

Crazy Snake made his home, and, as their finding is summarized in the dispatches, "Crazy Snake had a right to defend his home from the attack of irresponsible persons, and even officers not authorized to arrest him."

It can not be denied, however, that Crazy Snake had his day as a national figure, and took his place in the newspaper headlines along with the best of them. His name was also linked in sage editorial comment with Geronimo and Sitting Bull, and his fame from this exploit is considered worth at least a year's engagement at good pay with some Wild West show. The trouble began on Thursday, March 25, when "several deputy sheriffs went to Henryetta to arrest negro cattle-thieves." That was tame and commonplace enough. But they were fired upon by "negro and half-breed friends of the criminals," and then it was only a step from half-breed to full-blooded Indians in war paint. Crazy Snake "determined on an aggressive campaign" which began with a masterly retreat. He fired his tepees and tents, like the general who burned his ships, and with hundreds of followers "took up a strong position in the Hickory Hills." The militia, called out by the Governor whose words are quoted above, "sent out numerous scouts to reconnoiter the position of the enemy" and then "bivouacked for the night." Signal-fires illuminated the hilltops around and made the old-time frontiersmen wag their heads and mutter predictions of a general Indian uprising. Redskins were seen crouching behind every bush. Next day the Indians retreated again, the band of savages proved very elusive, and on March 30 Crazy Snake was captured by somebody and the war was over.

We read that this is not the first time Mr. Snake has been in trouble. He has been repeatedly arrested for resisting the orders of the Government and has served a term in the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., says a dispatch from that place, and the Washington *Post* says in its news columns:

"'Crazy Snake' has been here frequently urging the claims of his tribe before the Indian Bureau. . . . . .

"Crazy Snake is a crafty Indian, and his power for evil has never been underestimated by the Indian Bureau, whose eye has been on him for several years. Among a large proportion of the Creek Indians he has wielded the same influence that Sitting Bull did among the Sioux and Red Cloud among the Cheyennes, leading their respective bands against overwhelming odds in order to retain tribal government and their old customs, and live apart and separate from the white man.

"During the past summer Crazy Snake started to make trouble near Hickory Ground, in Oklahoma, but he was overawed by a prompt showing of State militia.

"When the Government, about ten years ago, determined to divide the land in Indian Territory and Oklahoma among the Indians, start them in the world as agriculturists, and teach them to be self-supporting, Crazy Snake, whose Indian name is Chitti Harjo, and who is registered as Wilson Jones, gathered about him sixteen kindred spirits in opposition and started to make trouble. Before they were subjugated several lives were lost, and Crazy Snake and his 'cabinet' were taken to Muscogee in irons. Since then there have been minor outbreaks from Crazy Snake and his fast-dwindling band, but none was serious."

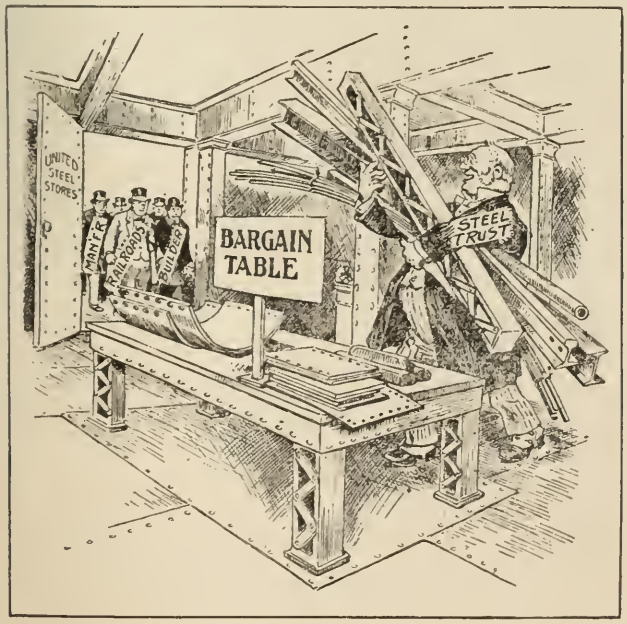
CRAZY SNAKE,
Who says he believes that "some of the white men are honest, but not many."

The New York *Globe* does not blame the Oklahoma newspaper correspondent for making the most of this opportunity to write up an Indian war scare—

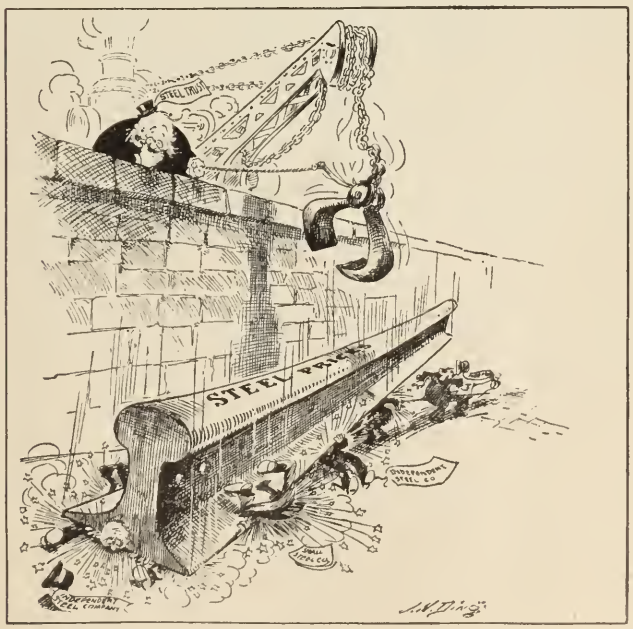
"It is about the correspondent's last opportunity. Let him make the most of it.

"Let him make the most of it, and heaven forbid that the efforts to minimize the recrudescent Indian which the Governor of Oklahoma, his Adjutant-General, and other busybodies are making should be of any effect! . . . . . .

"Geronimo is dead—but all is not lost. The present generation shall still be succored on the food of their fathers. It shall still be said in every English hamlet that the redskin occupies all of that part of the United States west of the Mississippi and makes occasional raids as far east as Detroit. Buffalo Bill will obtain a new lease of life; Nick Carter will extend his plant. Life will revive its primeval joys and Oklahoma will once more reflect upon the anachronism of its sublimated progress."



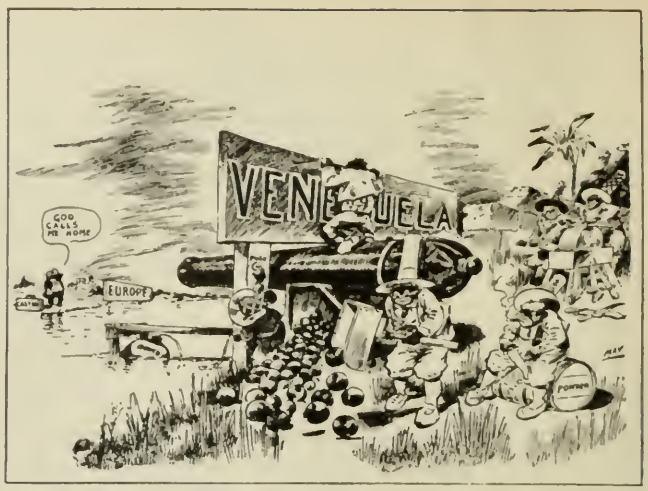
OUGHT TO STIMULATE BUSINESS.
De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



A DROP IN STEEL.
Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

GOOD AND BAD SIDE OF THE STEEL CUT.

THAT ANXIOUS MOMENT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



SOUNDS ARE SO DECEIVING.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

WELCOMING CASTRO.

KEPT FROM THE CZAR'S POLICE

THIS country's final refusal to surrender Jan Janoff Pouren, a Lettish peasant and refugee wanted by the Russian Government on charges of murder, arson, and burglary, closes a case which in some of its bearings is considered a most remarkable international episode. Upon the precedent to be established by Pouren's trial hung the fate of thousands of other Russian refugees in various parts of this country, whose movements are watched by spies in the employment of the Czar. After the suppression of the peasant revolt of 1907 in the provinces of Livonia and Courland, Pouren sought asylum in the United States, but was held at Ellis Island at the request of Coudert Brothers, attorneys for the Russian Government. Committees of prominent American citizens took up his case, funds were raised for his defense, and the President and Congress were petitioned in his behalf. According to the champions of liberty who espoused his cause, Pouren was a patriot and a victim of Russian oppression. According to his accusers he was a fiend who, in addition to the crimes charged, had beaten old men and abused women. Witnesses were brought all the way from Russia by both sides, and in October of last year Commissioner Shields found him guilty of four acts of burglary, three of arson, three murders, and two attempts at murder, and ordered his deportation. But Secretary Root, then head of the State Department, ordered the case retried, with the result that the verdict has now been reversed. Commissioner Hitchcock, in the second trial, also finds that Pouren has been guilty of the crimes charged by the Russian Government, but orders his release on the ground that he acted as a revolutionist, and not with criminal intent—the extradition treaty between this country and Russia providing immunity in the case of political offenses. It was brought out that he had not acted for personal gain, or from personal malice. "However revolting these acts may have been," said Commissioner Hitchcock, "we must still consider that they were committed while the country was in a revolutionary state, and were more or less justified."

"There has been no more striking case in the recent history of this country of the surging up of the old-time hatred of tyranny than the movement which has furnished legal and monetary aid to this fugitive, and finally saved him from the clutch of Russia," remarks the Boston *Herald*. His final release, says the New York *Tribune*, "will doubtless be generally regarded with approbation, tho not with enthusiasm." The New York *Globe* congratulates the country that the Pouren decision has followed so closely upon the similar case of Christian Rudowitz, whose extradition was refused by Secretary Root in January. The two cases, it thinks, must make our position perfectly clear to the Russian mind. Says the Springfield *Republican*, discussing the general aspects of both cases:

"The disturbances in Russia, in which these refugees participated, were essentially political, because the acts of violence in question were part of a revolutionary movement to overthrow the system of czarism; and the Federal commissioner seems strictly within the facts in concluding that 'however revolting these acts may have been, we must still consider that they were committed while the country was in a revolutionary state, and were more or less justified.' If acts of violence in war are justified, it follows that in revolutionary uprisings deeds ordinarily criminal to the last degree may be given the sanction of a certain measure of political necessity."

Returning to the Pouren decision, the Baltimore *Sun* congratulates the country that the right of asylum in this country has been vindicated. We read:

"The Russian Government has bent every effort to the securing of the extradition of this man—not, of course, on account of any peculiar importance in the individual case, but because it would have meant a vast deal as a precedent. The only hope of the enemies of Russian despotism lies in revolution, in one form or another. Those who still keep up the hope of freedom are sustained in their aspirations by the sympathy, the help, and the guidance of their brethren in exile. Anything that tends to take away from the revolutionists the possibility of an asylum in foreign lands diminishes by so much the chance of ultimate success which they still cherish. And a single case in which a man is extradited for a political offense has a powerful influence in breaking down the force of the distinction between political offenses and personal crimes. Pouren's extradition, after a year and a quarter of fruitless struggle to prevent it, would have meant a far easier job for the Czar's Government the next time it wanted a victim. His hangmen keep busy enough as it is; let us rejoice that at least one has been kept out of their grip by the faithful exertions of friends of liberty on American soil."

Not content with Pouren's liberation, the New York *Daily People* (Socialist Labor) demands that we now abrogate the extradition treaty with Russia. The same demand is emphasized by the New York *Call* (Socialist).

Another phase of the incident is discust by the Providence *Journal*, which points out that the outcome will not predispose Russia to concede the relaxation of its rigorous emigration and passport prescriptions which Washington has long been negotiating for. The Boston *Advertiser* takes a still more pessimistic view of the decision:

"It is a serious question how desirable is the presence in this country of men who commit arson and attempted murder and burglary in the name of politics. It is a serious question if a man

whose mind has been trained in such channels as these set forth in the hearing of Pouren's case can become a law-abiding citizen or resident of the United States.

"We have in this country already too many men who believe that any crime committed in the name of 'liberty' is justifiable."

CURBING UNCLE SAM'S EXTRAVAGANCE

ALTHO the country has often heard the cry of "economy" sounded by old humbugs on the stump, or courageously but ineffectually championed by hard-headed individuals in Congress, remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "it has never had the mechanism of good housekeeping really at its disposal." But now that the work of tariff revision has focused public attention upon the state of the nation's finances there are many signs that both the people and the Government have recognized the need of such mechanism if a balance is to be maintained between revenues and expenditures. Thus the Sixtieth Congress, at its last session, inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the President a detailed statement of the estimated revenues and appropriations required. The object of this is that the President shall be able in his annual message to advise Congress on the subject of cutting the country's coat according to the cloth. The new Senate, not to be outdone, has created a Committee on Expenditures, whose function is to guard against waste in appropriations. Now President Taft has fallen into line with another innovation in the form of a Budget Committee, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and two other Cabinet members, whose work is to supervise estimates as to Federal expenses. These signs of a businesslike and systematic control of the nation's expenditures, says *The Evening Mail*, constitute "a promise altogether new to American politics."

"The need of the day," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "is economy in administration," while the New York *American* describes the present and past waste of Government money as "literally frightful—a mad gallop of prodigality." According to the latter authority "it has been estimated that it costs some $200,000,000 a year more to run the United States than the actual work done is worth." Says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), emphasizing the same point: "We have reached the point where the annual appropriations exceed a billion dollars and the ordinary expenses of the Government approximate $10 per head of the population, against less than $4.50 twenty years ago." Mr. Harriman, in a recent interview, said that the wastefulness of Government expenditures was the theme nearest to his heart. He said in part:

"I should like to see an agitation start simultaneously in every part of the country against the unbusinesslike handling of the people's money. It is time for the people to turn their attention toward the regulation of the Government; let them insist that public officials shall wisely expend the incomes which they now have instead of this constant seeking for larger revenue."

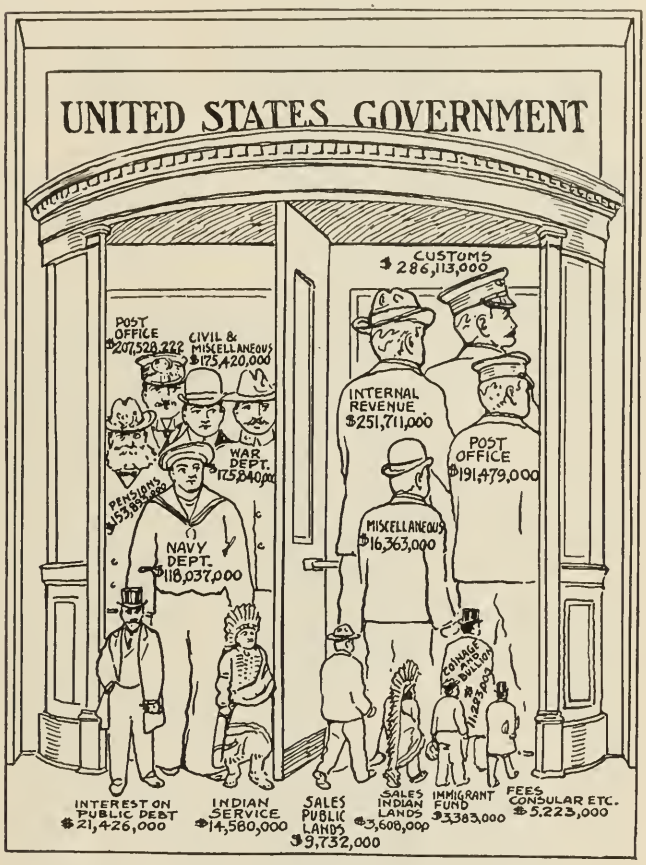
President Taft is winning much editorial commendation for the part he has taken in the movement for economy. His appointment of a Budget Committee, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "marks a change of fiscal policy at Washington which ought to result in the saving annually of many millions of dollars," and *The Evening Post* praises the President for his "appreciation of the fact that the financial problem is fundamental and underlies every other." Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.):

"This is the first time it has been recognized that if the expenditures of the Government are to be controlled within reasonable limits, the initial responsibility must be with the Executive branch. Mr. Roosevelt never had a head for figures. His ideas of Federal activity were altogether expansive and everybody under him was animated by an ambition to 'do things,' while it was nobody's business to count the cost."

And *The Press* (Rep.), of the same city, adds:

"This is a change of far-reaching consequence. The custom that has prevailed since the foundation of the Government has the direct effect of making the annual estimates excessive and extravagant. The departments presented their estimates independently. They competed with each other for appropriations. This is all changed by the new rule of consultation and cooperation which the President has instituted. The estimates will thereby be brought into harmony with each other and be adjusted to the Treasury income and prospects. This will promote economy and make the estimates a well-considered budget, helpful to Congress."

The other aspect of the new movement, namely, the danger of "national cheese-paring," is dwelt upon by the Washington *Post*



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GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

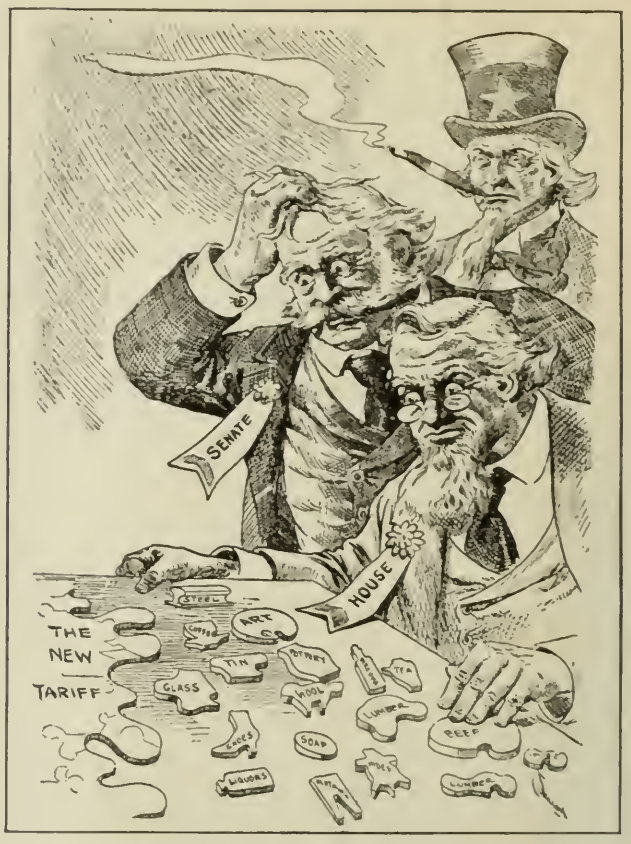
This diagram represents the principal items of Federal income and expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

(Ind.), which thinks that the real solution of the nation's financial ills lies in increasing revenues rather than in reducing expenditures. To quote:

"When and where is this wonderful retrenchment to begin? Is it to be initiated in an act of superb self-denial by reducing Congressional salaries, or only in pruning the starvation stipends now doled out to Government clerks? Will this sort of cheese-paring, plus such economies in wasteful expenditures as are likely to materialize, cut a respectable figure in the financial equation of a billion-dollar country like ours, to say nothing of what the country will need when it gets in the two-billion class? . . . . . .

"In all candor and seriousness, would it not be far wiser and better in every way to give the people an intelligent bill of particulars and to tell them the truth? The country is great and growing, and needs annually increasing revenues, and there is no other way to raise them except by adequate Federal taxation in the shape of a revenue-producing tariff. That is the plain truth. In the last analysis the people will have to foot the bill. But it is all for the defense and development of their country, and they know it and do not fear the burden. Why should an attempt be made to deceive them?"

A PAYNE TARIFF COSTUME—DESIGNED FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO BENEFIT BY THE REDUCTIONS
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



THE NATION'S JIGSAW PUZZLE.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *Press*.

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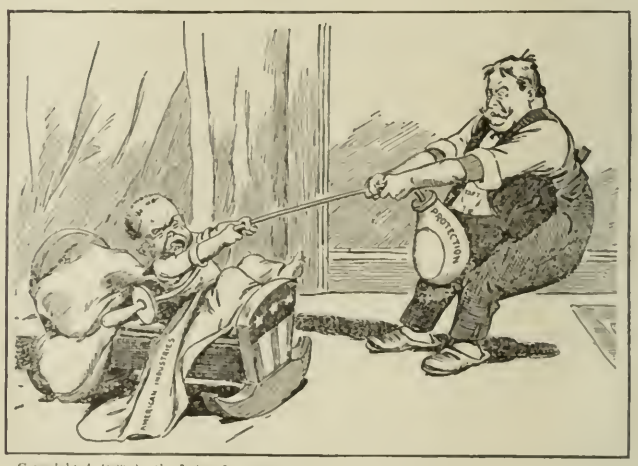
"IF THEY TAKE AWAY MY CAKE, I'LL TAKE AWAY YOUR BREAD"
—Keppler, in *Puck*.



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WEANING THE BABY.
—Flohri in *Judge*.

Foreign embroideries are, as before, on the free list.—*New York Post*.

Naturally, the tariff on stockings will help to keep them up.—*Augusta Chronicle*.

The tariff on white rhinoceroses, dead or alive, remains the same.—*New York World*.

If the inheritance tax will bring the inheritance, it will be all right.—*Florida Times-Union*.

As far as some of the infant industries are concerned, the tariff is cruelty to children.—*Toledo Journal*.

The Senate is trying to convert the "Payne" measure into one of those popular [illegible].—*Baltimore Sun*.

At least Dollar Revenue Mountain Lassie [illegible] everything she could to reduce the tariff.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

Works of art over twenty years old ought to let in these dipper and perfumed lovage nobodies.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Congress should now permit some tariff speaking to have birth that have slumbered for twenty years in the archives of earlier statesmen.—*Chicago News*.

One reason the consumer fares badly is that he is not able to keep an expensive lobby in Washington.—*Chicago News*.

The new tariff will reduce the cost of your new house very materially—until the bids are opened and you wake up.—*Indianapolis Star*.

Behold the sons of the rich racing through the pages of the Constitution to see if there is anything in it about inheritance taxes.—*Toledo Blade*.

The proposed tax on tea does not create much excitement. Times have changed since that little party at Boston in 1773.—*San Francisco Call*.

Reports that Mr. Carnegie was consulted about the terms of the new tariff bill are confirmed by the fact that curling stones are on its free list.—*Chicago News*.

Works of art more than twenty years old can come into the country free. Strictly applied, that would still keep out most of our Raphaels and Botticellis.—*New York Post*.

Mere Man's Opinion.—Knicker: "Do you think the tax on women's gloves should be increased?"

Bocker: "No, they should tax the mitten."—*New York Sun*.

THE TARIFF IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

SERVIA'S SUBMISSION

WHEN the Orange Free State objected to Britain's absorption of the South African Republic, it soon found itself a British colony. Servia objected to Austria's absorption of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and it has taken the combined efforts of the Powers to prevent its meeting a like fate. So run the foreign dispatches and correspondence. Russia was expected by many European papers to come to the rescue of Servia and the lost provinces for the sake of Pan-Slavism, but Russia seems to have had enough of war for the present, the Czar turned his back, and Servia has been forced to indorse Austria's seizure of the two Slav provinces. The half-crazy Crown Prince George has surrendered his birthright, and many believe King Peter will give up his crown. Bosnia-Herzegovina, like Schleswig-Holstein, is to fall into the maw of

KING PETER OF SERVIA STUDYING A MILITARY MAP.

Report has it that he will give up the throne that came to him in 1903 by a palace butchery that shocked the civilized world.

the spoiler without a single protest from the Powers of Europe, and as Austria helped Prussia wrest the latter provinces from Denmark, so Germany is accused of aiding Austria in the present seizure. The interest of the European press has been largely centered in the discussion of Germany's attitude and Austria's headstrong policy. One of the strangest transformations of the moment, but one that typifies the changing feeling of many European journals and statesmen, is seen in the London *Times*, which at the beginning of the quarrel maintained that the provisions of the Berlin Treaty had been so grievously violated by the Government of Francis Joseph that nothing but a Pan-European conference could settle the question of Austria's Bosnian annexation. Sir Edward Grey has spoken since then and now *The Times* proclaims that "Europe's need of peace" is to be considered the only rule for the adjustment of the dispute. This view is indorsed by the somewhat lukewarm assurance of the Paris *Temps* that "the banks and bourses of Europe can not run the risk of an Austro-Servian conflict."

The most illuminating comment on the whole situation is perhaps to be found in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). Both the French and English, as well as the Italian, press have credited von Buelow with being the string-puller in recent Balkan complications. With what manifest satisfaction the authorities at Berlin congratulate themselves on their attitude toward Servia may be divined from the following quotation from an editorial in this semi-official organ:

THE PRINCE WHO HAS RENOUNCED HIS BIRTHRIGHT.

George, the half-insane Crown Prince. He aggravated the war situation by fiery speeches on every occasion, and declared his intention to take arms against his father, if necessary, to resist Austria. Accused of killing a servant, he has renounced his prospects and will live abroad.

"The case of Servia has clearly shown that the peaceful assurances, so repeatedly uttered at the meetings of the heads of European states, and on other similar occasions, are no empty phrases, but are earnestly meant. If any single one of the European great Powers had been desirous of bringing about a great war, this matter of Servia would have provided the necessary pretext. The Servians, seeing all their ambitious hopes of a Greater Servia dashed to the ground by the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Austrian Empire, would most certainly have made an appeal to the sword, if any single one of the great Powers, whether France, Italy, Russia, or England, had shown the least sign of offering them aid in a conflict against Austria. The temptation for Russia to play this part was a great one, as, rightly or wrongly, it regards itself as the leader of the Slavonic peoples, and to a certain extent considers it to be its duty to protect the interests of the various Slavonic nationalities, more especially those in the Balkans."

The German Government not only boasts of its own abstention from warlike interference in the Balkans, but also pays the following tribute to Russia:

STOJAN NOWAKOWITSCH,

President of the new Servian Cabinet.

"Recognition is due to Russia for having declined to play the part of '*agent provocateur*' in Servia. Perhaps this attitude can not be considered to have been an entirely voluntary one. Russia itself must acknowledge that her army has not yet sufficiently recovered from the wounds inflicted upon it in the campaign against Japan, to enable it to begin a new and perhaps still more dangerous war. Secondly, a tribute must be paid to France, for having, from the very beginning of the trouble in the Balkans, utilized her influence in St. Petersburg for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Altho France has often enough alluded to the '*revanche*,' still, during the thirty-eight years that

have elapsed since 1870, she has always refrained from making war for the restoration of the lost provinces. Is it likely therefore that, having not the slightest interest in Servia, and merely for her *beaux yeux*, she should plunge herself into a war, the outcome of which is most doubtful?

"The only one certain result of such a war would be that countless invested millions would be lost. It is just this certainty that gives France a further reason, not alone to keep the peace herself, but also to use her influence with her friends in this same direction. The French investors have more than ten millions locked up in Russian securities. Considering the enormous possibilities of Russia's future development, this money can not be said to be badly invested. Should, however, Russia become mixt up in a long and perhaps unsuccessful war, after having enjoyed the blessings of peace for only three years, it would follow, as a matter of course, that the money of the French small capitalist would be more or less in danger. Still greater, however, would be the danger to the hundreds of millions of French money invested in the Orient."

RUSSIA'S SELF-IMPOVERISHMENT

THE beggary of Russia is produced by the wilful acts of Russians themselves, writes the eminent economist, Mr. Sasonoff, the highest authority among the specialists of his country. Peter the Great lived in vain as far as his fostering of wealth-producing activities has gone. Railroads, stock-raising, agriculture, foreign trade, we are told, have all been blighted by the spell of Czarism. The Russians have enslaved themselves "under the knout of this Oriental barbarism," writes this author in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), from which we quote as follows:

THE LEADER OF RUSSIAN JOURNALISM.

Souvorin, editor of the *Novoye Vremya*, who is celebrating his fiftieth year as editor in a land where one editorial year is often enough. His paper is quoted in an accompanying article.

"What has become of the industries of the Ural, that treasure-store of the world? That splendid creation of Peter the Great is ruined. As to the population of that region, always accustomed to work in the factories, they now have to be employed in agriculture. Is not that a criminal waste of a long-acquired skill? The same is the case at the mines of Chipof; they are in ruins, and their workers also have had to become field laborers. The factories at Maltzef also—that grand undertaking, so splendidly organized—what is their present state? A product of national genius, they now simply vegetate in an indifferent condition, and, besides that, it appears they are now in the hands of foreigners. The impetuous energy of Count Witte gave rise to great industrial development, and attracted foreign capital to Russia; but in spite of the millions expended also by the Treasury, the results have been negative. Ruined also are the Volga navigation enterprises, started solely by Russian capital, and of formidable dimensions, too. There is no one, up to the sugar kings, such as Kharitonenko, and others, who does not collapse and fail. In short, all the great national industries bid fair soon to remain but a remembrance, or to pass over to more successful capable foreigners. But, perhaps, there may be other branches of trade prospering.

"Let us see how it stands with our railways. They have cost many billions of rubles, and bring in at best only some millions. The repairs alone would require a billion.

"The live-stock industries are in a scarcely better state. They go down from day to day. Little by little one notes the disappearance of enormous flocks of sheep, of herds of cattle, and of the best breeds of horses. There are also actually imported into Russia considerable quantities of foreign wool, of tallow, and other raw materials in which Russia, considering her natural riches, ought to abound.

"The smaller rural industries are likewise far from prosperous. The distilling of spirits, for instance, formed an important item in the budget of the rural proprietor, but this industry is now dead. Larger undertakings are kept up owing only to their monopolies. It is hardly necessary to mention the state of collapse of the so-called cottage industries carried on by the peasants.

"Thus we see before us not only the decay of the special rural industries, but we are face to face with a crisis in the whole condition of industrial Russia—indeed with the general ruin of the country. The conclusion which forces itself upon any observer is clear enough—that the economic existence of our state is governed by general destructive causes, which affect the whole community—nobles, manufacturers, millionaires, and peasants."

ENGLISH VIEWS OF OUR TARIFF

AS we buy nearly $350,000,000 worth of goods yearly from England and her colonies, the British are naturally interested in our Tariff Bill. If we lower our duties, the British will sell us more goods. They are also interested in the spectacle of a rich nation growing richer under a protective tariff while their own ministers are at their wits' end to find funds to build a navy. President Taft's insistance on a reduction of tariff on the necessities of life is taken as a partial indorsement of the beauties of free trade, yet they recognize that both our great parties are too fully committed to the protective principle to allow of any hope that it will be abandoned. The President's recommendations are not likely to be carried out, thinks the London *Times*, which adds that it is not desirable for the good of the United States Treasury that they should be carried out. The advantages of the present English fiscal policy, we are told, are about equal to the advantage Nelson's fleet would have against a squadron of *Dreadnoughts*. Thus we read:

"We are frequently told, or we used to be until lately, about wonderful developments of opinion in other countries in favor of free trade as understood here. Sometimes it is in France, sometimes in Germany, and sometimes in the United States that tardy conversion to Cobdenism is described. These wonderful discoveries never come to anything. The American free-traders are unable to effect legislation, and French free-traders have to witness a deliberate attempt to increase duties already high. Other nations are clearly determined not to interfere with our one monopoly of Cobdenite theory. They are all very prosperous; they are all increasing in wealth, and none of them has such a burden of pauperism to carry as that which afflicts ourselves. It really looks as if they knew something of business and the sources of the wealth of nations. But we are still asked to believe that they know nothing at all about the matter, and are wandering in the mazes of economic superstition, happily dissipated for us by the science that illuminated our path some sixty years ago. In these days of ironclads we are expected to go to battle in unprotected ships, because somebody once proved at great length that when no other nation had ironclad ships our wooden ones did extremely well, and that they are cheaper to build and to maintain than monsters encumbered with thousands of tons of iron."

The Payne Tariff Bill is discust in its details by that important London financial organ, *The Economist*. No confidence, we are told, is felt in the revenue-raising quality of the new bill, "as provision is made for the taxation of inheritances as well as for the issue of bonds and treasury certificates in the event of a deficiency." Of the influence which this new legislation will have on the general fiscal policy of the nation we read as follows:

"Mr. Taft's influence seems to have secured a certain degree of that reciprocal free trade which he advocated when Governor of the Philippines. The whole bill is based on the principle of the minimum and maximum tariff, the latter, which is about 20 per cent. higher than the former, being for countries which discriminate

against American goods. On the whole, the bill, tho in no sense a measure of free trade, is likely to promote our transatlantic trade. A great deal will depend on its reception in the Senate, where the vested interests are ever lying in wait for measures affecting their private profits. The greatest hope for the measure is the well-known support and sympathy of the President himself, who may be able by indirect influence to safeguard the interests of the American consumer."

COLONIAL "DREADNOUGHTS"

As the colonial troops saved England in the Boer War, colonial *Dreadnoughts* are now coming to the rescue in England's naval rivalry with Germany, and the colonial press are telling the Kaiser that he has to reckon, not with the 42,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom alone, but with the far-flung line of British colonies that girdle the earth. New Zealand has promised a *Dreadnought*, Australia another, and Canada seems likely to give a third, altho there is some opposition. The Toronto *Globe*, which considers itself the great national newspaper of Canada, favors the plan heartily thus:

"Events are forcing our hands. The representatives of Britain and of some of the other European Powers at The Hague Conference were instructed to support a limitation of armaments. But Germany was obdurate—would not even listen. She will listen as soon as she perceives her task is hopeless, and nothing will so readily convince her of this as a demonstration that every member of the British family is awake to the danger, and is prepared to do more than its part to keep the sea-power of the Empire where it has been for the past hundred years. We are not in favor of an aggressive policy. If the fleet were an aggressive instrument its crews would be painting the hulls a lead color preparatory to departure for the Baltic. If the positions were reversed that is what Germany would be doing. Canadians have no antipathy to Germany. Some of our best citizens are Germans who love the fatherland. But the facts speak for themselves. The Kaiser and his people have set out to make themselves second to nothing on the seas, and a position of primacy they can never achieve without a naval Armageddon. If Germany came out of that contest victorious the British Empire as at present constituted would be at an end."

A CASH SETTLEMENT.

The difficulties in the Near East seem likely to be settled by the payment of indemnities. —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

STOPPING THE DUEL.

Fischietto (Turin.)

We find an echo of this patriotic imperialistic sentiment in every other Canadian journal of influence which has come upon our files, from among which it may be sufficient to quote further from the Toronto *Saturday Night* one spirited outburst:

"Cæsar marched his legions to the extremities of the Roman Empire and there drove the German armies to the far side of the Rhine. To-day Britain is launching her *Dreadnoughts* for the defense of her seas against the German. History is repeating itself after a lapse of two thousand years.

"Now the call to arms has reached Canada. Editorially and in their news columns the great daily papers are calling upon the Dominion to arm and prepare. New Zealand has offered the Empire a *Dreadnought;* Australia is following with similar proposals, and Canada is next in line. A like contribution from the people of Canada would unquestionably be a popular move, politically, at this juncture. Governments are operated on the lines of least resistance, so it will obviously be only a matter of time, and that not over long, when Ottawa feels the pulse of the people and follows its mandates.

"There is, however, one bright streak on this black horizon. If Germany can be made to realize that she is pitting her 65,000,000 of people and resources, not against England and her 42,000,000 and the resources of the British Isles; but against practically the English-speaking world, she may hesitate and remodel her preparation for war. The money-chest is the real sinew of battle."

THE LATEST KIND OF DIPLOMATIC EMISSARY.

—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

THE SHEKEL IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

THE ANTIOPIUM AGITATICN—The European as well as the Asiatic representatives of the International Opium Commission which has recently closed its sessions, have given clear expression to the sentence of condemnation which has been passed on the deadly traffic in the poppy poison which is proving so ruinous to the Chinese people. According to *The Tablet* (London) English commercial greed lies at the root of the evil and "even English consuls are interested in the opium monopoly of China." China

herself is deeply interested in the repression of the opium trade, and the editor of the Shanghai *Times* remarks:

"There can be no doubt as to the earnestness and determination with which China has entered upon the struggle. From all parts of the Empire, reports come daily of the splendid headway the forces of reform, of regeneration, are making against the national enemy. . . . . .

"We wish to bear testimony to the sincere and determined effort that is being made by the Chinese in this part of the Empire to do away with this evil. They have taken hold of this problem with a firm and strong hand and have been employing the most vigorous methods possible to carry out the edicts that have been issued regarding the production and sale of opium.

"As regards the production of opium, so successful have their efforts been that throughout the whole extent of the province scarcely a single plant remains to be seen, whereas a few years ago wide tracts of ground were devoted to the cultivation of the poppy.

"All of the opium-dens in this region have been closed, and the drug is now only sold to persons having a certificate. Vigilance committees are at work continually to detect any who may be using or selling opium illicitly. A strong sentiment has been created and the people are enthusiastic in the support of the antiopium movement. If the importation of foreign opium can be stopt we are confident that within one or two years' time the opium traffic in this province can be completely suppressed."

GERMAN CAVILS AT THE FRENCH ARMY

IN spite of antimilitarism and internationalism, as advocated in the more radical dailies of Paris, France has shown by her recent campaign in Northwest Africa that the enthusiasm and genius for war which have formed a Gallic tradition for centuries can not be questioned at this moment. We read in the Paris *Temps* that the heads of the French Army are energetically engaged in attempts, under the direction of successive Ministers of War, "in keeping the military forces of the Republic in the highest possible condition of efficiency." It is, however, not from French, but from German sources that we are led to think that this efficiency is possibly overestimated. German opinion on such a subject may perhaps be eyed with suspicion, but facts and figures given by the Paris correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) have not to our knowledge been so far contradicted by the French authorities

According to this reputable organ French youths are very much what English youths were styled by a recent issue of the London *Daily Mail*—"shirkers." The subsequent rapid growth of Mr. Haldane's territorial army has somewhat erased the stigma from the young manhood of Great Britain. But official figures tell us that from the conscript forces of France there were 12,000 deserters in 1908. In addition to these defections 44,000 drafted men failed to report themselves to the authorities. The amnesty so frequently granted for such offenses against patriotic devotion has doubtless encouraged the number of the delinquencies, and the French Chamber has only this year introduced a more stringent law upon the subject. Of a graver character is the condition of morale thus described:

"A serious evil in the French Army is the decline in that spirit of camaraderie which should exist, and formerly did exist, between officers and privates. Not only have disgraceful quarrels recently occurred between colonial native troops and soldiers of the line, but native officers have actually been personally abused and insulted by commanders of divisions. It is no exaggeration to style such a condition of affairs as dangerous and sometimes even fatal to discipline, and it may be recalled that many high military critics attributed the defeat of the French in the war of 1870–71 not so much to the superiority in numbers and equipment of the Germans, as to the fact that German officers stood by one another in every danger and complication of the campaign, while in the French Army the generals fought each for his own hand and his personal glory.

"This lack of comradeship in the present forces of the Republic must therefore be looked upon as of ominous importance in prospect of any possible war between France and any of her European neighbors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN AIR-SHIP LINE.—Reports in the daily press to the effect that a company has actually been formed in Germany with the exprest intention of building and operating a line of dirigible balloons for passenger transportation, is confirmed by the following note taken from *Energy*, a monthly review of German engineering industries (English edition, Leipsic, February). The project is an ambitious one and foreign technical journals are reserving their comments, perhaps until they see further developments. The paper cited above tells us that the concern is named the German Aero-station Company, with chief centers at Frankfort-on-Main, Berlin, and Cassel. It says:

"After consultation with a number of municipalities and authorities in matters of air-shipping, and after the engineers of the company had concluded their plans of the aero-stations to be instituted on the basis of patents owned by the company, the decision was reached to proceed as rapidly as possible with the establishment of regular air-ship service during certain seasons of the year.

"The general principles are as follows: An area of 30,000 to 40,000 square meters is to be used for each aero-station. In the middle is the anchoring-place, three adjoining sheds surrounding it. The sheds are to be 150 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 20 meters high. There is sufficient space on the anchoring-place for three revolving pontoons for the air-ship. The pontoons can be turned in all directions by electric energy, and are furnished with a patented anchoring-appliance, which dispenses with a large number of hands for landing and ascending. Once anchored on the pontoon, the air-ship can be removed to the shed, similarly to the electric traverse tables in common use. In case of fog or misty weather, a captive balloon provided with four arc lamps, carefully isolated, will be raised to a great height, and thus furnish a signal for air-ships overtaken by the bad weather, so that they can land without any danger. Thirty large towns, from Berlin, Bremen, and Hamburg in the north, to Munich and Stuttgart in the south and southwest, will be placed in aero communication."

FRENCH NAVAL CORRUPTION—The charge of graft and incompetency has frequently been made with regard to the building and management of vessels in the French Navy. Shipwrecks, explosions, and loss of life have so frequently been recorded that at last formal attention has been brought to the scandalous waste in French naval administration by a deputy of the Chamber, Mr. Emmanuel Brousse. This member, speaking on behalf of the Accounts Commission of the Chamber, is reported in the *Mail* (Paris) as declaring:

"Battle-ships of 10,000 tons, which cost England about $7,600,000 apiece, and Germany $9,100,000, drain the French exchequer to the amount of $10,400,000. This estimate is, however, always exceeded by something like from $400,000 to $600,000. The military expenses are absolutely swallowed up by those of the navy, and yet the generosity of the Government in thus supporting the sea forces does not really devolve to the advantage of the latter. Extravagant repairs are ordered and carried out upon vessels which are absolutely useless and valueless in the line of battle."

A striking example of this complete domination of the spirit of graft is furnished by Mr. Brousse when he relates that boilers costing $150,000 were given out at contract for five battle-ships which had been condemned as effete and were actually put aside before the boilers had been completed. The editor of the *Mail*, commenting on these revelations, declares that "nothing in the history of either European or American politics has ever eclipsed these shameful and astounding examples of greed and corruption."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FIRMNESS OF "TERRA FIRMA"

IT is humiliating to think that we know practically nothing of regions only a few miles distant from our own habitations. Man is limited to a narrow region, above or below which he can not penetrate. But if he can not go far upward, in spite of his aeroplanes and dirigibles, he can at least see luminous bodies at incalculable distances. This he can not do in the other direction; hence the interior of the earth is far more beyond our ken than the uttermost fixt star. The astronomer postulates a molten earth in pre-geological times. The modern geologist does not always agree with him. No two authorities seem to have precisely the same ideas of the earth's interior. The Abbé T. Moreux, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 13), thinks that we may obtain some slight information from the records of our earthquake-recorders, which often register shocks that appear to have passed directly through the center of the earth, from one side to the other. Says this writer:

"For several years past the devices for recording earthquakes, which have been multiplied on the surface of the earth, have been giving us valuable information on the subject of the globe's internal constitution. The seismographic diagrams have revealed a whole series of unsuspected undulations, to which geologists have given the name of 'preliminary tremblings.' These undulations, it is no longer possible to doubt, are transmitted across the internal mass of the globe, and as their speed is dependent upon the rigidity of the medium that they traverse, we are now in possession of very valuable data regarding the internal constitution of this mass.

"Now the discussion of the observations shows us that the rigidity of the central nucleus is between that of glass and that of steel. At the outset, this seems to put an end to the old theory of the central fire, and we do not see how the new facts can be made to fit the supposition that the interior of the earth consists of igneous matter or liquid lava at high temperature.

"Physics is able to harmonize this kind of apparent opposition. If the law of increase of temperature continues to hold below the soundings that have been made, we may say that at 70 kilometers [43 miles] from the surface . . . the temperature approaches 2,000°—a heat sufficient to melt all terrestrial substances.

"But at this depth the pressure reaches at least 20,000 atmospheres; this pressure may therefore counterbalance the effects of heat and place the molten lava in conditions of resistance and molecular continuity certainly greater than those of solid bodies at the earth's surface. Even after this proof of the rigidity of the nucleus, therefore, we may hold that the earth's interior is composed of an incandescent liquid, or rather gaseous, nucleus at very high pressure."

It may be objected, the Abbé goes on to say, that all this rests on the hypothesis of increase of temperature in the deep strata. Now, our soundings, which have reached a depth of only about 6,000 feet, have explored only the hundredth part of the earth's radius, and thus we do not know by actual experiment whether the interior temperature of the earth is or is not higher at its center than near the surface. Then again, how is this great internal heat maintained? It must be lessened continually by radiation to an amount that the sun is incapable of returning to us. Astronomers tell us that the internal heat is that remaining from the primitive molten state of the globe. The earth is losing part of this continually; in other words, it keeps cooling off. The rate is now so slow that each unit of the earth's mass would not be appreciably cooler in two million years. During the existence of the solid globe, therefore, it has lost a small proportion of its heat—just enough to cool off the outside crust—and the interior is practically as hot as in pre-geologic days, before the crust had begun to form. So much for astronomy. Recent earthquake data, the Abbé tells us, do not weaken these conclusions, altho they throw new light on them. He says:

"The earth's crust, whose materials have a density about twice that of water, is between 50 and 60 kilometers [30 to 38 miles] thick. Below this depth, and down to about 300 kilometers [186 miles] the matter must be in a state of pasty fluidity. . . . Beyond this layer and despite the pressure, the heat is too great to allow substances to exist in any other state except that of gas.

"It would also seem, according to the data furnished by seismology, that within this region matter is no longer distributed in the order of its density, and that this huge gaseous nucleus is of very great homogeneity. It is through this comprest nucleus that the seismic vibrations are transmitted with a speed of 12 kilometers [7½ miles] a second.

"The film on which we move about, and which, by its contraction, gives rise to earthquakes, does not, therefore, rest on a gulf of nothingness, ready to swallow us up. This gulf has no existence, and the matter under our feet is continuous. It is of no consequence that it is not 'solid' in the sense that we give to this word. We know that it is rigid, and that our terrestrial mass leaves nothing to be desired along this line. Thus we may properly continue to honor with the title of *terra firma* the continents on which humanity continues to develop."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By courtesy of the New York "Sun."

AMERICAN PORTABLE HOUSES IN THE EARTHQUAKE DISTRICT.

Three thousand of these houses reached Messina by the steamship *Eva* in the latter part of February, and have been set up for the sufferers' use. Another shipload is expected. The American houses were ready long before those planned by the Italian authorities, a fact that is said to have hurt the Italian national susceptibilities, so that the American sailors had to set up the houses without Italian aid.

A NEW KIND OF TELESCOPE

THE concave mirror formed of a rotating mass of mercury and used as a telescopic objective has already been noticed in these columns. Interesting illustrations of the mirror devised by Prof. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins, are given in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 6) in connection with an article on the subject by Alfred Gradenwitz. Professor Wood's mirror is the surface of a quantity of mercury held in a basin which may be rotated by an electric motor. Centrifugal force causes the moving surface to assume a more or less concave shape, depending on the velocity, and it may then form part of a telescopic device in the same manner as a solid mirror. Only, whereas months of skilled labor are required to make the latter, the mercury-surface assumes the desired concavity in a few seconds. Difficulty has been experienced in avoiding ripples and other disturbances on the surface, due to irregularities of the motion, but Professor Wood has finally succeeded in producing a practicable objective by this ingenious method, and it is possible that it may one day be used in regular astronomical work. Evidently the size of such a mirror is unlimited. Professor Wood's experiments were made at East Hampton, L. I., during a recent vacation. The illustrations show very clearly the arrangement of the rotating mercury-basin and its motor, and the reflecting power of the surface. Says Dr. Gradenwitz:

"The first observations made with the aid of this improvised telescope were on the Milky Way, which at this time of year was in the zenith at 9 P.M. Its sudden appearance immediately after the motor was started was such as to astonish the astronomer and to pay him for all the trouble that he had taken. He used no eye-piece at all, the images of stars presenting themselves freely in space, at about three feet above the mouth of the shaft, with perfect clearness and sufficient stability. Binocular observation showed a very slight rhythmic rising and falling motion.

"One inconvenience of this original instrument is that only a small region just around the zenith is accessible to it. On the other hand, it presents the twofold advantage of a focal distance susceptible of variation (owing to variation of speed) within reasonable limits, and of extraordinary cheapness.

"If later experiments shall demonstrate the possibility of realizing a perfect reflector, Mr. Wood will probably undertake the construction of a much larger instrument. He will also endeavor to find a substance which, having previously been melted, will harden during rotation. He has already made in this way a pretty good gelatin mirror and is now looking for a more stable substance that may be used similarly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISTORTED REFLECTION PRODUCED BY SLOW ROTATION.

DISEASES CAUGHT FROM ANIMALS

THE general acceptance of the germ theory of transmissible disease has set on foot inquiries on every side regarding the sources of such diseases. If they are due to the growth and multiplication of minute organisms in the human body, those organisms must come from some definite place; it is not sufficient to say that the disease is "in the air," still less to dismiss it as an inexplicable visitation of Providence. That animals and insects are fertile sources of disease-germs is pointed out by a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, February 13), who says:

MIRROR MADE BY ROTATING MERCURY.

One revolution in three seconds. If the mercury were at rest the face of the inventor, seen reflected in the surface, would appear reversed.

"A revolution of our ideas as to the transmission of disease has taken place. It is now known by every one that insects convey numerous complaints to man, perhaps almost all the tropical maladies, including malaria, yellow fever, and sleeping-sickness. Plague is believed to be transmitted to man chiefly by means of rats or their fleas. Tuberculosis, despite the dogmatic statement of Koch, is in certain circumstances conveyed to the human race, mainly to children, by the agency of cattle. More than this, the opinion has been rapidly gaining ground of late years that domestic animals are responsible to some extent for spreading several infectious diseases. The cat has been under suspicion for many years, and it has been alleged, with foundation for the statement, that the parrot has passed on disease to some of those who have come into close contact with him.

"Cohen has said, in his 'System of Physiological Therapeutics,' that the lower animals, such as cats, dogs, horses, cattle, and chickens, occasionally suffer from a pseudo-membranous affection of the upper respiratory passages simulating diphtheria, and from this infection has been claimed. He, however, states that it is rare that true diphtheria bacilli are found in these animals, altho they have been found susceptible to the disease experimentally produced. Osler is of much the same opinon, and so are, perhaps, the majority of veterinary experts. The point really that requires solution is this: Does the cat contract diphtheria, a disease to which cats are subject, from a person suffering from the complaint or does the animal merely act mechanically as a carrying agent?

"Recently, Dr. Caroline A. Osborne has endeavored to answer these questions in a small book entitled 'The Cat, a Neglected Factor in Sanitary Science.' From this we learn that, as mentioned before, Osler and Cohen, together with the larger number of veterinary authorities, hold that the cat does not contract diphtheria from the human subject, nor do they think that it transmits the disease to man, at least they argue that the proofs to this effect are very slight. On the other hand there are many authorities who contend that cats suffer from true diphtheria and also convey it to men. Klein is said to believe that diphtheria is a natural disease of the cat and it has also been asserted upon responsible authority that during wide-spread epidemics of diphtheria, a similar affection of the throat may be found in cats, pigeons, fowls, etc. Dr. Louis W. Sambon, the distinguished authority on tropical diseases, read a paper before the British Royal Society of Medicine, published

in *The Lancet*, April 18, 1908, in which he supported, by statistics, the theory that diphtheria is transmissible between man and the lower animals.

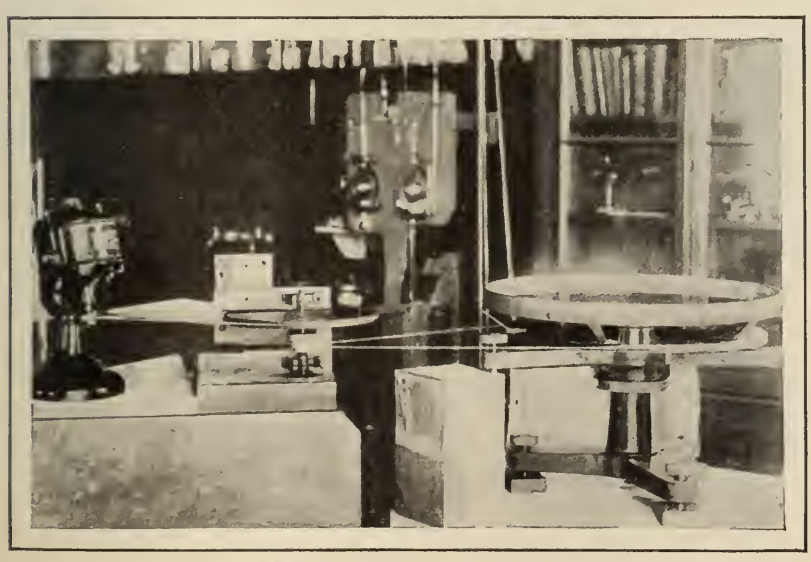
"Even if diphtheria is not contracted by cats, it seems to have been proven in a sufficiently conclusive manner that they will carry the infection and are therefore a source of considerable danger. Cats are known to suffer from other diseases which are transmissible to man, such as scabies and ringworm, and a cat with mange is a fertile agency of infection to the domestic animals of a neighborhood."

OTHER SENSES NOT SHARPENED BY BLINDNESS

THE prevailing idea that blind persons are unusually acute in their remaining senses, particularly that of hearing, is without foundation, if we are to credit evidence presented in a letter to *Nature* (London, March 11) by John G. McKendrick. Blind people have not acute hearing and touch, he says; but their condition compels them to give abnormally close attention to the resulting sensations. Says this writer:

"It is a prevalent opinion that if a human being is bereft of one sense, one or more of the other senses become more acute, and thus establish a compensation. For example, it is generally believed that the blind have the senses of touch and of hearing, more especially of touch, developed to a degree of acuteness not found in those who see, and that, in this way, the blind find their way about the world with an accuracy that is often surprizing. The blind have even been credited with the ability to discriminate colors by the sense of touch, and some have attempted to support this supposition by an appeal to the sense of heat or cold, possibly, for physical reasons, associated with a particular color. A compensating arrangement has also been attributed to the deaf, and more especially to the deaf-blind. Such notions, however, must be abandoned before the evidence of recent investigations."

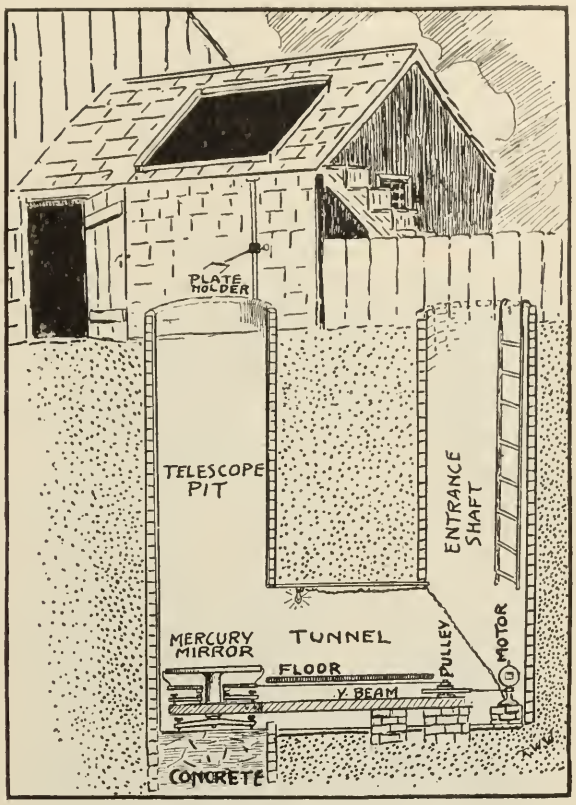
The question, Mr. McKendrick goes on to say, has been recently discust in a paper on the physiology of the blind, by Director Kunz, of the Institution for the Blind at Illzach-Mülhausen, Germany, with special reference to the observations of Professor Griesbach, made on a considerable number of blind persons in the institution,



TWENTY-INCH MERCURY TELESCOPE.
With speed-pulleys and electric motor.

and also on pupils in the public schools of Mülhausen of the same age. The results, we are told, are somewhat surprizing. To quote:

"As regards perception of the direction of sound, there is no difference between the seeing and the blind. The average distance at which sounds could be heard was essentially the same in both classes. As tested by Zwaardemaker's olfactometer, the delicacy of the sense of smell was rather in favor of the seeing. Griesbach used his own esthesiometer, with parallel pins on springs, instead of the old Weberian method with compasses, in testing the acuteness of touch, with the result that the average minimum distance,



PLAN OF TELESCOPE PIT AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.

say on the tip of the forefinger, etc., at which two points were felt was greater in the blind than in the seeing; in other words, that the seeing had a finer sense of touch than the blind. It is generally supposed that the pulp of the forefinger of the right hand, which is used by the blind in feeling the points in Braille's system of teaching the blind to read, must be very sensitive, but this was found not to be the case. Too high a degree of sensitiveness to touch is rather unfavorable to discriminating the points in Braille's type, and it is curious that when, in the blind, the epidermis of the skin covering the right forefinger becomes thickened by manual labor or by laborious practise in 'reading,' the discrimination of the points becomes easier. It was observed, also, that sometimes in the blind there was a difference as regards receiving impressions between the two forefingers.

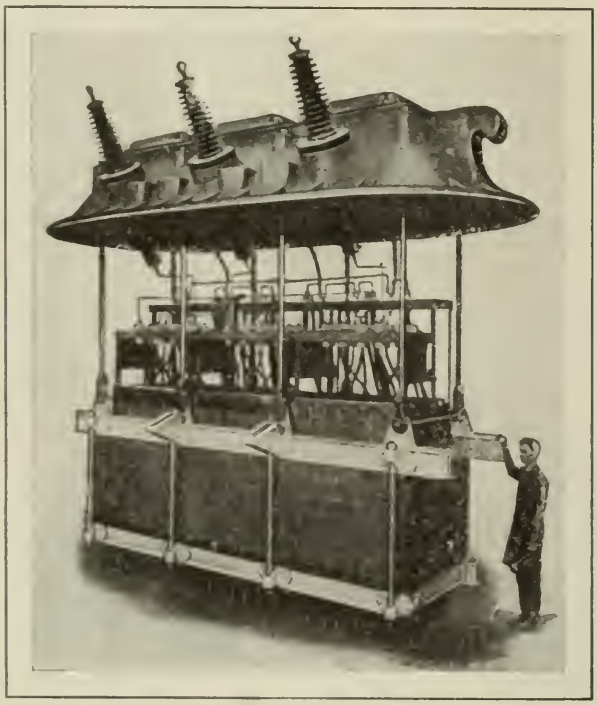
"There appears to be no evidence, therefore, that blindness, *per se*, increases the sensitiveness of the other senses, but, on the principle that if one sense is defective the others are likely to be also defective, the other senses, in the average blind, are less acute than in the seeing. How, then, are we to explain the wonderful way in which the blind avoid obstacles and find their way about? It has been supposed that by practise the skin of the face, in particular, becomes more sensitive, or, in other words, that the blind habitually pay attention to currents of air playing on their faces, and especially they may be influenced by sensations of temperature. They say that they 'know' they are near a wall because they 'feel' it, altho they do not touch it. It would be interesting to examine the blind as regards the sensitiveness of the hot and cold spots of the skin revealed by Goldscheider and others. The theory of sensitiveness to the direction and temperature of air currents is supported by the observation that the blind do not so readily avoid an obstacle if the face is covered or even if they are blindfolded. This suggests the question: Are all so-called blind people

absolutely insensitive to light? It is also believed that the blind pay almost involuntary attention to the direction and quality of sounds. The blind man 'taps' his stick. When snow is on the ground the blind have difficulty in avoiding obstacles. One must not forget, however, the psychical element that enters into the question. The effort of attention is superadded to the sensory impression. Impressions may reach the sensorium of which we are usually unconscious, but they may be detected by an effort of attention. This was strongly pointed out by Helmholtz. The senses of the blind are not more acute than those of normal people, but the necessities of the case oblige the blind to pay attention to them."

LARGEST TRANSFORMER IN THE WORLD

THE largest electric transformer ever built is described and illustrated in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, April). The machine, according to this authority, is about 20 feet tall and weighs 120,000 pounds, with the outer casing in place, not including the water which is kept circulating in the casing to cool the interior parts. We read further:

"Some will no doubt ask what such a transformer is for. The question may be answered by saying that a transformer is necessary in order to boost or step the voltage (pressure) of the electric



LARGEST TRANSFORMER EVER BUILT.

current generated by the dynamos up to a value sufficient to force the current through a long transmission line, perhaps one or two hundred miles, to the locality in which it is to be utilized. Copper or aluminum wire being expensive, as small a size as possible must be used in the transmission line. The smaller the wire the greater the resistance to the flow of current, consequently the transformer is employed to furnish sufficient voltage to overcome this resistance.

"A transformer is a comparatively simple piece of apparatus, with no moving parts. When two coils of wire are placed one over the other and an alternating current is passed through one of them, an alternating current is set up in the other, altho the two coils are entirely separated and insulated from each other. This is caused by an electrical phenomenon known as induction. This effect is increased if a mass of iron be placed within the coils. If the primary coil, or the coil receiving current from the source, has, say, 100 turns, and the secondary coil has 1,000 turns, the voltage delivered by the secondary will be 10 times as high as that imprest upon the primary, altho the current, measured in amperes, will be only one-tenth that delivered to the primary.

"The above, in brief, is the principle of the step-up transformer. The one shown in the picture takes current from the dynamos at 11,000 volts and transforms it to current at 100,000 volts. Ten thousand kilowatts or 13,400 horse-power of electrical energy pass through its coils when it is operated at full load. Considerable heat is generated in the coils which are kept cool by water in the casing. Approximately 10 miles of wire is used in the secondary winding."

MISTAKES IN SCIENCE-TEACHING

SOME defects in modern methods of teaching the sciences, especially chemistry, are discust in a paper read by President Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and printed in *School Science and Mathematics* (March). President Remsen, himself an eminent chemist, finds occasion for rejoicing in the fact that the battle for the recognition of science in our school and college curriculums has now been definitely won. He says:

"Now science is recognized; we have laboratories everywhere and laboratory training is regarded as indispensable. It is therefore fitting to ask: What are we doing with our facilities? What results are we obtaining? When the battle was on, men lost their heads—men must lose their heads in order to fight. We thought that if only we could get laboratories, the problems of education would be solved. Is this true? . . . I am convinced that scientific training, when properly conducted, may be of the greatest value as an educational force. This is quite a different thing from saying that that particular thing now known as science training is of great value. It all depends upon how it is done.

"Personally I have been guilty of all the sins possible for a teacher of science. I have been experimenting to find out how to teach chemistry; and it is the most difficult experiment I have ever tried. My own experience in school was very instructive to me, for my own education was most unsatisfactory—in fact, I never was educated. My first experience with chemistry was gained in a course of lectures one hour a week by one of the greatest chemists of this country, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs. Yet from this course I learned nothing. My second experience came when I had taken up the study of medicine. The teacher knew little chemistry, and I was asked to assist him in preparing the experiments for his lectures. He had a large practise, and left me alone to prepare experiments that I had never seen. I am almost ashamed to confess what happened that year—there were explosions and fires and bungling beyond words. I had little or no guidance.

"In my first course the instruction had been theoretical; in the second I had the 'practical' galore. I therefore thought I was an experienced chemist and could go on and take an advanced course. It was a sad awakening when I found that I knew practically nothing of the subject.

"But to return to our theme: Are we doing the best that is possible with what we now have? Do the results obtained justify the equipment and time devoted to scientific study? I am not qualified to answer these questions for the schools; but speaking for the colleges, I may say that in my opinion the results are frequently quite unsatisfactory. . . . . .

"There are two points in which it seems to me we might do better—two defects that might be remedied. One defect is that the student is not subject to enough supervision in his laboratory work. He is very much in the condition in which I found myself when turned loose in the laboratory to prepare experiments I had never seen. He is turned loose with a book, and then left alone. This is not conducive to scientific work. School authorities do not realize the need of enough teachers for the sciences. The head teacher generally expounds the subject and leaves the laboratory work to inexperienced assistants. It is too much work for the professor to have to spend four or five hours a day in the laboratory with the students. If we could get teachers with deep interest in their subject and in their students, it would solve the problem; but in science, as in other subjects, we are not going to find these often. Unless we can find out how to produce good teachers, we shall fail to get the best results.

"The second important defect in the present teaching of chemistry in college is the absence of repetition. There are too many fleeting impressions. There is a little about a great number of

things, as oxygen, hydrogen, chlorin, nitrogen, phosphorus—each being treated as something new with no reminders. In language there is much repetition; each new lesson continually connects with the past work. Yet it is only by repetition that we learn. We do not learn a game by being told how to play and then trying it once. Repetition is largely lacking in science-teaching. We cover too much ground. The student gets only a veneer. Knowledge of this sort is not of much use, and the drill given by such study is not effective. We must introduce into science-teaching the drill element that comes only from repetition of the sort that is characteristic of languages and mathematics."

The remedy for all this, as President Remsen says, is the provision of good teachers. This remedy, he confesses, is "unfortunately unattainable at present." In other words, the teaching profession, like all other professions, trades, and employments, is calling for good men, and the demand far exceeds the supply. In the schools, however, this trouble works both ways. Before we can have good teachers they must be properly trained; but before men can be well trained we require good teachers to train them. This is as bewildering as the problem of the hen and the egg. It is consoling to think, however, that one good teacher is able, in a lifetime, to train hundreds of others; so that the leaven, when it starts, spreads very rapidly.

FUTILITY OF THE LIE-DETECTOR

THE electrical device described at length in the daily press as a "machine for detecting lies," and technically called a "galvanic psychometer," is useless as a detector of falsehoods, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 6), altho some very interesting and instructive results may be obtained with it, including a series that may be taken to indicate that the skin on certain of the extremities has electrical properties. Says this paper:

"A very weak current is passed through the subject whose electrical resistance is indicated by a delicate mirror galvanometer. It is found that variations of resistance occur according as the repose of mind or body is or is not disturbed. Thus, when questions, or words implying questions, are proposed, the extent of the interference with the resistance and the length of time elapsing—generally a few seconds—before the variation commences are considered to give some indication as to the degree of emotion caused, but it must be somewhat difficult to judge between the emotion of horror experienced by a person spoken to about a murder of which he is guilty and that of a totally innocent person suddenly accused. It is pretty certain that the apparatus is useless for the detection of falsehood. Notwithstanding this, many interesting results have been obtained by experiments carried out by Dr. Veraguth, of Zurich. He found that when mind and body were completely at rest there was a gradual diminution of the current. A noise, a light, a touch, reading of an exciting character, mental calculation, or the recollection of some exciting incident, all produced—at the end of a few seconds, which may be called the latent period—a marked increase of the current. Dr. Veraguth made observations on patients with anesthetic regions due to disease of the spinal cord and found that in these circumstances as well as when narcosis had been induced no reflex was produced by tactile, thermic, or faradic excitation. A cat, too, which mewed on its tail being pinched showed considerable increase of current, but when sensation had been abolished by anesthetics no alteration in the current passing was produced by pinching the tail. . . . Dr. Veraguth finds that the alteration in the electrical resistance, which he calls the psychogalvanic reflex, is not due to voluntary or involuntary movements on the part of the subject nor to any differences in the contact of the electrodes, nor to endosomatic electric currents in the muscles, nerves, or glands, but that it is entirely due to the resistance of the skin and is especially marked in the palmar and plantar regions, the special organs in the skin to which alone he has been able to trace the effect being the sweat-glands. He remarks that there is considerable similarity between the structure of the skin of the heel and palm and that of the electric organ of certain fishes, which has the appearance of being a mass of glands."

TO SEE THE BACK OF THE EYE—An ingenious instrument for the examination of the back of the human eye, the invention of Dr. Carl Hertzell, of Berlin, is described and illustrated in *The Graphic* (London, March 6). Says this paper:

"While it must be considered as an adjunct to the familiar ophthalmoscope, it possesses, nevertheless, separate and distinctive value, and has already served many useful purposes. Essentially, the 'Ophthalmo-Diaphanoscope,' as it is called, consists of a portable cylindrical electric lamp of about 80 candle-power with self-contained tube, providing for water-cooling; at the lower end is an electric lead or wire, which is joined up to an electric-light-

From the London "Graphic."

DEVICE FOR SEEING THE BACK OF THE EYE.

ing supply-box when the apparatus is in use and current required. The patient places the instrument in the mouth, as far back as possible and against the upper wall of the buccal cavity. The light is then turned on. Viewing the pupil of the eye from the front, the highly illuminated retina is brought before the ophthalmic surgeon, who is able thus to diagnose the appearances of the membranes and pathological conditions of the back of the eye. A black mask is worn by the subject in order that the impression given by the central field of illumination may not be impaired."

MOTION OF PROJECTILES AFTER PENETRATION—The rotation and deviation of projectiles during their flight have been discust by many authorities, but the motion of a projectile after penetrating obstacles seems to have been utterly neglected, except for the special case of ricochetting on water. This motion has recently been studied by two Japanese investigators, Messrs. Terada and Okochi, who have presented their results in a paper read before the Mathematico-Physical Society of Tokyo. Says *Science Abstracts* (London, February 25) in a brief note:

"Since, if the resistance of the obstacle to be penetrated were so great as to deform the projectile, its subsequent motion would be too complicated for a successful study, the authors in their experiments chose as a suitable resistance a cake of soft putty attached to a piece of pasteboard. In order to record the motion of the projectile paper screens were used along the path of the projectile, which left its traces in the screens. The following are the chief conclusions drawn: (1) In many cases the bullet was deflected after penetration toward the left and below the normal trajectory, contrary to the ordinary drift in air of the bullets with right-handed twist; (2) the lateral impulse received by the projectile during the penetration was parallel to the direction of deflection of the top (or nose) of the bullet; (3) generally, the lower the muzzle velocity the more remarkable is the deflection after penetration."

CHURCH OPPOSING SUNDAY DRINK

ADVOCATES of the "Sunday-opening" clause of the New York State Senate Bill (treated in its secular aspects in our issue of March 27) are not numerous in the religious world. Some ministers in their individual capacity favor the measure. Such are the Rev. Gaylord White, head worker of the Union Settlement, conducted under the auspices of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. William Adams Brown, also of Union, and Rabbi Wise, of the Free Synagog. Dr. John P. Peters, of St. Michael's (Prot. Epis.), chairman of the Committee of Fourteen which had the Sunday Saloon Bill introduced in the legislature, is of course prominently identified with the cause. All these men have exprest their sympathy in letters published in the press. The Rev. James M. Farr, pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church and head of the New York Presbytery's temperance committee, has sent a letter to the Presbyterian ministers of New York urging their support of the bill. His letter, published in the New York *Evening Post*, rehearses a variety of considerations in its favor and ends with this appeal:

"I ask that you will study these considerations carefully, and give your assistance to the Committee of Fourteen to secure the enactment of these amendments. The greatest danger of defeating this advance lies with Christian ministers, who, simply saying the one word, Sunday opening, will raise their hands in horror and their voices in denunciation.

"But remember that there is Sunday opening to-day; the town is 'wide open,' and has been ever since the Raines Law was enacted. True, appearances are preserved, the front doors are locked, and the saloons appear decorous enough; but watch the side-doors for even a few moments and you will see women as well as men passing in and out of the little back rooms. The sepulcher is white, but within——! and besides this, there is the debasing of an otherwise splendid body of men, the police, through graft, and the promotion of a general contempt for law. Surely this is too high a price to pay for appearances. 'Judge not according to appearance, but judge righteous judgment.'

"Will you not help make things better? Will you not write your Senator and Assemblyman, and use whatever influence you possess to make this amendment pass?"

The answer to this letter is doubtless embodied in the resolution passed by the Presbyterian Ministers' Association in a meeting held March 31. It says:

"*Resolved*, That we, the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York and vicinity, do most heartily approve such features of this bill as tend further to regulate and restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors in cities of the first class, but that we are unanimously opposed to the opening of saloons between the hours of one and eleven o'clock on Sunday, on the ground that such opening is an unwarranted concession to the spirit of lawlessness in our cities; on the ground that such legalization during certain hours contains no guaranty that the laws will be obeyed during restricted hours, except by the good-will of those who heretofore have persistently violated the statutes of this State, and on the ground that the measure, being in the nature of a concession, can not permanently correct the evils which the promoters design to reach; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of this meeting communicate the action of this association to representatives from New York City in the legislature of this State earnestly petitioning time to oppose this feature of the Brough Bill, and that this action be published in the city press."

In opposition to the bill are such New-York journals as *The Observer* (Presbyterian); *The Examiner* (Baptist); *The Christian Advocate*, *Christian City*, and *Epworth Herald* (Methodist). *The Christian Advocate* prints a summary of the elements for and against the measure, as follows:

"The saloon-keepers *want* it. The distillers *want* it. The brewers *want* it. The owners of the property rented for the use of saloons *want* it. The drunkards *want* it. The men and boys who are becoming drunkards *want* it. Many untutored youth *want* it because their comrades *want* it. Loafers whose only congenial place is a barroom or its vicinity *want* it. A class of drummers who wish to see their patrons, who buy more freely after they have drunk a few glasses and heard or told the stories that tongues loosed by rum roll off, *want* it. Lower-down politicians find that in the barroom on 'a quiet Sunday' they can put in much of their work.

"A certain type of lawyers who hang around on Monday mornings to get a chance to defend the drunkards of the preceding day, *want* it. The keepers of houses where each sex tries to deprave the other—knowing that as the night draws near and the long evening begins, the man who if he were quite sober would never patronize them, will be the more likely to risk all that is valuable—*want* it. Certain ministers *want* it—a very small number—some of whom have a twist in their understanding, and others seem to seek conspicuousness and a certain kind of popularity which is gained by opposing the general sense of the Christian Church. A few ministers who, on account of the violations of the present law, are led to believe that it can not be enforced, and choose what they call the less of two evils, *want* it. Certain Europeans who have been accustomed to a Continental Sunday and are unwilling to adapt themselves to American usages, *want* it. The police *want* it, to escape the trouble of enforcing the Sunday law."

Opposed to this are cited those who do not want it:

"The wives of men who are sure to be away on Sunday if the saloons are open, and liable to return late at night much the worse for drink, do *not* want it.

"The children of such men, unless already corrupted by parental example, do *not* want it.

"A vast majority of the moral and religious part of the community, including all Christian denominations, do *not* want it."

Here is the list of those "who do not care which way it goes":

"Quite a large number that take no interest in anything that does not directly affect themselves.

"The class who are afraid to offend anybody.

"Some pessimists who think that as it has been and as it is now it will ever be.

"And many hard-working people who are afraid that they will lose custom if they get the liquor-sellers 'down on them,' do not care enough to oppose it openly.

"'Grafters' among the police do not care much, since they can still go on allowing those licensed to sell to do it out of hours, and those who are not licensed to continue undisturbed."

The New York *Observer* makes this comment on Dr. Farr's letter:

"'The saloon-keepers will not obey the liquor law on Sunday—therefore pass new laws which will give them what they want without becoming criminals.' Strange reasoning this to come from an Episcopal clergyman and a Presbyterian elder. 'The police will not enforce the Sunday liquor law—therefore abolish it.' Such a conclusion smacks of anarchy, not government. 'Let the saloons sell liquor from 1 to 11 P.M. Sunday and the proprietors will obey the law the rest of the day.' This is taxing credulity too much. The anti-Sabbath bills should all be killed in the legislatures—the entire dozen of them. It is a time when friends of the Sabbath, lovers of their kind, should get together, work together, and pray together for that spirit of righteousness which exalteth a nation."

The Examiner asks why the business of liquor-selling should be singled out for special privileges. It adds:

"As Dr. MacArthur said last Sunday: 'They have not shown generosity, humanity, patriotism, or religion in their methods. Why should they be favored over drygoods-stores, butcher-shops, groceries, and the like? What has the saloon done to entitle it to stand in a class by itself?' There is no answer to these questions. The plea that because it has been shown that the present law can not be enforced—a statement which we deny—therefore a law should be passed that can be enforced, might be urged with equal force against the present laws forbidding murder, arson, and burglary. It is the plea of impotence. The remedy for the evil

does not lie in abolishing the law against Sunday liquor-selling, but in the awakening of a sturdy public opinion which will insist on the enforcement of the law as it stands. 'Unconditional surrender' is the only reply which should be made to the demands of the liquor-seller. He is entitled to no other."

THE INEFFICIENT MINISTER

DR. PRITCHETT, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has attracted wide attention to his last annual report by remarks upon the economic difficulties of the modern preacher. He observes that unless the solution of the Roman-Catholic Church is accepted, under which preachers are celibate priests and draw their support from the Church, neither preaching nor teaching can be considered independent of economic relations to the social order. The altruistic motive may be applauded, but the facts teach us that the ablest men go elsewhere for their life professions. He declares that "the low standards of admission, coupled with the multiplication of sects and church-buildings, have brought into the profession of the ministry a large number of ill-trained men, and have at the same time brought down the financial recompense of the minister to a very low basis—the basis, indeed, of the inefficient man." He writes further:

"Much has been said in recent years of the decay of churches, and the weakening of church ties, particularly among Protestants. Many explanations have been given of this tendency. No doubt many factors have a share in the result which we see. Among these one of the most evident is the inefficiency of the ministry, due in the main to low standards of admission. In the Protestant churches, where the power of authority has largely passed by, the work of the church depends on the quality of the religious leadership of its preachers. The efficiency of this leadership is low. In the small towns one finds the same conditions as exist among lawyers and physicians. Four or five ministers eke out a living where one or two at most could do the work efficiently. Like the doctors of their villages, these men concern themselves with chronic cases and specific remedies, while the great problems of the moral health of their communities go untouched.

"The old mother church has pursued a more far-sighted policy in this matter than the majority of her daughters. She requires of all her priests a long and severe training. However one may criticize the kind of education which they receive, or the large factor of loyalty to the ecclesiastical organization which forms part of it, the wisdom of the requirement is unquestionable. To it is due in very large measure the enormous moral power of the Roman-Catholic Church throughout the world, particularly among the great masses of working-people in the cities, where Protestantism has been so markedly ineffective, partly, at least, because of defects that an adequate modern education would go far toward remedying. . . . . .

"It is impossible to estimate how much the cause of religious progress is delayed by the fact that a great proportion of the men who assume, as representatives of the Christian denominations, to take the place of religious leaders, are unprepared for such leadership, are untrained in the fundamentals of theology, in the elements of learning, in knowledge of mankind, in the interpretation of life from the religious rather than from the denominational standpoint. Meager as are the salaries paid, they are in many cases equal to the service rendered. In this situation the public is profoundly interested.

"The public can form no sound conclusion whether a Methodist or a Baptist is likely to be the more efficient religious leader any more than it can determine whether a homeopath or an allopath is the more likely to be an efficient practitioner of medicine. Of one thing only it can be sure, and that is that whether a man undertakes to lead in one religious organization or another, he ought to have grounded himself in the fundamental studies which lie at the basis of all religious teaching, of all intellectual and spiritual leadership. Training counts for as much here as in any other human relation.

"The raising of the efficiency of the profession of the ministry rests largely in the hands of preachers themselves, just as the raising of the profession of the law rests with lawyers, and the raising of the profession of medicine rests with physicians. That the effort presents for any particular Christian organization serious social, administrative, and economic difficulties can not be denied. That the advancement of religious influence in the lives of men rests in large measure on this effort seems equally clear."

These statements led a daily paper to seek rebuttal or confirmation from Dr. Aked, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and his words, reproduced in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), are a practical confirmation of the charges. He writes:

DR. HENRY S PRITCHETT,

Who asserts that "meager as are the salaries" paid to ministers, "they are in many cases equal to the services rendered."

"I should think that Dr. Pritchett is quite right when he says that the profession of the preacher has not kept pace with the enormous advance in popular education. In that respect he does right to contrast the ministry with the progress made by the professions of law and medicine. He insists that the ministry has relatively retrograded. His opportunities of forming a judgment have been greater than mine. Personally I should think that he is right. When he says 'The standards of admission to the ministry have not kept pace with the general progress,' he puts his finger upon one secret of the whole trouble.

"Few things are more grievous than the spectacle of really intellectual, highly educated, devoted young men turned back from the ministry. A ministerial friend of my own vouches for the truth of this statement, which he makes from his own personal knowledge of the university in question. Man after man of great ability and great attainments and high character, intending to devote himself to the ministry, before his university career closes has changed his mind and gone into law or railroad work or journalism and literature or something else, simply because he was too big a man to pass through the miserable little wicket gate set up by the keepers of the denominations. These men have felt themselves called to maintain the orthodoxy of the churches, a narrow, stupid, stodgy, little orthodoxy, out of harmony with our modern thinking, denied by all that we know to-day under the continuous operations of the Living Spirit of God. Men who respect themselves, real men, men who have it in them to do some good in the world, are not going to stultify themselves by submitting to the absurd little tests which these absurd little men propose.

"Certainly; I can give you an instance which came under my own observation. There is in this city what is called a Permanent Council of a certain denomination. This council decides whether a candidate for the ministry shall be ordained or not. I have been present on more than one occasion; I have seen at least one young man, university-trained, of conspicuous ability, bearing a name honored in his own denomination, badgered by the most belated questions about the beliefs which ought long ago to have been relegated to the junk-heap. It made me sick to hear men asking questions about the doctrine of everlasting punishment and about the verbal inspiration of the Bible and about things that a decent man ought to be ashamed to bring up for discussion in the twentieth century. The fact is that only little men with little minds in little positions can afford to give their time to this sort of folly, and they like it. I do not mean in one denomination or in another, but speaking generally of the denominations, the really able man, such as Dr. Pritchett wants to see in the ministry, is not going to submit to such nonsense."

Dr. Aked further declares himself against the waste of men, of

machinery, and of money, through our denominational system, and he thinks that "the good sense of the American people will sooner or later insist upon the modification of sectarianism in the direction of unity."

WHAT TEXAN PREACHERS CAN DO

A TEXAN preacher has illustrated the truth of what one of Alfred Henry Lewis' characters says: "It's no fun to get a preacher down on you. One of 'em can throw stones enough to smash every window in Tammany Hall." Last November a Methodist preacher of Dallas introduced into the pastors' association of that city a resolution asking for a committee "to seek legal advice and consider the best methods for the elimination of the objectionable features of race-track gambling from the Dallas fair." The committee brought forward a paper by the Rev. J. Frank Norris, editor of *The Baptist Standard* (Dallas). According to Rev. J. Frank Smith, who describes the crusade in the Chicago *Interior* (March 25), Mr. Norris showed "that the city of Dallas owned the fair and pocketed the profits of gambling—was willing to take the book-maker, the tout, and the other trains of objectionables outlawed from other States, and permit them to prey on the public for gain, and would imperil the youth, the manhood, and the womanhood of the State for a part of the proceeds of the betting-booths." The great dailies, it is said, refused to print the article, "claiming that it was too drastic, too lurid, false, unparliamentary, and a lot of other terrible things." But a new afternoon paper—the Dallas *Dispatch*—seized the opportunity and doubled its output, sowed the city with 20,000 copies of the address, and stirred up the religious organs of all the leading denominations of the Southwest. The account goes on:

"A strong, dignified appeal from the committee of ten having in charge the campaign, was issued next, addrest to all our citizenship, calling men of all vocations to help free the State from the legalized gambling-meets that were rapidly multiplying in Texas as the older States drove the gamesters farther toward the rim of ruin. The country press took up the cause. Hundreds of the weeklies volleyed and thundered. Our big papers, as is the usual fact with such journals when concrete local morals are involved, were practically of little value. Some tried to damn the movement by stolid indifference; others indirectly assailed it by publishing adroit editorials deprecating the return of 'blue laws,' holding forth the impossibility of legislating virtue into folks, and especially exhibiting the bogy-man of church interference with the affairs of State. Still others viciously assailed the whole remedial program outright and unblushingly.

"If these journals could not be made to side editorially with decency in the battle, however, some of the best guns of the campaign were shotted with their own ammunition. Files were dug up and column after column of fierce indictments against the race-tracks extracted from their news pages. In reporting the results of race meets in other years they had given out more lurid accounts of 'betting newsboys' and 'grand-stands packed with gambling men and women' than the preacher's attack had contained at the worst. This material was used against the dailies territorially. . . . . .

"Later on, after the Lower House of the legislature had passed the Antigambling Bill overwhelmingly, the business interests saw that they must come out into the open or meet their Waterloo. They did both. The Chamber of Commerce called a meeting of the citizenship who favored the fair; of course, it was really called for those who favored gambling at the fair. There the deeps of fear were uncovered. Not daring to defend gambling, the speakers impaled and then hooked to pieces the preacher leaders of the movement. The meeting voted to send a hundred men to Austin to protest the passing of the Antibetting Bill. It sent also an invitation to the legislative body to visit the city, agreeing to pay all expenses. The committee that carried the protest claimed it was backed by forty millions of wealth. The invitation was accepted. In two special trains the law-making body came and was feasted and flattered for two days, while the subject of gambling on race-tracks was presumed to be shelved.

"But scarcely had the departing trains of the visitors got out of the city returning to the capital when hand-bills were flying calling for those business men who favored the killing of track-gambling to assemble. The other crowd had threatened to write over the beautiful entrance to the fair grounds: 'Killed by the Dallas preachers.' But this meeting showed that there was somebody else in the fight. Even the friends of the crusade were surprized at the outpouring of the Christian and moral manhood of the city. Not a preacher spoke. Mighty laymen by the hundreds indorsed the preachers' fight. With one voice they called on the lawgivers of Texas to join the sisterhood of legislatures putting the ban on what the friends of gambling delude themselves into calling their 'gentlemanly speculation' and 'the sport of kings.'"

Last stage of this eventful history: "A company of men representing the best in the city's life appeared at the capital as champions of fairs without gambling." The Senate now had the matter, and against the reform measure was "one of the most determined men in the body who once before spoke eleven hours to kill a bill he didn't like." Both sides were nervous, yet both claimed votes enough to win. To resume the narrative:

"But five Senators were really supposed to be astride the fence. The 'preacher lobby,' so named by the champions of the gambling-element, not only watched and prayed but got busy. In a whirlwind campaign among the constituents of those doubtful Senators they speedily piled up $200 worth of telephone tolls and over $100 in postage bills. The constituents of the Senators were 'put next,' as the politician would say. It was their turn to take a hand. They did so. Letters, petitions, telegrams, deluged the desks of the members of the Upper House. Race-track gambling was killed dead before the vote was taken. Its day of judgment had come. No wily president of the Senate, no resolute minority skilled in dilatory tactics, no powerful lobby of seasoned politicians could save it.

"March 5 saw Texas win out. The victory came against almost as great odds as those that Houston and the makers of the Lone Star Republic faced long ago. Standing out prominently in the ranks of those to whom the laurels belong are two Dallas preachers—Rev. W. D. Bradfield, a Methodist, and Rev. J. Frank Norris, a Baptist. Before committees of business men, bankers, breeders, legislators, and innumerable individuals, self-appointed cursers and critics, they stood like stone walls—stood, fought, smiled, and triumphed. All Texas honors the two who put more than 10,000 to flight."

CHURCH AID TO HOME-OWNING—Church institutionalism seems lately to have developed a new phase in a project to help men build homes. The conception, of course, is not new, being merely an adaptation of the building-and-loan-association idea. The project was presented in an address by Charles L. Seibert before the Men's Club of the Sussex Avenue Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J. An account of Mr. Seibert's proposition, published in the New York *Evening Post* (March 20), runs as follows:

"His subject was the 'Building and Loan Idea in the Field of Church Extension.' Among other things, he advocated the accumulation of a fund, controlled by a church committee—this committee to be composed of business men of sound judgment—to advance money temporarily to home-seekers. In brief, this plan would enable the home-getter with no money to borrow from the fund at a low rate of interest—3½ or 4 per cent.—the amount required by a well-managed building-and-loan association as owner's equity, giving the fund committee a second mortgage. The building-and-loan association has the first mortgage, and when the amount paid in on shares and profits accrued equals this second mortgage, the money is returned to the church fund and the association still has the equity it originally demanded. Mr. Seibert writes that this scheme has been successfully carried out in a modest way by men who had comparatively little money at their disposal, thus showing conclusively its practicability. The idea of money-making must be excluded from the plan, and it must be surrounded by all business safeguards (the return of the money being insisted on), thus taking all purely eleemosynary features out of it, making it uplifting and self-respecting."

LITERARY ORIGIN OF IRISH BROGUE

THE Irish "brogue" that is often only a source of amusement to us is, it is said, really a survival of the best English diction of Elizabethan days. The speech of that day became fixt in Ireland when the great landowners established themselves on their plantations. The Irish people, says Walter D'Alton in the Dublin *Leader*, "took the best, the most literate, and cultivated English, and if they didn't keep it altogether, they at least kept more of it than England herself has done." If Spenser should to-day wander through Irish fields, he would, thinks this Irishman, "follow most of the people's talk and be understood by them." And this, it is added, would be much less likely to happen to him in his native England. "Other Englishmen besides Spenser would probably bewail the change if they reflected that with the lost vowel-sounds a great deal of the music of Spenser's elegant and stately verse has been lost also." A little research into Spenser, Chaucer, and other early writers brings out abundant precedent for the brogue, as the writer shows:

"Let us see what this 'brogue' is. We say that a person is a 'threasure.' Spenser uses the word; any one can find it in the 'Faery Queene,' Book II., Canto VII.—24. We hear it said of an obstinate man that he is a 'contra'yry fella.' 'Contrary' is 'contra'yry' in Spenser ('Faery Queene,' Book II., Canto II.—24), and 'fella' for 'fellow' is in Chaucer (Prolog, several places). The Irishman who says he was 'afered he'd be kilt' is a subject for mirth. 'Afered' is in Spenser (same book, Canto III.—45); it is also used by Chaucer; and Chaucer also uses 'kilt' and not 'killed.' Not often, but still sometimes we hear 'nostrils' pronounced 'nosthurles'; Chaucer has the latter in the Prolog. We speak of the 'fithele' for the fiddle or violin, and we have it also in the Prolog. When a man is upright we call him a 'starling man,' and Ben Jonson rimes the word with 'darling' in one of his plays ('The Fox'). We often heard, 'he grutched me what I axed'; 'grutched' for 'grudged' is in Spenser's 'Faery Queene,' and 'axed' for 'asked' is Chaucerian ('Knightes Tale,' 489). Some twenty years ago in England the best educated and fashionable people took to dropping the final g of the present participle. They spoke of runnin', walkin', standin', thinkin', fightin', and so on. Quite possibly in setting this fashion they knew that they were reviving a sound historic pronunciation. But it may be taken for granted they did not know that the Irish people had never lost it. 'Hond,' 'lond,' and 'brond' for 'hand,' 'land,' and 'brand' are frequent in both Spenser and Chaucer. I know that 'hoult,' 'boult,' and 'dure' for 'hold,' 'bolt,' and 'door' are right, but I can not find the exact authority. A Tipperary man says he is 'agin' the 'peelers,' and Chaucer would quite understand 'agin' tho such a recent word as 'peeler' would certainly bother him. We may cite one or two later and less classic authorities than Spenser. It is perfectly right to talk of 'Dane' Swift, as we have the authority of Swift himself for it. Every one knows Cowper's lines:

> I am monarch of all I survey,
> My right there is none to dispute,
> From the center all round to the 'say,'
> I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

"When Izaak Walton published his great work there is no doubt whatever it was pronounced in every sense, the '"Complate" Angler.' Complete is 'complate' in Pope's 'Essay on Man.' In the same poem, 'fault' is 'faut.' In what I have written, I had no intention of limiting my remarks to particular words. I rather wanted to indicate a whole system. 'Complate,' standing crystalized in the best accepted classical English, has plenty of its own company. Here are a few: 'chate' (cheat), 'bate' (beat), 'tay' (tea), 'concave' (conceive), and the rest. 'Kilt' has numbers of words like it. With a little more competency and some leisure, any reader might make this vindication overwhelming."

From "Musical America," New York.

CARICATURE OF ANDRÉ MESSAGER,

The present conductor at the Paris Opera, who is frequently mentioned as Campanini's possible successor at the Manhattan.

THE MANHATTAN OPERA SEASON

THE prevailing taste in opera and operatic art in New York can hardly be gaged by Mr. Hammerstein's season just closed, says Mr. Richard Aldrich in the New York *Times*. So far as the choice of operas is concerned, much seems to have depended on the special talents of the company that the Manhattan Opera House commands. Otherwise there would be something to cause amazement in the fact that such standard operas as "Faust," "Carmen," "Aïda," and "Il Trovatore" were almost strangers to this season's roster there. "Faust," the best known, was not sung at all; "Carmen" and "Aïda" were produced twice each, and "Il Trovatore" only once. The old Italian operas will have gone altogether next season, it is said, and with them, as is already known, Mr. Campanini—"the remarkable man who has done so much in achieving results and conquering success for the first three seasons at the Manhattan Opera House." It is seen that fifteen Italian works (classing "Huguenots" as such) were produced, and ten French works (including "Salome"), during the season of twenty weeks. But the French were found to be the more profitable and they win the day. The season "was not of large importance in so far as its productions were concerned," says Mr. Henderson in *The Sun*. The repertoire "depended largely upon the needs of the two prima donnas who dominate the company." Of Mary Garden, who has "proved herself to be far and away the most valuable possession of the Manhattan Opera House," we read:

"In the season of 1907–8, for example, 'Thaïs' was only a moderate success, but in the past winter the rapid growth of Miss Garden's hold on Mr. Hammerstein's public placed Massenet's opera among the most profitable features of the repertoire. It was therefore not at all astonishing that he produced another Massenet work with this prima donna in the center of the stage.

"The alteration of 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame' so as to permit Miss Garden to sing a part originally written for a tenor was not a matter unduly to trouble the conscience of any one engaged in operatic enterprise. The opera had the further argument in its favor that it contained an attractive rôle for Mr. Renaud, who was so happily associated with Miss Garden in 'Thaïs.' . . . . . .

"The noisome work of Richard Strauss was the best advertised opera in the world. It had been discontinued after one performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on the ground that it was unfit for publication. Mr. Hammerstein has no directors or overpowering number of interested box-holders to dictate to him. He is in a position to do as he pleases about any opera. He dearly wished to secure the new 'Elektra' of the same composer. Consequently he decided to put on 'Salome,' especially as again it offered a solution of the oft-recurring problem of what to do for Mary Garden.

"It was obvious that Mr. Hammerstein must decide to produce the work in French, for he had the singers to give it in that

language, and not in German. Furthermore, it must frankly be admitted that altho Strauss set his music to the German text, the thing is French in essence and in style and it fits altogether better a French atmosphere.

"Miss Garden spent much time and labor in learning how to dance like Isadora Duncan, and her dance, a really artistic creation, proved to be a most brilliant incident of the 'revival.' If she had learned a real dance of the seven veils, or some sort of an Oriental dance which would have been perfectly in keeping with the spirit of the scene, she would doubtless have achieved a larger

EDWIN BOOTH AS "RICHELIEU."

The character has never been "fully manifested," says William Winter, since Booth left the stage.

artistic effect, but probably the general public would not have liked it any better and the police might have sat up and taken notice."

The gentle fading away of "Pelléas et Mélisande" might be made the subject of much comment, this reviewer declares, but he does not think the matter worth it. "This singular and spineless creation lost its hold on public interest as soon as first curiosity was satisfied." Not even Miss Garden could make people "sit through its atmospheric intangibilities and its musical-spectrum analyses." Mme. Tetrazzini's star does not seem to hold its earlier place in the firmament. "Lucia" is said to be the only work in which she has aroused real interest. The following table shows the number of performances accorded to each opera, the works being named in the order in which they were brought forward:

Tosca	5	Tales of Hofmann	7
Thais	7	Otello	6
Sanson et Dahla	6	Pelléas et Mélisande	4
Il Barbiere	3	Crispino e la Comare	3
Lucia	7	Salome	10
Huguenots	2	Aida	2
Carmen	2	La Sonnambula	3
Le Jongleur de Notre Dame	7	Louise	5
Cavalleria Rusticana	5	Puritani	2
Pagliacci	4	Il Trovatore	1
Rigoletto	5	Princesse D'Auberge	3
La Traviata	5	La Navarraise	1
La Bohème	5		

"Doubtless Mr. Hammerstein realizes as well as his friend that he will have to find new material for next winter. 'Pelléas et Mélisande' is unquestionably done. How long 'Salome' will last after curiosity begins to flag is still a question, but experienced observers of opera have no belief in the permanent attraction of works which rest on sensational elements for their potency."

WHITMANISM IN JAPAN

THE Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, has joined Walt Whitman in "hating literature." He tells us this in the Tokyo *Times*, quoting Walt's observation that he felt about literature as Grant did about war. He hated it. Walt "reckoned" he was not made to understand the scribbling class—and granted that perhaps they were not made to understand him. The class with which he seemed to have so little sympathy were the New-York "literary fellers" as he called them. "New York gives the literary man a touch of sorrow," Walt said, "he is never quite the same human being after New York has really set in: the best fellows have few chances of escape." These reflections are quoted by Mr. Noguchi from Horace Traubel's book on "Walt Whitman in Camden," and the Japanese poet finds parallels not only between his own feelings and those exprest by Walt, but between the effects of the literary life of New York and of Tokyo. He writes:

"Isn't it so in our Tokyo literary life? And so it will be in any city. The city kills one's spirit first, and gives him food afterward. There is little chance for any great soul to be recognized among his contemporary literary men. So it will be in the future as it was in the past. Walt remarked: 'I do not value literature as a profession. I feel about literature what Grant did about war. He hated war. I hate literature. I am not a literary West-Pointer; I do not love a literary man as a literary man, as a minister of a pulpit loves other ministers because they are ministers; it is a means to an end, that is all there is to it; I never attribute any other significance to it.' His real greatness is in it!

"There is a page in the book which tells you of his enviousness for the wild, free life of a tramp who knocked at his door one day. His mind was perfectly stirred for some while. The open air and wild grasses called him eternally, and he struggled to be free from every clutch of conventionality. His aim was to sing the song as a star—the old simple song of truth. His message was to make the world and life rise from sophistication, and let them return to the old sane primitive state. He looked upon them through Adam's eye. By the way, 'Children of Adam' is the core of his message.

"I think quite often that Saigyo, the wandering poet of Japan of the Kamakura period (1186–1332) might have been a Whitman if he had been born under different climes. Our Saigyo left the world and life through Buddhism, and returned to Mother Nature. And he was Oriental. To be pessimistic in Japan was regarded as a virtue. He was a little pool against the great river of Walt Whitman, but the pool and stream reflected equally the star and moon in their own breasts. Both of them were a clear mirror reflecting the beauty and wisdom of the world and life in their own ways. Whitman represented the light of day, while Saigyo the darkness of night. But the light and darkness are the same thing after all, are they not? They were poets of the same cast, and grew differently and blossomed with different flowers. And also I think that the comparison of Whitman and our Basho, another wandering poet of the seventeenth century, would be of no small interest. Basho left the lines when he died:

> Laying me ill in a journey,
> Ah, my dreams
> Run about the waste of the field.

"And Whitman's pathos of his last years is: 'I am an open-air man; winged. I am an open-water man; aquatic. I want to get out, fly, swim—I am eager for feet again. But my feet are eternally gone.'"

Walt is a good remedy to apply to the Japanese troubles of the Pacific coast, this native thinks. He adds:

"To-day, when our brethren in the Pacific slope of America are insulted by the white laboring men, and even a Japanese exclusion law is talked about, it would be interesting to quote what he said upon the immigration question. He remarked: 'Restrict nothing—keep everything open; to Italy, to China, to everybody. I love America, I believe in America, because her belly can hold and digest all. . . . If I felt that America could not do this I would be indifferent as between our institutions and any others.' Indeed, it is true and strong Americanism. Gorky is chronicled to have said that the salvation of America will come only through Walt Whit-

man. Not only for America. He is the prophet and poet for any country of the world. He will blow off any mist of prejudice and pettiness of conventionality. I am glad that I am acquainted with him."

RICHELIEU AND THE GHOSTS

GHOSTS of an earlier theatrical generation are plentifully evoked to walk with Mr. Sothern and Mr. Mantell in the play of "Richelieu." Our older critics sigh, "Ah well, there was a day!" then go on to tell their rosaries—Booth, Macready, Forrest, McCullough, Barrett, etc. It is nothing to them that the players of our day can please in a musty old part. Mr. Fyles, who writes for *The Evening Post* (New York), looked on at Mr. Sothern's first performance and found to his regret that many of the audience were apparently well pleased, but—cold water!—"the probability is that the enthusiasts were mostly young theater-goers, who had never seen the piece enacted amid more favorable conditions." If the piece draws applauding audiences to Daly's and the New Amsterdam theaters, it seems to indicate some power in our modern actors. The writer in *The Sun* (New York) admits that the part of the *Cardinal* is "one of the best acting character parts in all the range of English drama," but also sees that as drama it is as hopeless as some of Shakespeare:

"Yet, despite it all, the *Cardinal* is a great acting part. Mr. Sothern never does anything badly. He has too many natural gifts and too great intelligence for that. He has some fine moments in 'Richelieu.' Yet it would be misleading to say that the part of the soldier priest is one of his very best. This celebrated son of a famous sire is a little too much himself in this part."

Mr. Winter, who is always interesting when reminiscent, thinks

ROBERT MANTELL AS THE CARDINAL.

The best representative, says a critic, "because he possesses the deep heart, the large experience of life, the philosophy, the repose, and the power that are imperatively essential."

it fortunate that a wide difference of opinion exists as to the province of drama and as to what should be considered the essential constituents of a great play. He goes on:

EDWARD H. SOTHERN, THE LATEST TO ASSUME THE RÔLE.

"The comedy of 'Richelieu,' which has held the stage for seventy years, contains action, story, character, situation, suspense, contrast, and picture, and it blends humor and pathos. The central character—unique, sympathetic, essentially human, and continuously interesting—is a great man, whose inspiring motive is patriotic devotion. No actor since Edwin Booth left the stage has fully manifested *Richelieu*. Macready, the first representative of the part, was long considered supreme and incomparable in it; but the veteran John Ryder—who came to America with him, and acted with him, and idolized him—said to Edwin Booth, after seeing Booth's *Richelieu*: 'You have overthrown my idol.' Forrest was, of course, effective in it; John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, and Henry Irving gave admirable performances of it—that of Irving being notable for an artful infusion of the French temperament and quality; but no one of those performances rose to the grandeur which invested the embodiment of the *Cardinal* given by Edwin Booth. That performance was perfect; it enthralled every beholder, and it will dwell forever in the annals of great acting. The best representative of *Richelieu* now on our stage is Robert Mantell—the best, because he possest the deep heart, the large experience of life, the philosophy, the repose, and the power that are imperatively essential. That statement is not made in disparagement of Mr. Sothern—but only in explanation of judgment. It is inevitable, when two prominent actors appear at the same time in the same character, that a comparison of their performances will glide into the observer's thoughts. In one particular Mr. Sothern has the advantage: in his performance of the *Cardinal* there is a little—tho very little—more of that deliberation and that attention to detail which are vitally essential to the effect of the part; but he has only recently assumed *Richelieu*, and his personation, not yet developed, lacks that inherent majesty of soul, that simplicity of demeanor, and that overwhelming power which are so prominent and so right in the performance given by Mr. Mantell."

So often we hear leveled against our players the charge that they are thoroughly incompetent to assume parts in the romantic drama that *The Sun* writer's assurance that Mr. Sothern's company is "competent" is grateful news. Mr. Sothern, he says, "is luckily not one of those stars who believe that their own brilliancy shines the more resplendent from being surrounded with incompetent players in subordinate parts." But the writer in *The Evening Post* snatches this comforting solace away from us. Mixt with a

little homily on acting we are shown how bad Mr. Sothern's people are—or we are shown how diverse critics may be. Each member of the cast is called "hopeless" or a "nonentity," or "grotesque," or is curst with faint praise, and we are assured sweepingly that "the representation as a whole was a melancholy exhibition of how not to do it."

TWO VIEWS OF THE THEATER TRUST

OUR theatrical management is again coming in for one of its periodical airings. Mr. Marc Klaw, of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger, gives an interesting story of the rise and development of the "syndicate." To illustrate the effectiveness of its organization, he tells how the last tour of Sir Henry Irving, covering thirty weeks and a wide territory, was arranged during a Saturday-to-Wednesday visit from England of Sir Henry's representative, Mr. Bram Stoker. Sir Henry thought the syndicate must have a "wonderful plant" to arrange the tour so quickly. Mr. Klaw replied that the "plant consisted largely of lead-pencils and rubber-erasers," and that Mr. Erlanger and he often referred to the institution as the "rubber trust." He thus describes in *The Saturday Evening Post* of April 3 the business of "booking" in the old days:

"The great booking-agency, commonly known as the Theatrical Syndicate, was the inevitable outgrowth of the chaotic conditions which existed in the theatrical world before its formation and which made the operation of a theater or an attraction the most precarious and hazardous of commercial enterprises. Less than a score of years ago an overwhelming percentage of the business of the theater was conducted on the sidewalk, in hotel offices, cafés, and, I regret to say, places of even less respectability. The manager who had a star, a play, or an opera which he wanted to present to the public, wandered over the sun-baked streets of New York in the dog-days of June, July, and August in the hope of meeting some of the managers of theaters in order to book dates for the following season. The business was done with a small book and pencil, and with about as much dignity and system as a bookmaker registers a bet on a horse-race on Suburban Day. On the other hand, the out-of-town manager, lessee, or owner of a theater came to New York in the hope of meeting some one who had an attraction so that the time of his theater in the small town where he lived might be properly filled. It was the era of curb-stone management, and, like the curb stock market, was decidedly speculative."

The systematization of the "booking" business was effected in 1896, after a depression in the theatrical world covering a period of three years. The men who combined for economic advantages were Mr. Al Hayman, Mr. Charles Frohman, Messrs. Erlanger and Klaw, and Nixon and Zimmerman. Says the writer:

"We decided, then and there, that the betterment of the whole theatrical business would be achieved if the bookings of all the theaters could be centered in one office. Within a few weeks we had organized those theaters which we ourselves were representing into one chain; had arranged that all the open time of these theaters should be on file in our offices, that they should be booked in connection with each other, and that the managers of traveling companies could apply there for time. It was understood from the start that, when time and terms had been agreed upon, the respective contracts should be submitted to the local managers for their approval and signature. This was the beginning of that great bugaboo, the so-called Theatrical Trust, as foreign to the popular idea of a trust as anything could possibly be. If, during the past twelve years, this booking agency, so widely heralded as 'The Octopus,' has become more and more powerful, it is only because it has rendered great service to its clients who have given it that power and who can take that power away any time they choose. . . .

"Within a year a complete revolution had been effected in the methods of transacting theatrical business. Management became a dignified calling and was removed from the curb and the café. In compelling the fulfilment of contracts, actors, authors, and mechanics of all kinds connected with the theater were assured of steady employment and honest returns."

The effectiveness of this combination of business interests is acknowledged on all sides; but *Collier's*, in a recent slashing editorial, charges that its effectiveness has entirely personal ends in view. A single individual is named as having beaten all the other managers into subordinates. The system, it is declared, can be used as a means of injuring an inoffensive person for no other reason than that that person is a friend or an associate of an offensive person. The syndicate's persecution of William Faversham is cited as a case in point. The czar of the syndicate not only refused to book him but forbade local theaters to book him. It is surmised that his case will be defended by the Shuberts, who have already "demonstrated their strength by whipping the syndicate on a main issue between them: namely, they are able to own and conduct theaters in the principal cities and still to play those houses for which the syndicate acts as agent. If they fight this Faversham case out fully, the Shuberts will certainly prove themselves too strong to be made a catspaw for Erlanger."

The writer goes on to show why the Shuberts are "a menace to Erlanger's authority":

"They have been expanding rapidly as producers; more important, they are quietly extending their control of a number of theaters so widely as to promise them immunity from Erlanger's domination. They already manage De Wolf Hopper, Lew Fields, 'Girls,' Maxine Elliott, 'The Wolf,' John Mason, Madame Nazimova, Lulu Glaser, 'The Mimic World,' Mary Mannering, 'The Road to Yesterday,' Sam Bernard, Julia Marlowe, E. H. Sothern, Louise Gunning, Eddie Foy, James T. Powers, Bertha Galland, and other well-known plays and actors. In securing control of theaters they are working so quietly that nobody knows exactly what progress they are making, but in theatrical circles it is generally believed that they will soon defy the trust entirely. In New York City they control the following: The Lyric, Maxine Elliott's, Daly's, the Casino, the Herald Square, the Majestic, the Hippodrome, the West End, the Yorkville, the Plaza, the Metropolis, and the Brooklyn Grand Opera House. In Philadelphia the Lyric and Adelphi, in Chicago the Garrick, in Washington the Belasco, in Pittsburg the Duquesne, in St. Louis the Garrick, in Cincinnati the Lyric, in Boston the Majestic and New Lyric."

The article ends in these words:

"The advantage to the public, the dramatist, and the actor of having two booking routes can scarcely be overstated. Of course, there ought to be more, but between one and two lies all the difference between slavery and freedom. Even when the power of the syndicate was most severe, a few managers held out. Such were the men who control the local theaters at Binghamton, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa.; but, as may be guessed from illustrations of such modesty, a rare bird has been the local manager who, in defying the trust, has managed his house to suit himself. With the central power divided between the syndicate and the Shuberts, the local managers will take heart and open their theaters to plays in which they themselves have confidence. It will no longer be possible for Mr. Erlanger to decide alone whether dramas like Stephen Phillips's 'Herod' shall be produced; whether a play which New York did not happen to accept shall be refused a hearing on the road. No longer will the payment of an excessive 'rake-off' to Erlanger be the test of fitness to survive. No longer will it be possible to smother an actor-manager, or other individual producer, because one set of stupid autocrats find his play beyond their comprehension. The play-going public of the United States will not have its rights until there is freedom in the theater. Imagine a situation by which no book could be published unless it pleased one man, and he ignorant of literature; no picture could be sold unless it pleased a certain creature who hated Sargent and had never heard of Rembrandt; no music could be heard unless it pleased a clown whose appreciation of ragtime equaled his contempt for Mozart. Such has been the situation in our theaters. The growing Shubert power promises a change. Despotism so bizarre as Erlanger is now inflicting should hasten the day of freedom, by arousing comprehension, interest, and resentment in every city of the United States. Some trusts are supposed to be beneficent, others malign. Good and evil in this world are inextricably mixt up, but a microscope would be needed to discover benefits accruing to America from the griding mnonopoly of the theater syndicate. Its disastrous effects on the drama and dramatists are unremitting and extreme. Either by law or by competition we should find for it a grave, where it can repose forever, unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

there is a warm spot for motorists. Th run could be made on a Sunday, and provided the weather and road conditions are good would leave ample time for a side run to the home of Mr. Bryan, at Fairview, just a few miles from Lincoln. No trip to Lincoln is complete without this sidelight, and no tourists should be satisfied to neglect a view of the beautiful home of the well-known statesman. There are few finer homes in America."

Road conditions vary a great deal along the proposed route. Some are fair, but pictures presented in *Motor Age* show some sharp and narrow turns, weak wooden bridges, and conditions like the following:

"Between Omaha and Lincoln the roads are good, except just west of the Platte River, about 35 or 40 miles from Omaha, where in wet weather the tourists would have great difficulty in finding a passage. Many motorists have been caught at this point, the most disastrous, perhaps, being the experience of the delegates' train of five cars which was held an entire day at this point on its way to the democratic convention at Denver because of a half-hour's heavy rain. The date was June 29 of last year, about a fortnight earlier than the customary time for the Glidden tour.

"West of Lincoln there is a run of about eight hours over splendid roads to Grand Island, passing through several towns of fair size. At a few points in the road there are bad culverts which need attention before so many cars ought to pass over, but presumably these will be given proper thought by the authorities. Nebraskans are anxious to get the tour."

IN THE VILLA BORGHESE

Motorists who this summer may extend their drives into Italy will be interested in the acquisition by the Italian Government of the famous Villa Borghese in Rome and its conversion into a public park. Heretofore motorists in Rome have had, as their only relief from narrow streets traversed usually by trolleys, the park on the Pincian Hill, but this place, beautiful as it is and superb as the prospect it affords, has little else to recommend it. The acquisition of the Villa Borghese includes a scheme to connect that famous place with the Pincian by means of a bridge across the intervening deeply sunken roadway. When this has been done the united grounds will furnish all that the city needs for a public drive. Within the grounds of the Villa Borghese are broad, smooth, and straight roads, said to be perfectly well adapted to motor-traffic. "Every afternoon," says a writer in *The Car*, "cars may be seen taking their turn round its varied highways and byways before climbing up the steep ascent to the Pincian and taking their position amid the crowd of vehicles always assembled in fine weather near the bandstand." The Villa Borghese is perhaps the most famous villa that has survived near Rome. The objects of art preserved in its gallery are world-renowned. It was built by Cardinal Scipio Borghese, a nephew of Pope Paul V. Many of its art treasures were taken to Paris by Napoleon in 1809. Napoleon's sister Pauline became Princess Borghese in 1805 by her marriage with Camillo Felippo Ludovico Borghese.

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THE WEAR AND TEAR OF ROADS

A road contractor, who is said to have had large experience in building State roads in Eastern Massachusetts, is quoted, by the New York *Evening Post*, as speaking recently of the causes of road destruction. He declared among most things that chains used on tires do not injure roads:

"When my men break up the stone for road work I do not give them a hammer made with a rubber head, nor one with a steel head and a rubber handle. Yet this is just the comparison that the opponents to the use of tire-chains are trying to use. As a matter of fact, the whole question is looked at from wrong premises. To begin with, too many forget that roads are built to take care of traffic; traffic is not something that springs up because there is a road. If this is not so, then why build roads at all? Why not have trails, paths, or what you will, and let any one who wants to use them go back in the methods and use unshod animals with the loads on their backs? However, that is only illustrative; the point is, do tire-chains injure the roads? I say they do not, any more than the hammer I mentioned would break up stone for the under course in road-building."

Another point made was that motor tires do not tear off the surface of roads. Whenever that claim has been made, and apparently supported, he says it has been because the surface of the road was already "in a condition brought about by horse traffic." The things that tear up road surfaces are "the calks on the shoes of horses." The automobile may carry off granulations from the road surface, once they have been produced, but the automobile does not produce them. Granulation is due to the calks on the shoes of horses. "Four sharp, metal points driven against the road with a force of three-quarters of a ton will do more," says this contractor, "to tear up the surface than the rolling action of any type of tire."

It may be added here that what is known as the Bradley Bill in the New York legislature, increasing the speed limit on roads to 25 miles an hour, had passed both the House and the Senate late in March, but the House, having made a few amendments, the bill had to go back to the Senate for concurrence. Simultaneously with this news, came word from Rochester that at an annual meeting of the directors of the State Automobile Association, a resolution was passed favoring the issue of a license to drivers of all motor-vehicles, and favoring also the imposition of penalties, including a suspension of the license, whenever

Pears'

"Beauty and grace from
no condition rise;
Use Pears,' sweet maid'
there all the secret lies."

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clear proof shall be shown that a professional chauffeur, or a private owner, has disregarded the public safety in operating cars. The directors also passed unanimously a resolution favoring an annual registration fee not to exceed $10, and based on the diameter of tires, this money to be expended, however, in the improvement of highways.

AUTOMOBILE SHOWS

Since the two automobile shows were held in New York early this year several other large cities have held exhibitions. Chicago and Philadelphia had shows several weeks ago. More recently Baltimore, Buffalo, Boston, Hartford, Omaha, and Cleveland have had exhibitions. In all cases the attendance and general interest showed marked improvement over anything previously seen in any of these cities.

Dealers and users of cars in Baltimore alike were enthusiastic as to the result of the show in that city. One of the chief causes of this success was the large and convenient building in which the show was held, it having been necessary in former years to use less attractive rooms. An armory which covers a full city block was used. The exhibitors numbered 44 and the cars shown 120. Thirteen makers never before represented in a Baltimore exhibition sent cars. Dealers in accessories, motor-cycle tires, and motors for motor-boats, were well represented.

In Buffalo the exhibition was so successful as to be called in *Motor Age* "an epoch in the history of the motor-world." The only serious drawback was the lack of sufficient room. With space for only 85 exhibits, there were 125 applications.

In Omaha, where the exhibition lasted four days, the attendance was computed at 20,000 persons. It had been predicted that a daily attendance of 3,000 would be secured. Instead of this, the attendance averaged 5,000. Two years ago the management of the show thought great success had been secured when 10,000 people came. Twenty-nine exhibitors took part in the show this year. Thirty-eight makers of cars sent over 100 different models.

Boston was enthusiastic over the receipt of 175 different models, these coming from more than 30 different makers. A feature of the show was the midwinter endurance test, this being a run from New York to Boston made on March 11. One object of the run was to assist the show, but its more immediate purpose was to demonstrate that the modern motor-car is able to maintain a legal rate of speed over all conditions of road in midwinter. The distance of the run was 243 miles, the actual time set for the contest being 12 hours 9 minutes.

The Howard Watch

Rhythm and regularity of stroke is one of the great points of good oarsmanship. With long training a boat's crew attains it in imperfect degree.

In the balance-wheel of a fine watch this rhythm and regularity of beat is called *isochronism*—a difficult word for a difficult thing.

The HOWARD Watch is closely and permanently adjusted to *isochronism.*

A scientific test will show that in practical everyday use the balance-wheel of a HOWARD pulsates with more perfect rhythm and regularity than that of any other watch in the world.

Every HOWARD Watch is cased at the factory and timed and adjusted in its own case by the HOWARD watchmakers.

The price of each watch—from 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00, to the 23-jewel in a 14-k. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

MEDAL OF HIGHEST AWARD
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Add TONE to Your Stationery in the OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL or HOME by using only Washburne's Patent

"O.K" PAPER FASTENERS

There is genuine pleasure in their use as well as Perfect Security. Easily put on or taken off with the thumb and finger. Can be used repeatedly and "*they always work.*" Made of brass, 3 sizes. Put up in brass boxes of 100 Fasteners each.

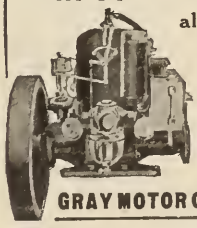
Handsome. Compact. Strong. No Slipping, NEVER!

At all Stationers. Send 10c for sample box of 50, assorted. Illustrated booklet free.
Liberal discount to the trade.

The O. K. Mfg. Co. Syracuse. N. Y. No 18

GRAY MOTORS

3 to 20 H. P. **$60.00 and upwards Complete in every detail, all ready to install in your boat.**



Made in the ***largest and most up-to-date plant in the world*** devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 2-cycle marine motors.

1, 2 and 3 cylinder.

Write for story of how these motors are made and catalog.

GRAY MOTOR CO. 59 Lieb St., Detroit, Mich.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

DIRECT FROM WATER MAIN THROUGH THE RUUD TO FAUCET

FRESH HOT WATER vs STAGNANT HOT WATER

WATER that is heated and *kept hot* all day or all night undergoes deterioration.

It stagnates—grows stale—much faster than cold water.

It becomes one of the best *culture mediums* for germs and bacteria, until it reaches the *boiling point*, which only by accident it does in the ordinary water tank or hot water reservoir.

It is like a pond in the summer time.

The ordinary kitchen water tank or hot water reservoir is one of the most *unsanitary* and *unhealthful* things about a household.

The water tank is never quite emptied and the remaining old water communicates its impurities to the new water flowing in.

This feature alone should make a man who likes domestic sanitation and cleanliness investigate this system of *instantaneous water heating* that is being used in the best homes of America and Europe—from the cottage and the country chateau to the great estate houses.

The RUUD Automatic
Gas Water Heater

which is within the reach of the man of average means, is put in an out-of-the-way spot in the cellar, connected with the water pipe.

You turn on a faucet upstairs. The relieving of the water pressure automatically opens a valve which turns on and lights the gas which heats the water *instantaneously* as it passes through the pipes.

You turn *off* the faucet upstairs. The water pressure is restored and the gas is automatically shut off.

You don't have to *light* anything. You don't have to *put anything out* or *watch* anything.

The RUUD makes the water-tank a relic of bygone wastefulness and lack of sanitation—of days *that have passed*. It saves no end of time in kitchen, laundry and bathroom

Intuitively people will not use hot water from a range tank for cooking. It is not clean and fresh.

The RUUD enables you to draw *instantly* scalding hot water just as *fresh* and *clean* as the cold water for use in cooking.

It gives you an unlimited quantity of fresh hot water—full of the energy and health of fresh water—as fit to drink as it is to bathe in. It gives you more hot water by any than it is possible to get by any other means.

Whether your house cost $3,000 or $30,000, whether it is new or old, it cannot have the finishing touch without a RUUD heater. Easily connected with your water pipes.

Write for booklet giving pictures and particulars.

Ruud Manufacturing Company, Dept., K Pittsburgh, Pa.

We own and operate twenty-five branch sales offices and display rooms in the United States

London: British Ruud Mfg. Co. Hamburg: Ruud Heisswasser Apparatebau

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

cures Rheumatism by keeping the kidneys active and healthy. It dissolves the uric acid, removes chalky deposits, strengthens the nerves and purifies the blood. Does not affect the heart.

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid.

Free Sample and our booklet on the cure of rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
93 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

THE TARIFF ON CARS

E. P. Chalfant, a prominent manager in the motor-car industry, has made a plea on behalf of a protective duty on cars. He says the factories that are now building cars in this country represent an investment of over $100,000,000, employ upward of 100,000 men, and produce annually at least 75,000 motor-vehicles. Within the last ten years, nearly 300,000 automobiles have been registered in various States, and it is believed that there are now running at least 200,000 automobiles, these figures including all classes of vehicles. The amount paid out in wages annually by manufacturers is placed at $35,000,000, a sum which does not include the amount paid for labor expended on material before it is brought into the factories, this labor representing some 4,000 allied factories throughout the country.

Mr. Chalfant says a motor-vehicle of any kind can be produced in Europe for 60 per cent. of what one costs in America. Of conditions in France, Germany, and England, he says:

"Workmen in French automobile factories are divided into three classes: (1) mechanics, (2) assistants, (3) unskilled workmen. The first may be subdivided into (a) turners and joiners, (b) assemblers, (c) drillers. The turners and joiners draw an average pay per hour of 18 to 24 cents; the assemblers 16 to 22 cents; the drillers 16 to 20 cents. The 'assistants' are workmen who show some ability as mechanics and are employed gradually on certain work requiring a material amount of skill; they are paid 12 to 16 cents an hour The less skilled draw from 10 to 12 cents an hour. One leading French factory pays apprentices four cents an hour the first year, seven cents the second year, and ten cents the third year. A foreman receives $75–$80 a month. In the commercial department of French automobile-factories salaries begin at $20 per month. Bookkeepers are paid $40 a month on the average and technical employees and mechanical engineers, $60 a month. Of course, some of the leading officers and technical men receive much higher pay.

"The average wage of skilled workmen in German automobile-factories is said to be 11 cents an hour. Apprentices receive one-third of a cent per hour the first year; two-thirds of a cent per hour the second year; one and two-thirds cents per hour the third year.

"Average wages per hour in England are: Blacksmiths, 16 cents; machinists and assemblers, 18 cents; pattern-makers, 16 to 18 cents; apprentices, 4 cents; body-makers, 20 to 24 cents; trimmers and painters, 18 to 22 cents; lower-grade workmen, 14 to 16 cents.

"In England, where little or no protection is afforded by tariff, and where the conditions of living, the self-respect and intelligence of the labor element more nearly approximate the similar conditions in America, it has been fully realized that if the English motor-car industry is to survive, there must be enacted there at once just such protective measures as now exist in the United States, against the product of Continental labor and its periodical over production and price-cutting."

Playing Middle For Both Ends.—SHE—"I always begin a novel in the middle."

HE—"Why do you do that?"

SHE—"Then I have two problems to get excited over—how the story will end and how it will begin."—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT POETRY

The Wife

By Theodosia Garrison

The little Dreams of Maidenhood—
  I put them all away
As tenderly as mothers would
  The toys of yesterday,
When little children grow to men
  Too overwise for play.

The little dreams I put aside—
  I loved them, every one,
And yet, since moonblown buds must hide
  Before the noonday sun,
I close them wistfully away,
  And give the key to none.

O little Dreams of Maidenhood—
  Lie quietly, nor care
If some day in an idle mood
  I, searching unaware
Through some closed corner of my heart,
  Should laugh to find you there.

—*Harper's Bazar* (April).

Jim Crow Car

By Rosalie M. Jonas

Hey! stop dat Cyar! I's boun' ter catch her!
  I done waited on dis track,
  Wid de mis'ry in ma back,
Till I's mighty nigh ter drop;—
An' dey ain't er one'll stop!

Say! mister, please ter "slow up," won't yer?
  An' I'll "ketch on" bes I can.
  Reckon dese ole laigs done ran
Dey las' race —but dey ain't los'!—
Yass, I got ma nickel, Boss.

Whew! hyar he! knot all up an' twis'ed:
  Scuse me, I done los' ma haid
  Wid ma bref—I'm beat plum daid!
Lemme sot down, mister,—what?
"Ain't no seats?" Dey is, er lot.

Eh! "Niggers ain't 'lowed in de trolleys,
  Cep'n da, behin' dat bar?"
  Fence' off lak de beas'es are!
Even shet off f'um de po'
Dutty "white trash," nex de do'!

Stop! mister, lemme git off, please sir:
  "Walk?" Yass, ef I's blin' an' lame
  Ruther den sot *da*, an' shame
Wid sech low *onnatchel* sight
White folks what ain't actin'—white!

—*The American Magazine* (April).

The Boy Crusader

By Agnes Lee

Father, my feet are bleeding sore,
  With stubble, rock, and stem,
I see a roof, the hilltop over!
  Is this Jerusalem?

Jerusalem is far—perchance
  As far again away
As our beloved land of France
  We left at Spring's first ray.

Father, I hunger. Bread is none.
  The way seems long to go!
Now have no hunger, little one,
  But hunger for the foe.

The Arab and the Turk now tear
  The sacred citadel,
And alien armies cloud the air
  Like grasshoppers of hell.

The son of the Egyptian slave
  Proclaims the pagan horde,

Paint Talks, No. 6—Correct Color Schemes

I have told you a good many facts regarding pure paint—white lead and pure linseed oil—the economic reasons for insisting on it when you buy paint—and how to be sure you are getting the purest that can be produced.

It is equally important to know that you have decided upon a harmonious combination of colors before the work begins, or the job will be a constant source of irritation until it is repainted in more pleasing fashion.

It is hard to *imagine* just what the effect of a color scheme will be. Most people have to see the finished work before they are sure whether or not they like it. For that reason I want you to send for Painting Outfit No. R. It contains among other things a book showing color schemes for the interior of the home, and another book of color schemes for exterior painting. If you wish both books please so state.

These two books cover every point in the selection of harmonious colors and contain many attractive color plates with suggested color combinations, all based on the best actual examples we could find. I believe you'll find one or both of these books a great help in selecting the color scheme for your home.

If you need paint immediately ask your dealer for white lead with the Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

An office in each of the following cities:

New York Boston Buffalo Cincinnati Chicago Cleveland St. Louis
[John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Philadelphia]
[National Lead & Oil Company, Pittsburgh]

The Royal Chair

"The Push Button Kind"

Gives You Solid Comfort Without Bother

It differs from the *best* of the old, comfortable, roomy Morris chairs only in this: it has improved the features that made the Morris chair popular in thousands of homes and *has completely eliminated the bothersome, unsightly rack and rod.* With the Royal you simply push a little button and the chair assumes any one of nine restful positions—all without effort and while you sit in the chair.

Costs No More Than the Old-Fashioned Kind

Prices range from $10 to $50. Made in highest grade materials; oak or mahogany; *upholstered* in fabric or leather, or made with *loose cushions;* with or without foot-rest. Sold by practically all good dealers, but rather than accept "something just as good" send for booklet showing 85 different styles, and get name of your nearest dealer.

THE ROYAL CHAIR CO., 131 Chicago Ave., Sturgis, Mich.

A "Home Comfort" Stove

Have you solved the "Home Comfort" problem for this coming summer?

Are you planning to put the coal range out of commission?

Will you do the family boiling, stewing and frying in a sane and restful manner over a stove that *does not overheat the kitchen?*

You can do all this with the

NEW PERFECTION

Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

The "New Perfection" is different from all other oil stoves. It has a substantial CABINET TOP like the modern coal range, with a commodious shelf for warming plates and keeping food hot after cooked—also drop shelves on which the coffee pot or teapot may be placed after removing from burner—every convenience, even to bars for holding towels.

Nothing adds more to the pleasure of a summer home than a "New Perfection" Oil Cook-Stove in the kitchen. Made in three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo Lamp** All that a lamp should be the Rayo is. Well made — ornamental — not easily tipped over — has perfect combustion — greatest volume of light for oil consumed — burns longer with one filling.

If not with your dealer write our nearest agency.

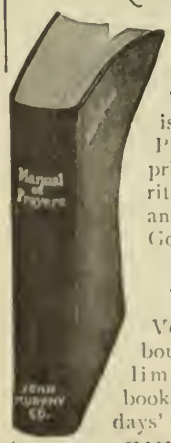
STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
(Incorporated)

"I urge upon all Catholics

the use of the

Manual of Prayers"

J. Cardinal Gibbons



The Manual of Prayers, is the Official Catholic Prayer Book which comprises every practice, rite, ritual, precept, faith, hymn and psalm, Epistles and Gospels.

See that the name
JOHN MURPHY CO.
is on the title

Very convenient in size, bound in Turkey Morocco, limp back. Sold by all book-sellers, or sent for 5 days' examination.

- - - - - MAIL US THIS COUPON - - - - -

JOHN MURPHY CO., Dept. H, Baltimore, Md.: Please send me the "Manual of Prayers," for which I enclose $2.00. You to refund money if I do not like book and return it within 5 days at your expense.

Name

Address

With name stamped on cover $2.25

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who Are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now be Tested in Your Own Home.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the *final* selection of the *one completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.*

Mrs. C. Lilecka, 238 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eyeglasses.

This new invention (U. S. Patent No. 763,575) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear, and which, the instant it is applied, *magnifies* the sound waves in such manner as to cause an *astonishing increase* in the *clearness of all sounds.* It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises, and also so *constantly* and *electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural, unaided hearing itself is gradually restored.*

Prominent Business Man's Opinion

STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago.—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it PREFERABLE TO ANY I HAVE TRIED, and I believe I have tried all of them. I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.—M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our *personal home trial* offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).

Stolz Electrophone Co., 1751 Stewart Bldg., 7th floor, Chicago

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Louisville, Los Angeles, Seattle, Des Moines, Toronto. Foreign Office: 88-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.

Then on! then on! to swell the brave
  Militia of the Lord!

Father, at noon an aged man
  Dropt fainting on the weld.
I saw thee loiter from the van,
  I saw thee take his gold.

By Urban and by Adrian, yea!
  The deed was in the right.
'Tis writ, "The thief of yesterday
  Shall be to-morrow's knight."

Father, I see a sunlit tower
  Gleam like a diadem!
Is this the honey and the flower?
  Is this Jerusalem?

Hush, child! 'Tis but a stable-town
  Where beasts of burden wait.
'Tis not for many a red sundown
  We reach the holy gate.

Father, last night I could not rest.
  I saw, from my dim place,
A face lie laughing on thy breast.
  'Twas not my mother's face.

By Urban and by Adrian, hush!
  The crimson cross shall win
For him who seeks the battle-rush
  Remission for all sin.

O I am but thy step's delay!
  O father, loose my hand!
I can no longer keep the way,
  Nor reach the holy land.

Yet it were sweet to live, and toil
  Unto the warring tryst,
To spill my blood upon the soil
  That drank the blood of Christ.

Father! I see a rock-built dome
  Within my closing eyes;
I see a city through the gloam,
  And sworded angels rise.

They come, they come, with shout and stir!
  In hosts they gather them!
Is—this—the holy sepulcher?
  Is—this—Jerusalem?

—*Appleton's Magazine* (April).

The Great March

By E. C.

Yes, I was with the Emperor when he brought
  The broken army back to France again.
Many the hungry days, many the nights
  We had no shelter from the bitter rain.

Many the weary battlings with the wind
  That found us out-at-elbows, out-at-knees.
But, when I dream, my heart remembers best
  The wind's song in the roadside poplar-trees.

I can not leave my chair to meet the wind.
  Crippled with age and hardship here I sit
And live my youth again, and dream the march,
  And I remember all the best of it.

The rosy dawns that found us on the road,
  The splendid stars that ransomed frosty nights,
And, almost, I forget the Russian snows
  In their reflections of the sunset lights.

Splendid the hopes we carried with us then,
  Splendid our faith in him who led us forth,
And I remember all his victories,
  Forget the horrors of the embattled north.

This is to be our heaven, or so I think.
  When of Life's march we leave the lagging rows
We shall remember all the best of it.
  The rest will vanish as our eyes we close.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A BARE-BACK RIDE ON A SEA-COW

A NEW sport has been invented by a little party of scientists who recently explored some of the rivers down about Florida and the Gulf of Mexico in search of sea-cows for the New York Aquarium. This interesting and highly exciting pastime is simple and inexpensive when compared to African trips, and is much more novel than shooting lions and elephants. The only equipment needed is a small boat, a lasso, or harpoon, and plenty of nerve. The method is also recommended for its simplicity. You hunt around in the river until the gentle sea-cow makes itself evident in the manatee grass, spear or lasso the animal, and then prepare to sit in your boat and be towed many miles on the sea-cow's personally conducted tour. Then if this becomes tiresome, you may entice the animal to the side of your craft, jump onto its back, and away you go astraddle one thousand pounds of active life with nothing but a flipper to hold to. A. W. Dimock, who may be credited as the inventor of this new form of water sport, writes of his experiences in *Recreation* (New York, April). As he tells it:

Suddenly a terrified manatee leapt from under the bow of our little motor-boat, half its length out of water, throwing barrels of it high in air and drenching every one on board. I remember that no one then said, "There it goes!" or thereafter claimed the honor of having first seen it. A moment later a series of swirls rising to the surface showed the line of the creature's flight, which we were quick to follow. The swirls were several times repeated and thereafter a faint trail of mud in the water guided us. Then, as all signs ceased, we stopt the motor and studied the smooth surface of the bay in all directions, for the sea-cow is a cunning creature given to stopping suddenly when hotly pursued, and quietly sneaking away on the back trail.

Five minutes passed and I had become most anxious, when the hunter-boy saw a black nose appear for an instant two hundred yards behind us. Again we were on the trail, which we kept so closely for an hour that the quarry became flurried and short of breath. It swam back and forth, coming up to breathe every minute and sometimes so near that we could have touched it with an oar. I was tempted to try lassoing it from the power-boat, but refrained, knowing the chances were even that it would sink the boat and at least ruin the camera outfit.

The sailor-boy and I got into the skiff, while the hunter-boy took the wheel and the camera-man made ready his machinery. I had a steel ring four feet in diameter, fastened on the end of the harpoon pole and at right angles to it. This held open the loop of a lasso which I think I placed over the head of the manatee when it came up to breathe just ahead of the skiff. I shall never know whether I really got it over its head or not, since I came up to the surface of the water with my ideas in much confusion. In my next approach I was more circumspect and I soon learned that when the sea-cow was within reach of the pole the skiff was likely to be within striking distance of its tail and that it always struck. Big as it seemed to be it was only a baby manatee, and I succeeded in getting the net over it without being wrecked. While it was breaking up this net we got another one over over it, and thereafter its capture and shipment were simple matters. The camera-man complained bitterly because he lost all the fun of the affray, and after we had shipped the baby and swapped off the sailor-boy for our captain of former years we came back for the baby's papa.

In this hunt we spent many exciting hours before we finally got a line around the big manatee which played his part to the satisfaction of even the camera-man, who was after all the most exacting member of the party.

The sea-cow dragged us under mangrove-bushes that overhung a deep channel running beside the river bank, sending me to the bottom of the skiff and nearly dragging the captain overboard. In my

The Fussy Package
(A New Idea)

The most popular assortment of fine chocolates ever boxed. Best described by its name—"A Fussy Package for Fastidious Folks." Made up entirely of selected hard and nut-centered chocolates—no bonbons or cream-centered kinds. Sold fresh in dainty packages by Whitman Agents in every locality—you could not wish a more attractive Easter treat. Ask for

Whitman's

"Fussy Package"

For People who don't like Cream Chocolates

SUPER EXTRA TRADE MARK

All Chocolates and not a Cream Center in the Lot
$1.00 a Pound Box

Also in Half-Pound, Two, Three and Five Pound Boxes.

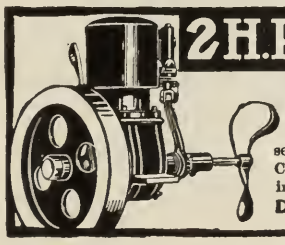
The Fussy Package is original with "Whitman's," the famous old Philadelphia chocolates which since 1842 have been favorites of fashionable society everywhere. Contains nothing but the very finest hard and nut centered chocolates, such as

Chocolate Covered Nougat, Molasses Chips, Almonds, Walnuts, Marshmallows, Cocoanettes, Pecans, Molasses Blocks, Neapolitans, Cream Nuts, Caramels, and Blossoms of Solid Chocolate.

One Whitman agent, usually the leading druggist, in every locality. Sold at the same price, $1.00 a pound, everywhere. Purchasers are certain of getting Whitman's Candies absolutely fresh, as our agents are supplied regularly by express, and are never overstocked. If no Whitman agent is convenient to you, send $1.00 for a sample box. Write for booklet "A Candid Chat with Fussy Folks."

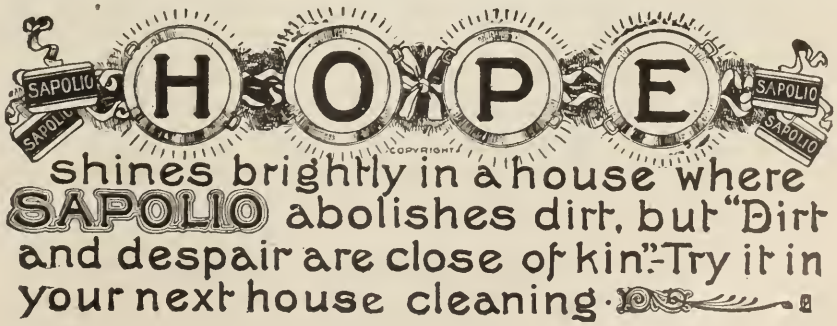
Look for the "Fussy Seal," the "Green Box" and the "Silver Braid."

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Philadelphia, U. S. A.



2 H.P. Detroit Engine $29.50

3-5-7-10-12-14 and 40 H. P. at proportionate prices.
Starts without cranking; no cams, valves, springs or sprockets. Only three moving parts. Uses alcohol, gasoline, naphtha, distillate, kerosene, coal oil, etc. All bearings babbitted. Cylinders and pistons ground. Crank shaft forged steel. For your Row Boat, Sail Boat, Launch. 10,000 in use. All sizes ready to ship. Send for testimonials and free catalog.
DETROIT ENGINE WORKS, 1334 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.



2c a Week Does Washing!

We Prove it at OUR EXPENSE

Forget all you know about washing-machines—for there never was one like this. It's the 1900 MOTOR WASHER—*absolutely self-working!* It *does it all.* It does it *right.* It does it for *2 cents a week.* And does it so *quick* that it shortens the time to MINUTES instead of HOURS.

Washes in Six Minutes!

We mean it. Seeing is believing! It seldom takes longer than *two* minutes. *Never* longer than *six!* And the *clock* will verify our claim. You can read or sew or play with the baby while the machine is doing the washing.

Does Both the Washing and Wringing Self-Working Wringer Furnished Free

The Motor Washer operates the Wringer, too. No crank to turn—no handle. The Wringer works itself, just as the Washer does. Cog wheels cased in steel to prevent danger of soiling clothes or mashing the fingers.

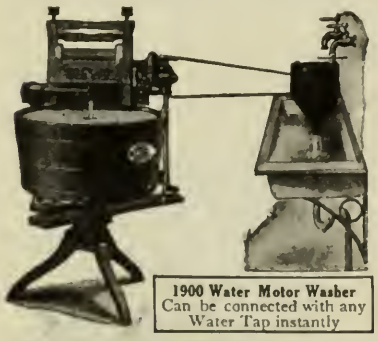
The Wringer comes FREE with every 1900 Motor Washer.

1900 Electric Motor Washer
Can be connected with any ordinary Electric Light Fixture

The 1900 Motor Washer

Sent Anywhere on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

Surely you are willing to be *convinced* that this Washer will do all we claim. We offer to send a 1900 Motor Washer on absolute FREE TRIAL for an entire *month* to any responsible person. Not a cent of *security*—nor a promise to *buy*. Just your word that you will give it a test. We even agree to *pay the freight*, and will take it back if it fails.



1900 Water Motor Washer
Can be connected with any Water Tap instantly

Machine Can be Run by Electricity, Water-Power or Gasoline Engine

The outfit consists of the famous 1900 Washer with either Electric Motor or Water Motor You turn on the power as easily as you turn on the light, and back and forth goes the tub, washing the clothes for dear life. And it's all so simple and easy that overseeing the work is mere child's play.

Which Free Book Shall We Send?

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eagerness to make the manatee pose for the camera-man I sometimes pulled the skiff too near the creature only to have it lifted half out of water by a blow from the broad tail of the sea-cow. Often he towed us at a speed that took us out of range of the camera-man, then turning, would swim directly under the skiff, playfully tossing a few barrels of water over us as he passed. He swam for long distances near the bottom of deep channels, rising at rare intervals for breath, then carried us across banks where the water was only five feet deep and we could see his every motion.

After an hour or so of violent action the creature became tractable, and tho his strength was unabated, permitted me to draw the skiff beside him without lashing out with his tail. I kept the boat so near that he feared to come to the surface to breathe, until his need became so great that he lifted his nose out of water beside the bow of the skiff within reach of my hand, which I laid upon his nostrils. The manatee sank at once, but came to the surface almost instantly and held his nose out of water despite my efforts to keep his head under, until he had filled his lungs with air. After that when he became frightened and wild I kept him from breathing by splashing water on his nose and driving him under until lack of breath made him gentle again.

He became so quiet that the camera-man, who was looking for excitement, suggested mildly that the captain and I had promised to tackle a manatee in his own element, in the interest of the camera The next time the skiff was beside the animal the captain made good by throwing himself astride the sea-cow and attempting to ride him as a cowboy would have ridden his prototype of the plains. No steer ever got rid of its unwelcome burden more promptly than the manatee, which first roached high his back, quite like a bucking bronco, and as the captain slid aft on the mass of muscle that makes up the tremendous tail of the creature, that member was thrown violently upward and my captain was tossed lightly in the air, made to turn a half-somersault backward and plunged head downward to the bottom of the bay. A moment later the manatee pushed the line which held him over his head with his flipper and was free for an instant, until I was beside him in the water, clutching his soft lips and one of his flippers. The captain recovered from the confusion, which caused his first few strokes as he reached the surface of the water to carry him away from me, and swam at once to my assistance.

For a few minutes the big sea-cow made things lively for us, and churning the water with his huge propeller carried us swiftly along the surface, or rolled us under, to the great joy of the camera-man, who got busy with his instrument and chugged around us in his little motor-boat. Very soon the sea-cow became gentle as an alderney on land, and the captain swam away to recover the skiff which was drifting in the distance, while I clung to the powerful creature which could have demolished me with a blow of his tail, but which swam gently about and posed for his portrait with perfect good nature.

I guided the manatee with ease to a bank where the water was only up to my shoulders and helped him to pose as long as the plates of the camera man held out Then, loosening my hold of the gentle creature, I swam beside him as he moved slowly away, until with a single stroke of his tail he shot yards ahead of me, deep in the water, and the manatee chase was ended.

JOHN BURROUGHS IN GEORGIA

Not long ago John Burroughs, the naturalist, made a trip into the South, to enjoy a little Georgia hospitality and incidentally to get a line on the particular brand of goods nature serves up in Brer Rabbit land. His Georgia host, R. J H. De Loach, has lately sketched an account of his conversations with Mr Burroughs and gives many of the intimate details of the visit We quote from *Uncle Remus's Magazine* (April)

Shall I ever forget the morning, just a year ago, that John Burroughs, a basket in one hand and a hand-bag in the other, walked up from the train to my house?

His eyes caught a glimpse of every bird on the ground, in the trees, and in the air above, and he

would rejoice saying. "I hear the thrasher somewhere!" "There is a robin!" "How many jays you have down here!" "There is a tree in full bloom; it looks like one of the plums!" These bits of natural history made him feel at home, and as if he were among his neighbors. Every flower seemed to be a revelation and an inspiration to him, and his very love for them proved a great inspiration to me. He noted with special emphasis that our Spring in Georgia is at least a month earlier than theirs in New York. The weather was ideal while Mr. Burroughs was here, and, as a result of this, he would often, while walking in the late afternoon, speak of the saffron sky and of the season it foretold.

When urged to feel at ease, he would reply "I want to invite my soul; just walk around and take things easy. I like to saunter around." It is remarkable to see how vitally all objects of natural history affect him now, and he seventy-two years of age. They seem to be a part of him. Go to Nature with him and you will be specially imprest with his remarkable keenness of perception, and ability to read and enjoy the "fine print and foot-notes." He looks into the secrets of Nature and interprets them. He goes to the woods because he loves to go. When he returns he tells, in his essays, just what he saw and felt In the evenings his conversations lead up to these things, and the philosophy of natural history. He will be found putting two and two together to make four; and of course when he finds that some other writer on these matters makes five out of two and two, he knows it and is ready to challenge it.

Mr. Burroughs one evening entered fully into a discussion of Emerson, Thoreau, and Whitman. The writer quotes his words as follows.

Thoreau was somewhat eccentric and did not reach a large class of people like Emerson, who always savored of youth, and stimulates all who read him. Thoreau was original, however, and his books breathe the breath of real things. Whitman was larger than Thoreau, and encompassed the whole world, instead of a little nook of the woods like Walden Pond. He used to breakfast with us on Sunday mornings when we lived in Washington, and he never reached our house on time for meals. Mrs. Burroughs would fret and worry and get hot while the breakfast would get cold. One moment she would be at the door looking down the street, another she would be fanning with her apron, wishing that man would come on. Presently, Walt could be seen, and he would swing off the car, whistling as if a week was before him in which to get to his breakfast. To have him in our home was a great pleasure to us. He always brought sunshine and a robust, vigorous nature. Once Mrs. Burroughs had prepared an extra good meal, and Walt seemed to enjoy it more than usual. After eating most heartily he smiled, saying, "Mrs. Burroughs knows how to appeal to the stomach as Mr. Burroughs does to the mind." I often saw him on the front of a horse-car riding up the streets of Washington. Far down the street, before I could see his face, his white beard and hair could be seen distinctly. He usually rode with one foot upon the front railing, and was with Peter Doyl, a popular cab-driver, oftener than he was with any one else. Doyl was a large Irishman with much native wit, and was a favorite of Whitman's.

Mr. Burroughs' discussion of his literary beginnings and of *The Atlantic Monthly* are of interest. He said:

The Atlantic is my favorite of American periodicals, and I like to see my papers printed in it. It seems always to hold to a very high standard of excellence. I remember well when the magazine was launched in November of 1857. I was teaching at the time, and, having purchased a copy, in the town in which I was teaching, I returned home and remarked to Mrs. Burroughs that I liked the new magazine very much and thought it had come to stay. Somehow, the contents made me feel assured of its success. I was married in September before the magazine appeared in November. My first essay was printed in *The Atlantic* in November of 1860, three years after it had been launched. I was very proud, indeed, when I had received the magazine and found my own work in print in it. The essay was "Expression" and was purely Emersonian. Now I knew it

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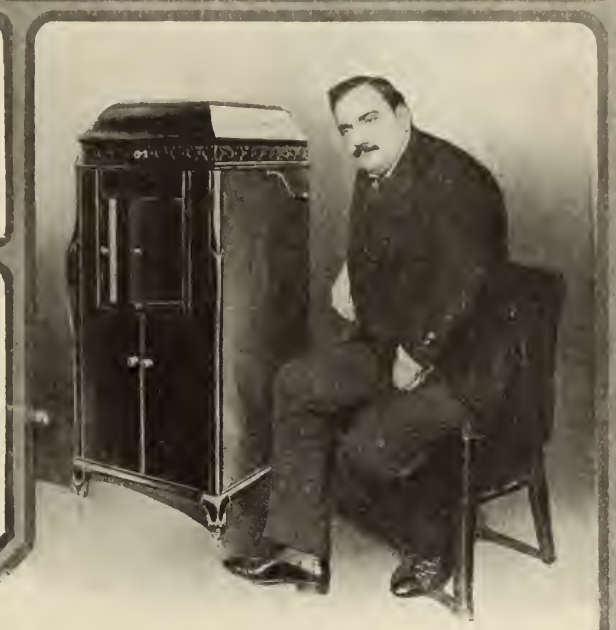

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Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

would never do for me to keep this up, if I hoped for great success. This essay was so like Emerson that it fooled Lowell, the editor of *The Atlantic*, and Mr. Hill, the rhetorician, who quoted a line from it giving Emerson as the author. (Here Mr. Burroughs laughed.) You know, it was not customary to sign names to articles written for periodicals in those days. I was so much worried about this Emersonian mask that I resolved to lay it off. So I began to write of things that I knew about, such as birds and flowers, the weather and all out-door Nature. I soon found that I had lit upon my feet, that I had found my own.

The title of my first book was "Notes on Walt Whitman as Poet and Person," and was published in 1867. Later I wrote a book on "Whitman: A Study." Since I first turned attention to Whitman, he has never released hold upon me. I found a more wholesome air in his than in any other poetry, and when I met him and learned to love him, his attractive personality strengthened my love for his writings. He is the one mountain in our American Literary Landscape. There are some beautiful hills.

I don't seem to be in a mood to write poetry. One can not write when he thinks to do so. He must have a deep consciousness of his message, if he would say something that will hold water. Probably I shall find my muse again some day; I don't know.

I have always been a lover of the farm. I am a man of the soil. I enjoyed the smell of that manure, as we passed up the road to-day. It recalled my early days when I used to put it out on the farm. Anything that savors of the farm and of farm life is pleasant to me. Nothing makes me happier than my annual visits back to my old home in the Catskills. When Mrs. Burroughs and I decided to buy a home and move away from Washington, I could not decide just where would be best for us to settle, so we thought to get near New York and at the same time as near the old home as possible. We have enjoyed our life at Riverby very much, and it is convenient in every way. We have a great many visitors, and like to see them come.

At this time we have no great writer, but many who use pretty English. They seem to have no great message. Stedman wrote well, but his essays always savored too much of the midnight oil. They read as if the best of his energy had been spent in something else, and the tired midnight hours turned to literary work. They are not fresh like Lowell's essays. I do not think anything he wrote has lasting qualities with the possible exception of two or three poems. Aldrich wrote sweet verse, but it is sweet in the sense that a peach or a plum is sweet. It has no fast colors. Trowbridge is one of our best present-day writers, and much of his work will be unknown to the next generation. He is a man of attractive personality and exceptionally pleasing manners. Mrs. Burroughs and I have for a long time enjoyed his friendship. As for my own writings, I sometimes wonder just how they have affected people, and what my life has meant. I have always hoped that some would be helped by my books. A short time ago, I had a letter from a preacher in the upper part of New York State, who had just finished a book on "The Gospel of Christ," and he asked me if I would write a book on "The Gospel of Nature." After I received the letter and began to think about the matter, I was much perplexed as to whether there is a gospel of Nature. I have since then written something along the line suggested, but I do not know whether it will ever appear in print. It is always interesting to have suggestions from any one about what I should write. Writing is more a product of the soul than of the will."

MARK TWAIN'S YANKEE ITALIAN VILLA

MARK TWAIN has lately added his name to the long list of writers who have retired to the country for their literary inspiration. The humorist has just completed an Italian villa in the Connecticut hills, and is living the life of a country gentleman. A unique feature of the story is the fact that the house was planned and built without the owner's supervision, his only direction being that his living room be of ample size. A writer in *Country Life in America*

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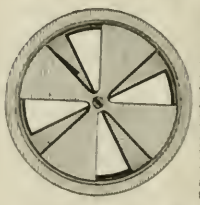

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describes the house in detail and quotes Mr. Clemens upon the subject thus:

"What do I raise on my farm?" echoes the owner of "Stormfield." "Really nothing but sunsets and scenery."

The joy of country life has entered deep into the soul of the man. He loves the seclusion that his fame will not permit in the city; but he loves people, too, and draws about him from the outside world friends of his own choosing. He loves the house itself.

"It was designed by John Howells, son of *the* Howells," Mr. Clemens tells you, "and he and my daughter Clara and Miss Lyon planned out its particulars and built it; and they did it without any advice or instructions from me. I had every confidence in their taste and judgment and none in my own. My meddling would only have made confusion. I was not willing to discuss the plans nor look at the drawings. I merely said I wanted three things—a room of my own that would be quiet, a billiard-room big enough to play in without jabbing the cues into the wall, and a living-room forty by twenty feet. For the rest they could do as they liked, and I had nothing more to do with the house until I drove up from the station last June to occupy it. I didn't want any of the bother of building. I had enough of that in Hartford when we built a $20,000 house on a $10,000 lot at a cost of $155,000. The only other stipulation was that the house should cost a certain sum."

"Did it?" I asked.

"Well, half of it did," the philosopher admitted, smiling.

Any one who has ever superintended the building of a home from a distance will appreciate some of the difficulties experienced by Miss Lyon, whose duties were divided between New York, Redding, and Bermuda! The workmen, mostly natives, and representing twenty trades, had to be kept up to unwontedly high standards, but they were not slow in learning that the little woman who was likely to appear suddenly in their midst almost any day, had knowledge, sympathy, tact, taste, and executive ability of a high order. Under her leadership they worked amazingly. Prosperity came in her train. Mortgages began to melt in Redding. Apparently the men would do anything in the world for her except finish the house and be out of it on the day Mr. Clemens had been promised to find it ready and furnished, with the dinner on the table and the cat on the door-mat. When Miss Lyon went to Redding to place the furniture a few days before Mr. Clemens was expected, she was horrified to find the rooms still filled with workers in the midst of chaos. Calling the men together, she explained the absolute necessity of keeping the promise to the owner, and asked for volunteers to stay till midnight, every night if necessary, until the house should be in complete readiness. Then, under her leadership, how the tools and brooms flew! When the men had swept up the shavings, hustled the last piece of furniture into place, hung the last curtain, and laid the last rug the night before Mr. Clemens was due to arrive, Miss Lyon called her assistants into the kitchen for a midnight supper and to drink the health of the owner in old Scotch. Then, seating them in the beautiful big library, she played to them awhile on the orchestrelle. "Now it's a home and no longer a job," one of the men was heard to whisper.

The next day Mr. Clemens drove up to the door and came into possession of his own.

"And so I did not see the house until it was finished and the furniture in it," he says.

Mark Twain tells of the origin of the name "Stormfield" as follows:

"'Stormfield'—what an appropriate name for this place," said I.

"Isn't it a good name?" exclaimed my host. "But you can scarcely guess how appropriate it is. You have noticed that the loggia really is the most valuable feature of the house. I will add that it has had its share in the naming of it. Originally the idea was not to add it to the house until this year or next, because it would be expensive and it seemed judicious to put it off until business should recover from the devastating panic. Still, I greatly desired that loggia and the suite of rooms over it; so I concluded to make Captain Stormfield pay for it. He could afford it, but I couldn't."

"And who, forsooth, may the obliging Captain be?" I asked.

"Oh, an old sea-going friend of mine of long, long

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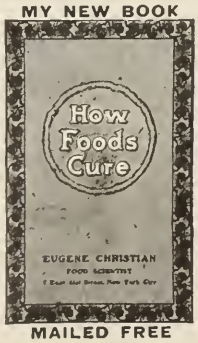

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The second course was adopted because our net earnings even with our present inadequate equipment are enough to pay three times over the interest charges on the total proposed bond issue, and because the security, coal, is one of the most staple commodities in the world, more than 80% of the motive power of the United States being derived therefrom, and because our district—The Georges Creek region—is recognized as producing a steam and smithing coal equal, if not superior, to any other coal in the world.

Accordingly, we offer for subscription $150,000 of 20-year gold bonds bearing 6% interest in denominations of $500.00 and $1000.00 at par. These bonds are a first and only lien upon the property which is assessed at $268,000 and contains coal in the ground valued at from $850,000.00 to $1,000,000.00.

The trustee of the bond issue is the International Trust Co., of Boston, to whom inquiries or subscriptions may be sent.

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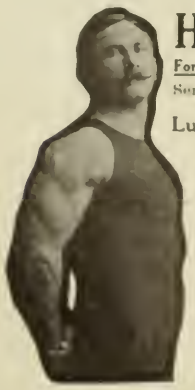

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ago. I knew him at sea, forty one years ago. He was always spinning prodigious yarns and I wrote out one of them and entitled it 'Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven.' That was just a little over forty years ago. But I didn't publish it. I was afraid it was a little too free spoken, and indeed it was in that old conservative day. Now and then, as the years drifted by, I went over the manuscript and modified it a little, but still didn't print it. But at last, when I wanted the loggia, I got out that rusty little batch of paper and counted the words and saw that there was enough of them to build the loggia, so I sent the 'Visit' to *Harper's Monthly* and collected the money and built the loggia with it. Forty years ago I didn't know I was going to build an annex to a house with that sketch some day. As you perceive, the loggia cost me nothing. Stormfield built it, Stormfield paid for it. Isn't it only fair to name the house after him? I think so—and so 'Stormfield' it is."

THE PHILIPPINES' LATEST VICTIM

Dr. William Jones, the noted anthropologist, who was recently murdered by wild tribesmen in the Philippines, was an American scientist, whose career has been marked by grit and achievement. Dr. Jones was in the Philippines for the Field Museum of Natural History, and had been studying for several months among the Mongots, a friendly tribe. It is presumed that he was attacked in one of his journeys in less friendly territory. The New York *World* gives a brief sketch of Dr. Jones's life and of his prescience of danger. We read:

Dr. Jones had Indian blood in his veins. He was born among the Sauk and Fox Indians in Oklahoma about thirty-four years ago. When a boy he was sent by the Government to the school at Hampton, Va. From there he was sent to Andover Academy, where he was graduated. He then entered Harvard, where he achieved honors. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and was one of the editors of *The Harvard Crimson*. After graduating from Harvard he took a course at Columbia University and received the degree of doctor of philosophy. Throughout his college career Dr. Jones pursued the study of ethnology, and soon after leaving Columbia he was engaged by the Carnegie Institution at Washington in ethnological investigations.

"Only yesterday," said Professor Dorsey to-day, "I received a letter from him which indicated that trouble might be expected. He described a route that he had mapped out through a hostile territory. He had been living with a friendly tribe and had become a member of it. With a party of these friendly tribesmen he intended to leave immediately for a remote section of the country to reach which it was necessary to pass through this hostile territory."

Dr. Jones is the second Chicagoan to meet violent death within a year while conducting scientific research in the Philippines. In June, 1908, Tilden R. W. Wakely, formerly an instructor at the University of Chicago, was murdered on the island of Negros, as was also his companion, S. D. Everett, of New York.

MISS TARBELL AND THE SIMPLE LIFE

Miss Ida Tarbell, historian of the Standard Oil Company and biographer of Napoleon and Lincoln, is a disciple of the simple life. A writer who has interviewed her at her country home in Connecticut writes an amusing account of Miss Tarbell's life in the hills and gives us many glimpses of her personality. Instead of 'austerity' she discovered "ingenuous charm." She found her as simple in her tastes, as unpretentious in her manner as if she had just emerged from the small Pennsylvania town where she was born. We quote from *Good Health* (April):

This farm home which Miss Tarbell seeks at the close of long summer days spent at the editorial desk is an hour and a quarter's ride by rail from great teeming New York. It is nestled in among

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densely wooded Connecticut hills and is six miles from the nearest railway station—quite far (but not far enough she asserts) from the "haunts of man." Over it she is as enthusiastic as a fond parent over her first child. And small wonder!

There are forty rolling acres, with fair meadows, babbling brook, wood lot, and orchard where giant apple-trees put forth their fragrant pink and white glory each May, wooing blue-birds and robins to be their tenants. In describing it to me, Miss Tarbell said "It was just an ordinary little house, with a new room 'hung on' every time they needed one." But it does not look so nondescript as that. It is full of New England individuality. Giant oaks and elms shade the street in front, and inside the garden wall, which encloses it, there are quantities of old-fashioned flowers and shrubs—lilacs, peonies, monthly roses, hollyhocks, trumpet vines, clumps of spice pinks and lilies. There are shady corners where ferns grow lovingly and pansies do their purple best, and beyond the house is the garden, where every summer morning before breakfast Miss Tarbell may be found, weeding, transplanting, hoeing, or gathering the vegetables and flowers that, she says, are always surprizing her by the obliging way they have of growing.

STORIES OF POE'S COLLEGE DAYS

Some valuable stories of Poe while he was a student at the University of Virginia have been gathered together from the traditions and student tales of the poet, long current at his old alma mater. James B. Lyon, who sketches these stories for *Uncle Remus's Magazine* (April), after describing Poe's room and standing at the university, says:

An old gentleman living near the university until recently, used to tell that he could remember very vividly the charcoal decorations on Poe's walls, and even on the ceiling, where he had amused himself by trying to copy an interesting plate from an English edition of Byron's poems. Poe was very proud of his penmanship, and was fond of entertaining his friends at this time by showing them what a large number of words he could copy on a very small scrap of paper. One story, which still goes the rounds at the University, indicates that even at that time the originator of so many startling theories loved to spring a solemn hoax now and then. One day, so the story goes, a friend entered the room to find Poe writing busily, with both hands.

"What are you doing, old man?" asked the friend.

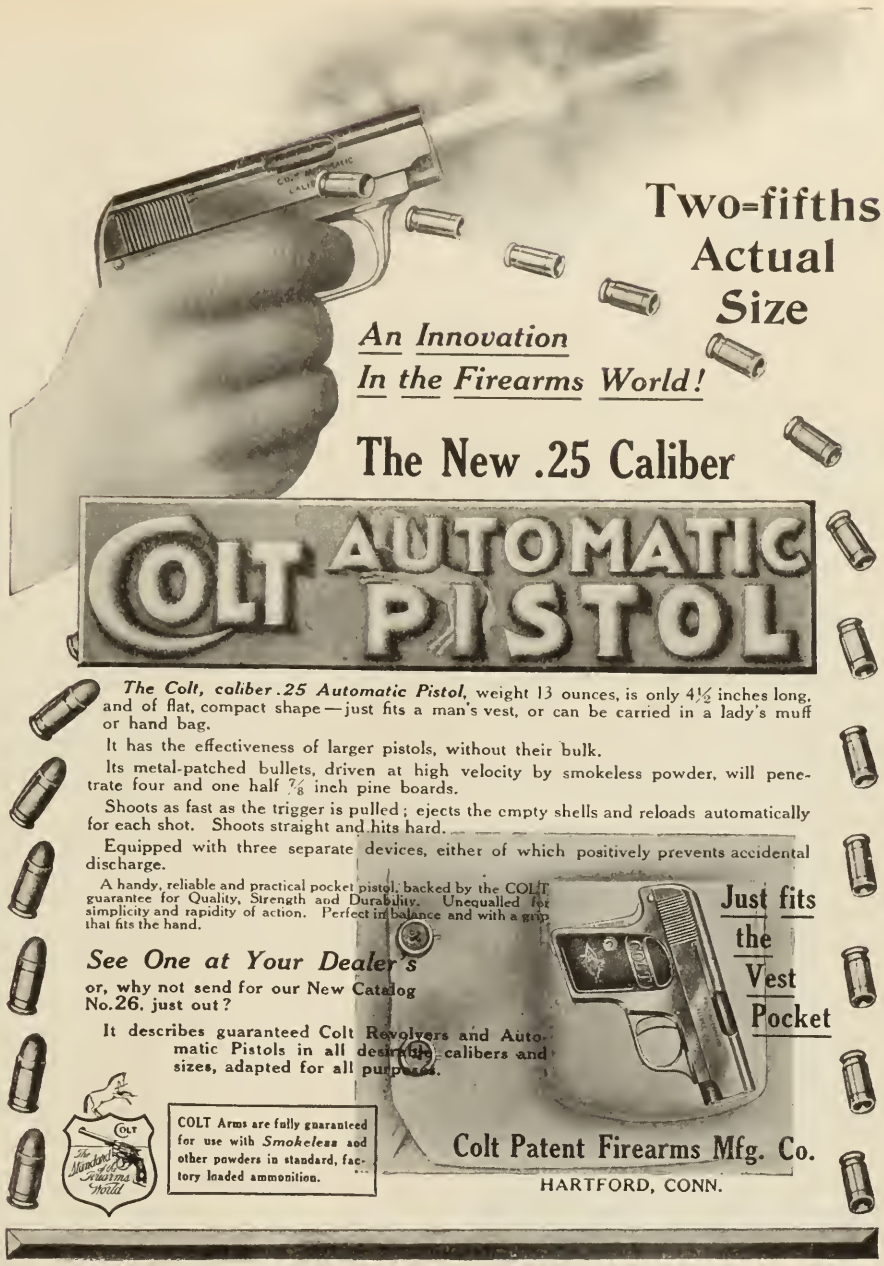
"What do you think I'm doing? Can't you see? I'm writing with both hands," answered Poe.

"Both hands!" exclaimed the friend. "But how on earth can you make any progress in that way?"

"Easy enough. It is a theory of mine that it is a waste of time not to be able to use both hands at the same time. Both hands and brain may be trained, with care and attention, so that each hand may do its full share of work—each hand being employed on a separate task. It is not really an affair of the hands at all, in the last analysis, but an affair of the intellect. I am training my hands and brain now so that I can do twice as much work as the ordinary person in a given period of time. At the present moment, I am writing a poem with my right hand, one that I confidently believe will startle the world. And with my left hand I am blocking out a wonderful story; a story which should capture thousands of readers.

"It will only be a short time before I will be able to take my examinations in this manner, and dispose of two subjects simultaneously. It will save time, and will give hands and brain their full duty."

There is a tradition to the effect that Poe was already busy planning and outlining and writing some of his stories while at the University of Virginia, and that he used to try the effect of his sketches on his particular friends among the students. Upon one particular occasion he had written a humorous story, the hero of which was named *Gaffy*. One of the circle, to which the ambitious young man was holding forth, ventured, by way of criticism, to suggest that the hero's name, *Gaffy*, occurred quite too many times in the story; and Poe, in a fit of anger at the criticism, tossed the tale into the fire. College boys are very quick at nick-



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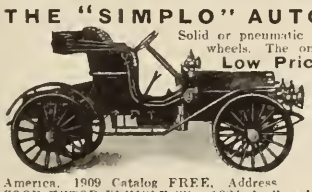

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naming a companion, and after that Poe was given the nickname of "Gaffy"; and he is said to have objected to it very strenuously.

It is exceedingly difficult to gain any definite knowledge of just how much writing Poe did while at the university, but it is very probable that he was doing a deal of planning and brooding, and without doubt he gathered many of his impressions from the country and the people around about Charlottesville.

His clever, fantastic, mystical story of the man with two personalities, *Oldeb* or *Belle*, is set in the Ragged Mountains, near Charlottesville; and the descriptions of the scenery, which he utilizes in the tale, are very literal. He loved the solitude of the mountains, and was in the habit of taking long and lonely walks among them, and he was certainly the first adventurer in many secluded nooks in those highland fastnesses and pleasantly watered valleys.

Besides being a poet and story writer, Poe was an athlete. His athletic achievements date back from June, 1825, before he entered the University of Virginia, when he swam, under a hot sun, from Ludham's Wharf to Warwick, a distance of six miles, against a strong tide. Edgar Poe's athletic accomplishments were not confined to swimming. In Richmond he enjoyed the reputation of being the best young boxer of the boys of his age, and his swiftness in running was greatly admired by his companions. In the running broad jump he would have won the honor of being a star, as he jumped twenty-one feet six inches, on a level, with a running start of only twenty yards.

Gaming, another form of sport that Poe indulged in, was very prevalent at the university during the first two or three sessions. A year before his death, Thomas Jefferson made an attempt to check the general card playing. He and the board of visitors made arrangements with the civil authorities to drive the most noted young gamblers before the next grand jury.

Just as the morning roll was about to be called one day, the sheriff appeared within the doorway of one of the lecture-rooms ready to serve his writs on certain young men as they answered their names. But the young "pikers" were not so easily caught. The glimpse of the sheriff's shadow within the doorway, with his men, was enough to give them an inkling of what was coming. With Edgar Allan Poe as leader, they immediately "skipt" through the open windows. A hot pursuit followed. The young gamblers made their way over an unfrequented by-path, but well known to Poe, and over which he had often traveled, to the Ragged Mountains, where they successfully escaped. In the hasty flight some of the party had managed to snatch up a deck or so of cards with which to pass away the hours, as they realized that it would not be safe to return to the university for several days. Their place of retreat was a favorite haunt of Poe's. It was a pretty dell high up in the mountains, and well nigh unreachable, being far away from any path. For three days the runaway card-players remained hidden in the Ragged Mountains.

In reading about Edgar Allan Poe's room it is an interesting fact to know that when Poe first entered the University of Virginia he roomed on the lawn with Miles George, of Richmond. Poe and George had a difficulty early in the session. They were together but a short time when the difficulty, the cause of which is unknown, broke the harmonious intercourse. Retiring to a field near the university, they had a genuine old fist fight. After one or two blows they agreed that they were satisfied, shook hands, and returned to the university as friends, but not as room mates.

Immediately following this affair Poe left George on the lawn, and moved into No. 13 West Range, where he remained until he quit the university at the end of the session.

Sized Up.—"Yes," remarked the fat man on the rear platform, "I once refused to buy the site of Chicago for four clam shells and a quart of rum."

The tall passenger was silent.

"I could have bought the original telephone patents for eleven Mexican dollars and a brass watch," continued the fat man, "but I turned 'em down."

No response.

"You are not interested in my reminiscenses, friend?"

"I am not," answered the tall man, candidly. "I'm selling airship stock. You don't want any."—*Washington Herald.*

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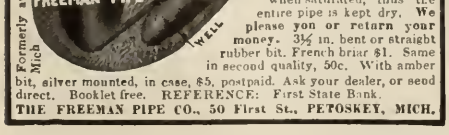

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SHEAR WIT

Elizabeth Again.—Local Elks are having a lot of fun with a member of their lodge, a Fifteenth-street jeweler, says the Denver *Post.* The other day his wife was in the jewelry store when the 'phone rang. She answered it.

"I want to speak to Mr. H—," said a woman's voice.

"Who is this?" demanded the jeweler's wife.

"Elizabeth."

"Well, Elizabeth, this is his wife. Now, madam, what do you want?"

"I want to speak to Mr. H—."

"You'll talk to me."

"Please let me speak to Mr. H—."

The jeweler's wife grew angry. "Look here, young lady," she said, "who are you that calls my husband and insists on talking to him?"

"I'm the telephone operator at Elizabeth," came the reply.

And now the Elks take turns calling the jeweler up and telling him its Elizabeth.

What Make?—STELLA—"There is to be a bridge across the Hudson."

BELLA—"Who is going?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Royalist Prayer.—A Royalist divine, during the Protectorate, was in the habit of delivering the following quibbling prayer: "O Lord, who hast put a sword into the hand of thy servant Oliver, put it into his heart also, to do according to thy word." He would drop his voice at the word "also," and, after a significant pause, repeat the concluding sentence in an undertone.—*Christian Register.*

Convinced.—"You are charged with larceny. Are you guilty, or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, judge. I thought I was, but I've been talkin' to my lawyer, an' he's convinced me that I ain't."—*Catholic News.*

Frail, But "Nervy."—JACK—"That young Simperly seems such a fragile fellow, I should hesitate to touch him, for fear he would break."

SAM—"He wouldn't hesitate about touching you if he was broke."—*Catholic News.*

What Helped.—"A case of love at first sight, eh?"

"No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."—*Boston Transcript.*

Just in Time.—"I suppose," said the casual acquaintance, the day after the wedding, "it was hard to lose your daughter."

"No," replied the bride's father. "It did seem as if it was going to be hard at one time, but she landed this fellow just as we were beginning to lose all hope."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

A Problem.—"Why are you so sad?" an acquaintance asked a young man whose aunt had just died. "You never appeared to care much for the poor old lady."

"I didn't," said the youth dolefully; "but I was the means of keeping her in a lunatic asylum during the last five years of her life. She has left me all her money, and now I've got to prove that she was of sound mind!"—*Pittsburg Observer.*

A Sample.—HE—"If I'd known how sarcastic you were I never should have married you."

SHE—"You had a chance to notice it. Didn't I say, 'This is so sudden,' when you proposed to me after four years' courtship?"—*Boston Transcript.*

By Any Other Name.—A foreigner, watching a young kitten playing with its mother, asked of his friend, "Vat you ze cat call ven he is a little pup?"—*The Circle.*

A Copper Panic.—NURSEMAID—"I'm going to leave, mum."

MISTRESS—"Why, what's the matter? Don't you like the baby?"

NURSEMAID—"Yes'm, but he is that afraid of a policeman that I can't get near one."—*London Tatler.*

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4th. I sell them to my customers at $5.00 per hundred. Sounds like too much for the money! I know it—but the above are facts, and so are these that follow.

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The Red and the White Man.—Dr Whipple, long bishop of Minnesota, was about to hold religious services at an Indian village in one of the Western States, and before going to the place of meeting asked the chief, who was his host, whether it was safe for him to leave his effects in the lodge "Plenty safe," grunted the red man. "No white man in a hundred miles from here."—*The Argonaut.*

Parlor Diplomacy.—"You mustn't play with Mr. Gorum's hat, Bobby," said a young lady who was entertaining a caller, to her small brother.

"Why mustn't I?" asked the youngster.

"Because you might damage it," replied his sister, "and, besides, he will want it shortly."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

Diverse Tactics.—Both boys had been rude to their mother. She put them to bed earlier than usual, and then complained to their father about them. So he started up the stairway, and they heard him coming.

"Here comes papa," said Maurice; "I'm going to make believe I am asleep."

"I'm not," said Harry. "I'm going to get up and put something on."—*Canadian Courier.*

Willing To Take a Chance.—MOTHER—"And when he proposed, did you tell him to see me?"

DAUGHTER—"Yes, mama; and he said he'd seen you several times, but he wanted to marry me just the same."—*The Sphinx.*

What the Sandwich Was For.—A stately old professor was approached by a young student one day in one of the Western colleges. Trying hard to keep back a smile, the young man asked

"Professor, you say you are an expert at solving riddles, don't you?"

"I claim that I am, my boy."

"Well, then, can you tell me why a man who has seen London on a foggy day and a man who has not seen London on a foggy day are like a ham sandwich?"

The professor studied for a long time, venturing several answers which proved to be wrong. Finally, at his wit's end, he said:

"I give it up."

"It's easy," said the other.

"Give it up," repeated the professor.

"Why," was the reply, "one has seen the mist and the other has missed the scene. Ha, ha! Catch on?"

"Of course I do, you lunatic! But what has the sandwich to do with it?"

After the youngster had recovered from a spell of laughter he chuckled:

"Oh, that's what you bite on."—*The Circle.*

Folly of Pessimism.—HE—"I suppose if I kissed you, you would never speak to me again."

SHE—"Why do you always look on the dark side of things?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Known By His Friends.—A forlorn-looking man was brought before a magistrate for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. When asked what he had to say for himself he gazed pensively at the judge, smoothed down a remnant of gray hair, and said.

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"That will do," thundered the magistrate. "Thirty days! And, officer, take a list of those names and run 'em in. They're as bad a lot as he is."—*Savannah News.*

Sufficient.—HUSBAND—"You never kiss me except when you want some money."

WIFE—"Well, isn't that often enough?"—*Judge.*

Bribery.—DEFLATT—"Is it true that you once bribed an officer of the law?"

SUBURB—"You can call it a bribe if you want to. I gave a policeman $2 to induce our cook to stay."—*Chicago News.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 26.—Professor Graeff, of Berlin, announces the discovery of the germ of trachoma.

March 27.—The Canadian Cabinet decides to ask Great Britain regarding the form which colonial aid should take before making the proposed offer to build one or two *Dreadnoughts*.

March 28.—The news that Russia had receded from her attitude on the Balkan question is received with disapproval by the St. Petersburg press.

Alarm is caused in Paris by a case of sleeping-sickness in the heart of the city.

The Bureau of Science at Manila announces the preparation of a leprosy vaccine.

March 29.—The Zeppelin air-ship reaches a height of six thousand feet.

March 30.—Servia accepts the proposals laid down by the Powers; she will accept the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina as not infringing her rights and will disband her reserves.

Japan refuses China's request to submit questions at issue in Manchuria to The Hague and refers to malign influences as having caused China to withdraw from direct negotiations.

March 31.—Austria accepts the Servian note, and all tension is regarded at an end.

The last American troops in Cuba leave Camp Columbia and board transports for the United States.

April 1.—The Russian Douma votes to increase the army budget by more than $21,000,000.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON

March 26.—President Taft orders the marines restored to the Navy under the same conditions which governed them prior to the Roosevelt order detaching them.

March 27.—The President appoints a budget committee of Cabinet members to supervise all estimates for Federal expenses.

March 31.—It is reported at Washington that the ambassadorship to Russia was offered to and declined by ex-Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania.

April 1.—President Taft nominates George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, to be minister to Greece and Montenegro.

GENERAL

March 28.—Five companies of Oklahoma militia march against a band of Creek Indians and negroes entrenched in the hills and led by Chief Crazy Snake.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"S. A. S.," Paterson, N. J.—In the sentence cited, the proper punctuation is as follows: "In my judgment, the boy or girl who can write correctly the following sentences from dictation, simple as they are, shows a better knowledge of grammar than any one who can recite a book from beginning to end and not be able to do this."

"C. C. H.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Is this sentence correct, and good grammar, 'I *had rather* be right than be President'?"

Yes.

"D. B. O.," Dover, N. J.—"In the sentence 'Cromwell's rule *as protector* began in the year 1653 and ended in 1658,' what is the grammatical use of 'as protector,' and is the word 'as' ever used as a preposition?"

"As" is generally an adverb or a conjunction. By a few authorities it is classed in some senses as a relative. Clark's "Practical Grammar," page 92, designates "as" in such sentences as a preposition, but this view has been almost universally rejected by modern grammarians. In the sentence you cite, however, the word, while it may be parsed as a conjunction, approaches a prepositional use (see definition 3 in THE STANDARD DICTIONARY for further elucidation).

"J. M. A.," Milan, Tenn.—"In the pronunciation of 'nominative' should the syllable '*na*' be given much stress?"

Pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; there is no stress at all on the "*na*."

"G. B. M.," Piqua, O.—"Is it permissible for me to abbreviate the word 'South' by writing 'So.'?"

Yes.

"C. T. P.," Helena, Mont.—"Is it not correct to write that a ship is under *weigh?*"

"Weigh," referring to the motion of a ship, in the phrase "under weigh," is now regarded as a variant spelling of *way* (probably due to the influence of the phrase "to weigh anchor"), but still preferred by many of the best English and American writers, some of whom use it as if it were identical with "weigh" (the act of weighing), and referred properly and originally to weighing anchor.

"J. H. O.," Bethany, Neb.—"If one person expresses an opinion and another disagrees, is it ever allowable for the latter to say, 'I differ *with* you'?"

"With" may be correctly used in the sentence you cite.

"C. C. M.," Johnstown, N. Y.—(1) "Kindly explain the difference between 'met' and 'passed.' (2) Also is 'eatables' allowable, meaning food?"

(1) "Meet" (the present tense of "met") in the sense you no doubt intend means "To *come to*" (a person or thing moving toward the same point from an opposite or different direction), as to *meet* a stranger on the road. "Pass" (the present tense of "passed") means "To *go by*, over, around, beyond, or the like; as, to *pass* a milestone, to *pass* a stream." (2) The word "eatables" may be correctly used with this meaning.

"F. W.," Quitmare, Ga.—"Kindly tell what part of speech *till* is in the following sentence

'O they listened, looked, and waited
Till their hope became despair.'"

"Till" as used in this sentence would be parsed by most grammarians as a conjunction, altho some authorities might prefer to treat it as a preposition preceding an omitted phrase that concludes with the true conjunction, as, *till* (the time when) death do us part.

"M. A. C.," Manchester, N. H.—The sentence you quote should read: "If anything should happen to make it necessary for you to surrender the rooms before your engagement *expires*, we shall be willing to release you from the engagement without," etc.

"H. S.," Conejo, Cal.—"What is the proper pronunciation of the word 'directoire' as applied to a gown?"

It is pronounced dee"rec"twahr' (vowel in the first syllable as in "eel," in the second syllable as in "bet," in the third syllable as in "arm").

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VOL. XXXVIII., No. 16 NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 991

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A SUPREME TEST OF THE TRUST LAW

IN the opinion of many editorial observers it is not only the Standard Oil Trust, but also, incidentally, the Sherman Anti-trust Law, which is now on trial for its life before four judges in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis. Even Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, the chief prosecutor in the case, seems to share this view when he avers that the Sherman Law has no meaning at all if it was not intended to prevent just such a combination as the Standard. "The fate of the Antitrust Law hangs in the balance," says the Newark *News*; and the Baltimore *American* remarks that the outcome of this contest between the forces of combination as represented by the Standard Oil Company and the forces of competition as championed by the United States Government will be gigantic and far-reaching in its industrial effects. "As this case results," says the Boston *Advertiser*—referring of course to the final result as it will be determined when the case reaches the Supreme Court—"so may be colored the whole structure of American government hereafter." "Monopoly in the great form of its foremost, oldest, and wiliest champion is on its defense against the Republic which means equal opportunities to all—or else means nothing," announces the New York *World*. The importance of the case from another viewpoint was emphasized by Moritz Rosenthal, of the counsel for Standard Oil, who is quoted as saying: "If the Government succeeds in procuring an order restraining the subordinate corporations from paying dividends to the Standard it will hold in its hands an instrument with which it can at will destroy the integrity of every big enterprise in the United States," and thereby "demoralize capital almost to a state of anarchy."

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STUDYING THE BRIEF AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

The photograph shows Frank B. Kellogg, special attorney for the United States, and George W. Wickersham, the new Attorney-General, consulting over the brief in the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company.

This momentous suit, which came to a hearing only last week, was entered as long ago as November, 1906, since when an investigation has been carried on and evidence collected under the direction of Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith. The case is thus a legacy from the Roosevelt Administration. The aim of the Government in these proceedings is to dissolve the Oil Trust—that is, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its subsidiary companies—as a combination in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman Law. The people's brief—for the suit is brought in the name of the People of the United States—fills 200 printed pages, and the printed evidence in the case, says a St. Louis dispatch to the Boston *Transcript*, "is more voluminous by several volumes than a set of the Encyclopedia Britannica." In the same dispatch we read:

"Seldom, if ever, has such a mass of evidence been compiled in a single case. The record, including the exhibits, already exceeds 7,000,000 words, all taken by one stenographer, Robert S. Taylor, of St. Paul. . . . So large is the record that even a perusal of its digest by the court is impossible and much will depend on the summaries presented by the attorneys of the respective sides."

One of the evidences of monopoly set forth in the brief is the Standard's enormous earnings—amounting in twenty-three years to $1,000,000,000 on an original investment of about $69,000,000. That document goes on to say:

"The testimony is valuable as showing the intention of the Standard Oil Company to monopolize the commerce in oil through the United States. In many districts it has an absolute monopoly. We mean by absolute monopoly that in those districts it does all the business and has eliminated every competitor. Practically this is the case throughout the Rocky Mountain country and most of the Pacific Coast States. The percentage of independent business throughout the entire South is very small. Moreover, where there is competition, the competitors are usually strictly under the control of the Standard, in that they must, in order to be allowed to do business, sell oil at practically the price the Standard dictates, and confine themselves to a small percentage of the trade."

The brief also denies that the Standard has lowered prices for the consumer:

"It has usually been claimed for large corporations in this country that they have increased business and decreased the cost to the consumer, but in the case of the Standard Oil Company, it has during ten or fifteen years actually increased the price to the retailer, and this a good deal more than the prices of other products

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throughout the country, altho the price of its raw material and cost of manufacture and sale during these years has increased very little, if any."

Says Mr. Kellogg, after showing that for twenty-three years the Standard has earned more than 25 per cent. on its assets—

"The subsidiary companies of the Standard have had even a higher rate of earnings. The Supreme Court, in the Consolidated Gas case, decreed 6 per cent. a fair profit. But the dividend of the Waters-Pierce Company in 1904 was 600 per cent., and in 1907 the Standard Oil of Indiana declared dividends of 1,051 per cent.

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WADE H. ELLIS,

Head of a new bureau in the Department of Justice which has charge of trust prosecutions. He promises that hereafter there will be "less smoke and more fire" in the Government's dealings with the trusts.

"Witnesses have testified that one-half a cent a gallon is a good profit on oil. The Standard's profits average 3.7 cents a gallon, and the Waters-Pierce Company's profit has run as high as 6 cents a gallon.

"The price of refined oil and naphtha has been increased 49 per cent. by the Standard, while the average increase in other commercial products has been 26.6 per cent.

"The Standard absolutely fixes the price of crude oil in all fields except Texas and California, and practically controls the price of oil and gasoline throughout the United States.

"In the territory it controls, prices are increased, to make it possible to decrease prices in competitive territory. The foreign subsidiaries of the Standard earn about 25 per cent., and the comparison of this rate with the larger profits in the home field show that the people of the United States pay a higher price to enable the Standard to make a lower price in foreign countries."

Among other interesting statements in Mr. Kellogg's argument we read that—

WHAT, AGAIN?

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controls 85 to 97.5 per cent. of the oil business of the United States.

"It controls 65 companies by direct ownership, and 49 as subordinates of these, a total of 114. Its chief officers are the directors of the leading railroads."

Mr. John G. Milburn, chief counsel for the defense, states that the Standard Oil Company is glad of "this chance to refute that vast mass of calumny and misrepresentation which has been spread over the United States and the world against it." He admits that the Company's annual profit is 24 per cent., but quotes Charles M. Schwab to show that 25 per cent. is a proper profit for a manufacturer. He exhibits diagrams to show that the price of oil has fluctuated with the prices of other commodities, and goes on to argue—

"But if we are a monopoly and control prices, as is charged, why this fluctuation? If Mr. Kellogg be correct, we can make the price what we please. When we got it so high in 1903, why did we not keep it there?

"He credits us with more power than nature with its attendant laws of supply and demand. Monopoly is not like a fever patient, responding to the subtle changes of the body, but keeps a level pace.

"Oil has followed the fluctuations of business. Is that monopoly?"

Instead of being a menace to the independent refiners, Mr. Milburn declares that the Standard has always led the way and blazed the trail in the oil world, and that the independents have only to follow as they have always done. "Wherever," said he, "the foot of civilized man has trod; wherever the hoof of the camel has made its imprint upon the sands of the desert, or wherever an artificial light is burned, and wherever flies the flag of any nation, there will be found the product of Standard Oil, the product of America and Americans." He argues that this greatly maligned corporation has been the nation's greatest developer of not only local, but foreign commerce. Denying that there has been either fraud, coercion, or wrong in the acquisition of the properties bought by the Standard Oil, he says:

"In the general economy of society it was ordained that some men should succeed and others fail. Some men failed in the oil-refining business. They could not keep pace with the improvements of the times. They came to us to sell; we bought."

Mr. David T. Watson, another Standard Oil counsel, who represented the Government in the Northern Securities case, argues that the defendants can not be held for their conduct of years past, and that the only point the court can consider is whether the company was acting in restraint of commerce, engaging in unfair competition, or doing any of the many other diverse things alleged on the fifteenth day of November, 1906, the day the petition in the present case was filed.

As to the probable result of the suit, *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) reminds us that when the original Standard Oil Trust which had its legal being in Ohio was dissolved by a decree entered in an action brought by that State, the verdict merely led to the organization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, an instrument by means of which the same persons continued to carry on the same business. Beside the present suit, says the Newark *News*, the so-called $29,000,000-fine case sinks into insignificance. The same paper goes on to say:

"The latter was a suit for a comparatively trivial violation in particular instances. The present suit involves the life of the Standard as the outcome of alleged acts which are in contravention of basic law, and which, if proved, would make the trust an outlaw and put it out of business. For these reasons, therefore, one may understand why public interest should center on the Standard-Oil-suit proceedings at St. Louis. The outcome will be a supreme test of the Sherman Antitrust Law as applied to its most notorious alleged offender. It is only proper to add that if the Standard should lose the suit no great catastrophe is apparently

threatened. The Northern Securities case was lost by merged companies, whereupon they went on doing business as of old, as separate companies, but under the same ownership as that complained of in the merged form. Not a peep has been heard since from the Northwest or elsewhere concerning Hill-Morgan road combination in restraint of trade or of discrimination or of suppression of competition. The same people are running the same roads in precisely the same way, except as to bookkeeping, in which they would have been managed had the merger not been broken up.

"May one take this as an indication of what may be looked for in case the Government wins its suit to dissolve the charter of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

DO TRUSTS LOWER PRICES?

ACCORDING to its author, Mr. Meredith N. Stiles, the accompanying diagram presents the case of "the trusts *versus* competition" in the question of commodity prices, and calls for a verdict in favor of the trusts. Its aim is to present graphically a percentage comparison, for the ten-year period from 1898 to 1907 inclusive, between the prices of a group of commodities controlled by the "trusts" and another group in the production and marketing of which there is a large element of competition. The chart is based on statistics of wholesale prices contained in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor for March, 1908. From the 258 commodities listed in the Bulletin Mr. Stiles selects 24 for each of his groups, and finds for the trust group an average price increase of about 34 per cent. as against an average increase of 36 per cent. for the other group. In the explanatory text, which is published, together with the diagram, in *The World's Work* for April, he goes on to say:

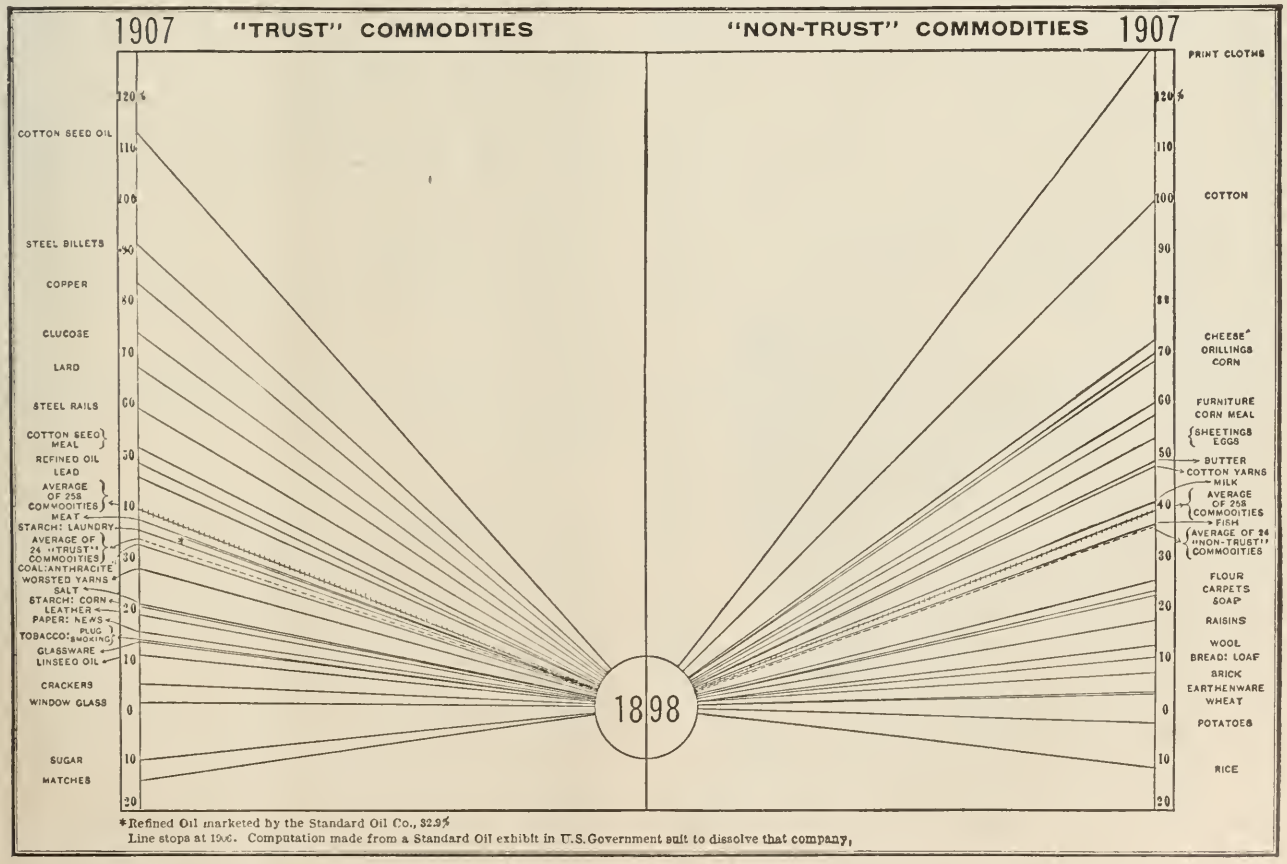
"It will be observed that the percentage of increase in the average prices of the 24 'trust' commodities is somewhat less than that of the 24 'non-trust' commodities. Moreover, it will be seen that the average of the 'trust' commodities is considerably lower than the average of '258 commodities.' These 258 commodities, it should be explained, are the total number used in the compilations of the Bureau of Labor, and are considered the most important and representative articles. Thus their average price from year to year gives us a fairly accurate idea of general economic conditions, and, consequently, it appears here that the economic burden of the general rise can not be saddled upon the 'trusts.' Taking the 'trust' commodities individually, the burden of some is heavy, as in the case of cottonseed oil, steel, copper, and glucose; but, on the other hand, there are a larger number, 13 in all, which did not rise as much as the '258'—and two, sugar and matches, which even decreased. . . . . .

"It should be noted that this article deals in results and not causes. A host of reasons might be advanced to justify the rise in each individual commodity by those disposed to defend it. For instance, the price of some of the trust-manufactured commodities is more or less dependent on the price of a raw non-trust commodity. It is merely the resultant facts that are shown. . . . . .

"Aside from the comparison of the prices of the 'trust-made' and 'non-trust-made' articles the diagram shows the rapid rise in the average price of the 258 commodities chosen by the Bureau of Labor as the best indicators of the general economic condition of the country. That rise was 40 per cent."

AUTOMOBILE MANSLAUGHTER

THE startling discovery that one hundred and one persons have been killed by automobiles in the streets of New York City within the last fifteen months seems to have brought to a climax the growing feeling against the speed mania in the metropolis. The newspapers announce the incorporation of the National Highway Protective Association, to help the police bring lawbreaking automobilists to justice, editors are writing column editorials on the subject, and automobile owners and manufacturers are excitedly airing their views on the matter in the correspondence columns. Even the chauffeurs themselves have been heard from, the



By courtesy of "The World's Work."

A TEN-YEAR COMPARISON IN THE RISE IN PRICES OF "TRUST-MADE" AND "NON-TRUST-MADE" PRODUCTS.

The comparison begins with the price of the commodities in 1898. The figures on either side show the percentage of increase or decrease between 1898 and 1907.

Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America having gone so far as to engage counsel to help in the prosecution of reckless automobile operators and the deadly "taught-by-mail" chauffeurs. One undertaker, hailing from Boston, is also reported to have registered his views on the subject by refusing to sign a petition to restrict the speed of automobiles on the ground that the "restriction would injure my business."

The most significant step taken so far by the New-York authorities, and the one which has brought forth the most comment from the press, was taken by Judge Swann in his charge to his grand juries which are to try several automobile accident cases. He characterized the killing of citizens by automobiles as a "new method of committing old crimes," and continued thus:

"Men who do these acts recklessly and without regard to the rights of others, and who either maim or kill, are guilty of either manslaughter or other grades of crime, and it seems to me that it would be proper and fitting that if a case of that kind should come before you, you should give it your careful consideration, and if in your judgment the evidence warrants it, you should without hesitation indict, and do not hesitate to indict for the crime of manslaughter if you think that crime has been committed. This is just about the time, it seems to me, for the Grand Jury of this county to call a halt on such extreme selfishness as is evidenced by those possest of the speed mania."

Judge Swann then went on to apply the theory of agency to the situation, thus making the owner of a car criminally liable for the acts of his chauffeur. He said:

"It is provided by Section 29 of our Penal Code that a man who aids and abets in the commission of a crime is equally guilty with a man who commits a crime. The owner of an automobile will sometimes take, deliberately, a chauffeur who has been known to be reckless in his driving. The minute that the owner of the automobile puts such a chauffeur upon his machine in the public streets the law presumes that the owner knows the ordinary nature of the act that chauffeur is going to commit. A man is presumed to intend the ordinary and usual results of his own acts, and the owner who puts a reckless chauffeur in an automobile and sends him through the streets, under Section 29, could probably be found by you to be equally guilty with the chauffeur of the crime, whatever it may be, that may reasonably be expected to be committed by that chauffeur."

The New York *Globe* hopes for a "somewhat drastic application of this instruction and advice." "Judge Swann's charge goes to the heart of the automobile question," declares the New York *American*; and the New York *Times* remarks "that this is severe doctrine, but its application in a few cases when previous knowledge could be proved would be highly effective in restricting employment as chauffeurs to careful and competent men." The New York *Sun*, on the other hand, is not quite in sympathy with Judge Swann's attitude toward the automobile-owner. It says:

"It is to be feared that Judge Swann's application of the difficult theory of agency to the case of the outrageous chauffeurs would prove weak in practise. It is easy to see how an owner whose chauffeur is driving him, or whose chauffeur is about a piece of business incidental to his job, might and ought to be held responsible. But it would be hard to show that an owner who is peacefully asleep in bed could be held to account for the deeds of a driver who was running a couple of housemaids around Central Park on the sly.

"What might be called blanket or general responsibility, incurred when the owner failed to make proper inquiries as to the character and reputation for caution of his future employee, is altogether too vague a thing to cut much figure in the proper approximation of punishment to crime.

"The speeding nuisance will have to be stopt somehow. That does not mean 'anyhow.'"

Mr. Winthrop E. Scarritt, former president of the Automobile Club of America, believes that the appalling increase in fatal accidents demands total change in the system of punishments. In an interview in the New York *World* he declares:

"An effectual curb must be placed upon the reckless automobile driver, and it must be done at once.

"The Automobile Club stands for three things: Good roads, good laws, and good behavior. These three things are arranged thus in order to emphasize the degrees of their importance, good behavior being the climax or superlative of the scale.

"Good roads are essential to every one, whether he be an automobile driver, a farmer, or a pedestrian. Good laws, properly enforced, are of just as much importance to the automobilist as they are to the public. Good behavior is the most important of all. And it is to insure the last that the Automobile Club is chiefly interested.

"There are two classes of automobilists that must be considered, and I believe one remedy will prove as effective against the one as against the other. They are Mr. Richman, who drives his own car, and Mr. Chauffeur, who drives a car for some one else

"A fine means nothing to Mr. Richman. Moreover, public sentiment is none too strongly in favor of the present laws, which provide for fines or imprisonment for overspeeding. It is not mere high speed that is dangerous, for what is high speed on one occasion is not on another. What the legislature should provide against is recklessness. Nine out of ten accidents are caused by recklessness. The law permits eight or ten miles an hour in the city streets, yet passing through a street crowded with playing children such speed is flagrant recklessness.

"What the Automobile Club is endeavoring to do, and what I believe will prove to be the only solution of the exceedingly grave problem, is to obtain an entirely new set of automobile laws, laws that will lay emphasis not on speed, but on recklessness. For a first offense we would provide a fine. A record of the arrest and conviction should be made on the back of the automobilist's license. A second offense should be punished by a heavier fine and the forwarding of a transcript of the court proceedings to the Secretary of State, who would immediately suspend the driver's license for a period of from six months to one year. A third offense should be punished by a still heavier fine and the revocation of the license for all time.

"A similar law has been placed on the statute-books of New Jersey, and it has already begun to show its good effects."

The New York *Journal*, referring more specifically to the recent killing of two children in one week in New York City streets, says:

"For every reason the reckless, murderous villains that manage automobiles in disregard of human life should be punished SEVERELY AND REMORSELESSLY.

"They jeopardize the development of a great invention, important to all of the people, and, what is infinitely more serious, they commit murders upon the public highway, arousing just and dangerous resentment in the minds of the poor, and breeding contempt for the law.

"THERE IS NO EXCUSE WHATEVER FOR TOUCHING A CHILD WITH AN AUTOMOBILE.

"The very man who sees a little CHILD in the road, and risks hitting it and killing it, would act very differently if he saw a COW in the road.

"If he hit the cow IT MIGHT KILL HIM.

"The most arrogant and drunken of automobile-drivers will slow down or stop dead-still when a cow appears zigzagging in a country road before him.

"Let him slow down or stand still WHEN A HUMAN CHILD IS IN HIS PATH.

"Children are thoughtless, they don't realize danger, they have not the intelligence or the experience that would protect them. They must be protected against themselves, if necessary, by putting in jail FOR LIFE any man that recklessly kills one of them.

"NO EXCUSE SHOULD BE ACCEPTED FOR THE KILLING OF A CHILD. Every driver of an automobile, when he sees a child in front of him, should realize that TOUCHING THAT CHILD MEANS TEN YEARS IN JAIL FOR HIM.

"Get that into the minds of drunken chauffeurs and arrogant, swollen money hogs, and the killing of children will cease.

"There need be no fear of injustice. PUT THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON THE MAN THAT DOES THE KILLING. Make him convince the jury of twelve FATHERS that the killing was inevitable and not his fault.

"If he can do that, set him free. If he can't, JAIL HIM FOR TEN YEARS AT LEAST."

HOW THE TARIFF LEFT THE HOUSE

ALTHO it is probable that by the time this article reaches its readers the Senate Tariff Bill will be before the country and will have supplanted the House Tariff Bill in the attention of the public, the House measure will have equal weight with the other in the concluding conference of both branches. Moreover, the House Bill is the final expression of the will of its branch of Congress, while the Senate measure represents the beginning, rather than the end, of discussion. According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, a paper not inclined to be over-optimistic in its contemplation of Republican tariff-making, the

TREED.
—Porter in the Houston *Chronicle*.

Payne Bill as it finally passed the House last week carries more marks of real downward revision than it did when first reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. But in qualification of this praise the dispatch goes on to say: "It does not fulfil, however, the pledges so often given by President Taft during his campaign for election, and included in the Republican platform, and if there is to be the sort of genuine revision downward repeatedly promised by the President, there will have to be some extraordinary work done in the Senate and in the conference." The most conspicuous change in the bill between its advent on the floor of the House and its departure to the Senate is the placing of crude and refined petroleum on the free list. By this change, asserts a Washington correspondent of the New York *American*, Standard Oil suffers one of the worst setbacks of its career. Says a New York *Herald* correspondent at the capital:

"The pressure from the West was so strong against the Standard Oil Company that the House leaders, after the defeat of Speaker Cannon in his efforts to have the duty placed at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, decided to make oil absolutely free. As the matter stood when the bill was before the House to-day a duty of 1 per cent. on petroleum and petroleum products was provided for, but there was also provided a duty of 20 per cent. under the clause which puts into effect the maximum tariff after a period of sixty days.

"On motion of Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, crude and refined oil were put on the free list and exempted from the 20-per-cent. duty in case any other country imposed a duty on American oil. Thus the United States is thrown open to the oil of the world, and unless the Senate changes the bill there will be a final test as to whether the Standard Oil Company can stand foreign competition."

The other most noteworthy changes made by Congress, stated briefly, are as follows:

Tea was returned to the free list, and the proposed countervailing duty on coffee was dropt.

The countervailing duty clause on lumber was stricken out, but a strong effort to place lumber on the free list was unsuccessful.

The so-called "joker" in the cotton-cloth schedule, which it was claimed would increase the duty of the Dingley Law several hundred per cent., was corrected, the method of counting the threads in the cloth being made the same as in the present law.

The clause providing limited free trade with the Philippines was further restricted, rice being removed from the free list.

The duties on barley and barley malt, as originally in the bill, were increased, altho they are still lower than the Dingley rates.

All efforts in the House to remove hides from the free list, or to reduce the rates on gloves and hosiery, were unsuccessful. President Taft, according to the dispatches, is greatly pleased over the promptness of the House in dealing with the Tariff Bill, and hopes for equal celerity on the part of the Senate. Meanwhile the press is manifesting pleased surprize over Senator Aldrich's assurance given to the President that the final result is to be "in accordance with the President's admonition that the burden of taxation must not fall on the poor, that the consumer must receive ample consideration, and luxuries must bear the brunt of any increases." To quote further from the account of this interview between

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HE STARTED THE MOVEMENT IN THE HOUSE WHICH PUT OIL ON THE FREE LIST.

In the face of Speaker Cannon's opposition, the motion of George W. Norris (Rep.) to reduce the duty on petroleum to 1 per cent. was carried. The vote on this motion so imprest the leaders that they transferred that commodity to the free list.

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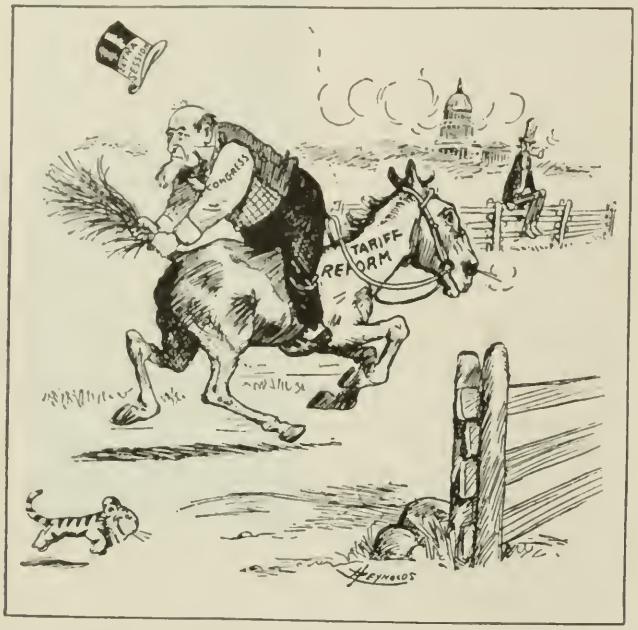
TRIMMING THE PAMPERED DARLING.

MR. TAFT—Stop kicking! I might cut your head off!
—Keppler in *Puck*.

President Taft and the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee as reported in the New York *Tribune*:

"The President was informed by Senator Aldrich that there would be no occasion for his vetoing the Tariff Bill when the Senate got through with it, as the Senate substitute provided for reductions from the Dingley Bill on every item which could be regarded as a necessity, so rearranged the classification that necessities and luxuries could easily be distinguished, and at the same



HE CAN'T SEE WHERE HE'S GOING, BUT HE'S ON HIS WAY.
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

time provided for sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government without the inclusion of any special form of taxation."

In the same dispatch we read:

"It is appreciated, of course, that there is a material difference between the completion of a tariff bill by the Finance Committee and its final adoption by both Houses of Congress, but Mr. Aldrich is convinced that the bill will so far command the support of the Republicans in the Senate that it will not be difficult to obtain a majority for every schedule."

DEFEAT FOR TWO HUGHES BILLS.

THE tremendous roar of cheers for Governor Hughes that resounded along the line of the inauguration parade in Washington last month is said to have caused the New York politicians to exchange looks of surprize and alarm at this revelation of his hold on the admiration of the people of the country at large. Last week these admirers heard from Albany that the Assembly had killed the Governor's two pet measures of the session—one providing for direct nominations which was lost by a vote of 112 to 28, and the other placing the telegraph and telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissions, lost by 99 to 36. This action is expected by the editorial experts to arouse the Governor to another summer of appeal to the people, like the one last year that brought victory for his measures against race-track gambling, and relegated a number of his opponents to private life. When shown the news of the Assembly's action he remarked: "Some may think this question is past. The matter is only just begun." He says of the measure for direct nominations:

"I know of no better way of ensuring the people against exploitation from corrupt political methods than by making political managers account directly to the voters of their party, and giving to the voters the right of final decision by direct vote upon the candidates that are presented.

"This is a fundamental question. All schemes of government and all legislative measures of reform finally depend for their efficacy upon the public officer. And our aim should be so to improve the method of his selection as to secure the maximum weight of public opinion in the choice and to fortify him in manly independence as a representative of the community when chosen."

Despite this strong statement of the case, however, it must be said that the Governor's measure was a disappointment to many of his friends and permitted so much of "boss" control to remain that some doubt if the Governor himself could get a renomination under it against the will of the party leaders. Says the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"It may be humiliating for the Governor to admit that he has misjudged his own powers, misread the people's will. But that is the best thing he can do. His wisest course is to commit the bill to its grave and dismiss it from his mind."

The Governor has exprest his willingness to recast the bill if necessary, however, and it is expected to reappear at the next session. The legislators themselves made a "complete argument for direct nominations," remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), when they voted down the Hughes bills, especially the one for regulating the telegraph and telephone companies. The New York *Press* (Rep.) forecasts the summer campaign thus:

"We have such confidence in the skill and courage of Mr. Hughes that if only a bare majority of the people, instead of about nine-tenths of them, were in favor of direct nominations, we believe he would be equal to enforcing their will upon a boss-made Legislature. When the Governor goes into action—he has only been reconnoitering so far—the frightened legislators will not dare to defy the powerful public sentiment that will be aroused by Mr. Hughes's appeal to the voters. They will be faced with a choice between submission to the general demand of the State, which is insistent in every Assembly District, without one exception, and surrender to the bosses and special interests at the cost of going to the political shambles the next time they appear before the people."

The Albany correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) sketches the position of the Governor's foes as follows:

"There is an attitude of cocksureness on the part of the anti-Hughes leaders which is born of a genuine belief that Governor Hughes has lost his hold on the general public. They think nobody cares whether there is a new charter for New York City; whether the telephone and telegraph companies are placed under Public Service Commission supervision; whether primary reforms are accomplished; whether the State which created them gives proper legislative support and assistance to the Public Service commissions, or how all these projects are tossed aside.

"The Governor's adversaries look on almost pityingly, while Governor Hughes continues his preparations for a campaign lasting all summer and including visits to the county fairs to discuss with the people direct the administration of their affairs. They have decreed that New York City shall have no new charter this year. They have determined that there shall be no supervision of telephone and telegraph companies this year save over their dead bodies; they have apparently decided that the pending amendments to the Public Service commissions and railroad laws designed to give to the commissions much needed authority to enable them to cope adequately with the transfer situation and other pressing evils are not needed. They disregard or fail to comprehend Governor Hughes's arguments that such action on their part proves the failure of the convention system to nominate public officials responsive to public sentiment. But, most of all, after two years' somewhat painful experience with him, they show daily that they fail to understand Governor Hughes himself, his views, and his motives.

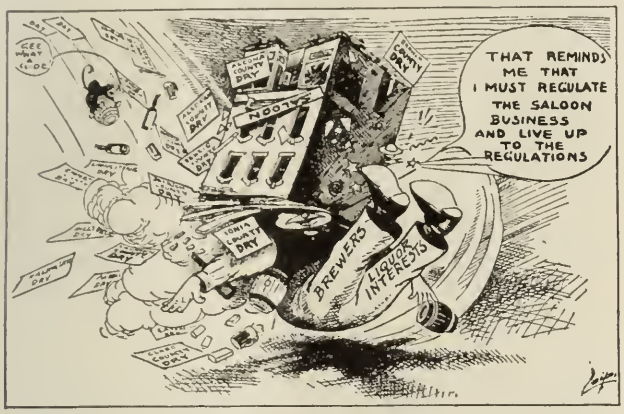
"There will be no more sub-surface opposition to the Governor or quiet manipulation to defeat his recommendations. His enemies threw off all restraint yesterday, and from now on until adjournment will take delight in defeating the so-called Hughes legislation as roughly as possible. Supporters of the Governor secretly are rather well pleased with the turn affairs have taken.

"'Let them stew in their own grease awhile,' remarked one of the Governor's adherents. 'The Governor will furnish the fire, and the voters will supplement it.'"

OUTLAWING DRINK IN MICHIGAN

"OUR interests are satisfied with the result," said Mr. Harry Rickel, leader of the liquor forces, the morning after last week's elections in Michigan, by which 19 of the 84 counties were added to the dry territory and 600 saloons and 10 breweries were put out of business. As the Prohibitionists are also pleased, this seems to make it unanimous. Mr. Rickel's satisfaction, however, is due to the fact that seven counties voted to stay wet and one that had tried prohibition for a year went back to its cups. "Two years from to-day we'll regain most of the territory we lost yesterday—there isn't a doubt of that," he says confidently. His confidence, however, does not seem contagious. Ten counties went dry last spring, and Mr. Morrow, the antisaloon leader, says the campaign is already on for more victories next spring. This raises the interesting question whether Michigan would declare for State-wide prohibition if it were put to a vote. The Detroit *Journal* says on this point:

"Yesterday's results throw some light on what might happen if the people of Michigan were called upon to vote on the question



HE DIDN'T TUMBLE UNTIL A BRICK HOUSE FELL ON HIM.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

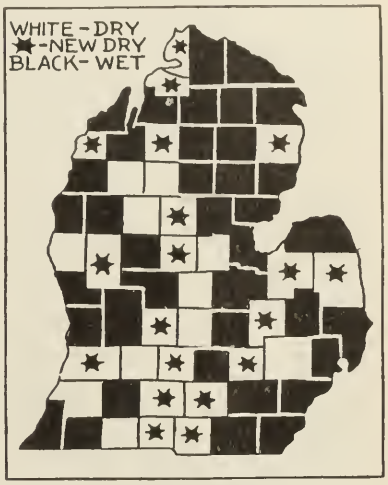
of State-wide prohibition. With 20 counties giving a total majority of over 16,000 for abolition and 8 counties giving a majority of over 7,000 for the saloon, it looks as if the State would declare for prohibition. The fact has to be taken into account, however, that at yesterday's election none of the great cities of the State, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, and other manufacturing centers, had a chance to express their opinion on the subject, and it is there that the 'wet' vote would be strongest. The hostile vote rolled up in these big cities might neutralize the majorities of a score of agricultural counties. Still, if the country districts were to declare for prohibition as emphatically as they did yesterday, the rural vote would probably swamp that of the cities."

The liquor interests should learn from this election, remarks the Detroit *News*, "the fact that public sentiment is like a buzz-saw, and any interest that monkeys with it is bound to pay severe penalties." Moreover:

"Public indignation is so slow in rising to the stage of action that many make the mistake of supposing that it may be ignored, but once created, public prejudice becomes strong and is not easily removed.

"Michigan as a State has been inclined to be very liberal toward the saloon interest, but indulgence has been abused. The powers which have attempted to control local and State legislation and to override the statutes that exist find themselves pulled up with a sudden curb. It rests largely with the saloons and breweries whether this wave of discipline is to sweep over more counties or stop where it is. If the law is abused locally, and if legislation at Lansing indicates that the saloon is better represented than the people, the next election will witness a further elimination of the saloon. The motive behind the action is both moral and political, and the natural deduction from the test vote in twenty-seven counties is that the interest which opposes decent control and foolishly tries to usurp the powers of government may well beware.

"Indications at Lansing show that there is little prospect that prohibition will become a State issue in the near future. The Antisaloon League feels that it is doing very well through the local-option law. The leaders are too discreet to risk a State issue for fear they might, through the vote in the larger cities, lose some of the ground they have gained by piecemeal methods. The liquor interest, on the other hand, dares not take the risk of putting prohibition to the test. Its leaders remember very well the campaign on that issue twenty years ago, which gave them a close shave and a bad scare. They realize that in the intervening years the saloon has not gained in favor with the people."



THE BATTLE OF "WETS" AND "DRYS" IN MICHIGAN.

The white counties are those which were dry before the recent election, while those marked with a star have just voted dry. The black counties are wet.

The leading opponent of the prohibition movement is the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. It claims that "prohibition does not prohibit," and only cuts off an important source of revenue without improving the morals of the community. It notes that the North Carolina prohibition law closed the schools of Raleigh for several weeks until money could be borrowed on an increased tax levy to run them, and goes on to quote the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* thus:

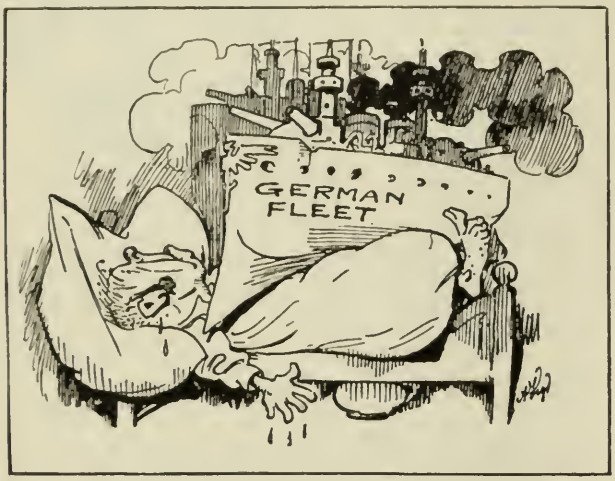
"Mobile had financial troubles with her schools when Alabama passed under State-wide prohibition. Wilmington had a narrow escape from discontinuing education for a season. City and county tax rates are being raised all through North Carolina, and we read that 'many citizens complain bitterly that they are being taxed more heavily than they can bear.' But, of course, prohibition always destroys sources of revenue, and the ensuing deficits must be recouped somehow."

THE REAL ISSUE.

The big oil octopus wants to drive the People's Government out of the National and State Capitols through the Antisaloon League. (This is a sample of the campaign ammunition distributed in Michigan by the saloon interests before the recent elections.)

ENGLAND'S NAVAL UPROAR

IF all the world's battle-ships outside the *Dreadnought* class had been wiped out of existence, the naval panic might be imagined. Great Britain and Japan are the only two nations that would have any afloat. Yet such is the superiority of this type that some such situation actually exists to-day, for the older ships are ignored as if they did not exist. The cruise of our Navy around the world was a parade of obsolescent war-craft. England has two battle-ships and three heavy cruisers of the *Dreadnought* class completed, but Germany has enough under way and on paper to overtake England within three years. The British seem to regard this German program as a crime, to judge from some of



THE NIGHTMARE OF JOHN BULL. CAN HE THROW IT OFF?
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

their papers, and one British journal quoted below actually suggests the idea of attacking Germany now, with or without provocation, while England is still superior on the water. Hitherto the British have made it their policy to keep their Navy equal in strength to those of any other two Powers. Now they see themselves being rivaled by a single Power, and that the very one they most dread and dislike. This effort of another Power to equal them is treated almost as an affront.

From the recent comments in the English press and the debates in Parliament we gather that the central point in England's prevailing tornado of alarm is the fact divulged by Mr. Asquith that "Germany can, if she will, build by 1912 as many *Dreadnoughts* as we can." "It is not certain that she will build as many," it is admitted, "but her new capacity to do so has produced the present crisis of amazement." It is agreed on all sides that "by an unprecedented fact in English naval history another nation threatens to equal and excel England's naval strength," and Mr. Stead accordingly proclaims that immediate action is necessary. He deprecates "further palaver" as "matters of life and death ought not to be left open for discussion."

The serious threat of Germany's preponderance as a sea power is intensified by the news that, backed by Austria, she has massed her troops on her eastern frontier and threatened to invade the kingdom of the Czar if any attempt is made by the Government at St. Petersburg to interfere in the Balkan question. She thus claims to be sole arbiter in Eastern European affairs, and has induced Austria to lay down three *Dreadnoughts*. This, says the Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard*, is considered to be a step compelling England to lay down more than eight *Dreadnoughts* at once.

In many quarters a feeling of bitter indignation is being roused against Germany for having presumably stolen a march on the British Government by building ships of war secretly. But Mr. Asquith does not take this view and stated in the House that no formal agreement had taken place between the two Governments as to their naval programs. Nevertheless the London *Observer* savagely exclaims that England has been hoodwinked and war is to be anticipated next year. To quote from an editorial in this journal:

"We stand in a crisis of national peril such as for two hundred years has never threatened us in peace or war. By an act of moral treachery, which would justify us in armed reprisals now, a foreign Power has doubled its naval program in secret, and has gained six months' start in a conspiracy against our life.

"Let the absolute truth of this alternative sink into the brain of every citizen—we must fight before 1910, while we still have a full margin of power in hand, or build eight *Dreadnoughts* now. There is no third way."

The matter is more calmly handled by the London *Daily Mail*, whose remarks are as follows:

"In Britain the House of Commons met last week to hear the most disquieting statement with regard to the strength of its Navy and the progress of Germany ever laid before it. It was called upon to vote Navy Estimates showing an increase of only £2,800,000. It met to consider a program of shipbuilding which provided only four *Dreadnoughts* and a sum of but £10,200,000 for new construction and armaments. For one day recriminations were hushed by the sense of danger. The voice of patriotism was heard. But the effort was too great to maintain, and during the past week faction and ignorance have reasserted themselves. The danger is being derided, tho on the showing of ministers Germany in 1912 may have seventeen *Dreadnoughts* to the British sixteen. The German number may be even greater than ministers allow. Three *Dreadnoughts* are to be laid down by Germany's ally, Austria. Three more, it is believed, are to be built in Germany for foreign Powers. If they were added to the German force—and there is nothing to prevent this—then Germany in 1912 might have a force of twenty-three of these ships, a preponderance which would wipe out all our advantage in ships of the *King Edward* class, and which would foreshadow the loss of the command of the sea. But tho such is the emergency, one member of the House of Commons demanded a rapid reduction in British naval expenditure; a second declared that the Labor party would unswervingly oppose a program of eight *Dreadnoughts*; and a third moved to reduce the small pay of our naval officers and to cut down the *personnel* of the fleet by 20,000 men.

"The parallel throughout is poignantly close to the attitude of Germany and France on the eve and outbreak of the Franco-German war."

But England's preparations must be complete and unmistakable, declares the London *Spectator*, for Germany is confidently anticipating an outbreak of hostilities in the North Sea. To quote the concluding sentences of this editorial:

"Germany believes that she need not wait for a paper equality or superiority. We hold that this fact is one which we are bound to take into consideration in making our calculations as to how to prepare against war. The more men dread an outbreak of war on moral and humanitarian grounds, the more necessary it is for them to do their best to make our preparations adequate. Only preparations so complete and on so vast a scale as to make even the ardent men who control German naval policy consider that the game is not worth the candle can prevent war in the future. That is our firm belief. We have still the time in which to make such preparations, but no time to waste in sleep or doubt."

The Liberal papers are inclined, however, to deride this sudden flare-up of excitement and a good example of this spirit in its extreme manifestation is furnished by *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London) in which we read of this "short-lived scare"; of the jingo methods of "manufacturing a warlike spirit"; and a "sordid, dirty game"; in which "lies are invented, and figures are cooked solely for the purpose of terrifying the British elector with the bogy of a German invasion."

HENRY GEORGE AND NEW ZEALAND "DREADNOUGHTS"

THERE are only a million souls comprized in the whole population of New Zealand. How can this small colony afford to offer England a *Dreadnought*, or two if necessary? In the first place the revenue is raised to a large extent from three sources not utilized in England, namely, the profits of railroads owned by the Government, the rental of the Government lands, and the taxes raised from the land and not on the improvements of private real estate. This last is the most remarkable feature in New Zealand finance, says a writer in *The Daily News* (London), and is a resource by which she is able to raise a revenue of $35,000,000, or $35 a head of the population. The monopoly of land by large owners, at present so bitterly felt in Australia, has been obviated, we are told, by this partial adoption of the theory of Henry George by the New Zealand Government. As we read in *The Daily Mail*:

"The taxation of land values was instituted in New Zealand more as a social remedy than for purposes of revenue. It was designed to break up the great estates which land speculators were holding out of use, and to substitute for them small holdings in the hands of a prosperous and manly population. The first penny tax was levied in 1891 when the evil of land monopoly was at its height, and the whole Colony threatened with bankruptcy. In a few years occupied and cultivated holdings increased from 41,224 to 72,338, and the land in cultivation from 8,893,000 acres to 14,383,000 acres.

"The building trade, of course, enormously benefited by making land available that had hitherto been held to ransom by untaxed speculators."

The advantages of exempting improvements from taxation is dwelt upon by Mr. Heyer, Commissioner of Taxes, in a communication published in 1906, which contains the following remarks:

"There can be no doubt whatever that the total exemption of improvements on land from all rates and taxes has led to a very large increase in the outlay on improvements, which comprize materials and labor and the beneficial effect of this on trade, and the demand for labor has been great. . . . . .

"The effect has certainly been to greatly stimulate the building trade. The object and tendency of this system of taxation is to compel land being put to its best use, so that the greatest amount of income may be derived from it, and rendering it unprofitable to hold land for prospective increment in value. It has been the direct cause of much valuable suburban land being cut up and placed in the market, and thus rendered more easily available for residential purposes, and of the subdivision of larger estates in the country, resulting in closer settlement."

THE BILLIARD-SHARK OF HÔTEL EUROPE.

EDWARD—"I must come at it indirectly."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE PANIC-MONGER.

—*Daily Chronicle* (London).

Contrasting the English system with that of her dependency the editor adds:

"A tax on our land values at the same rate as obtains in New Zealand would produce not less than £14,000,000, a sum that would make a few more *Dreadnoughts* a matter of little difficulty. According to New Zealand experience, it would do more than that."

EMPTY CRADLES IN ENGLAND—An alarming suggestion of a steady decline in the English birth-rate is conveyed in the seventieth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales. The births registered in 1907 numbered 918,042, or 26.3 per thousand of the total population. These figures point to a serious fall from the record of 1876, which was 36.3 per thousand of the population. Speaking of the relation between the birth-rate and the death-rate, the Registrar-General observes:

"Heavy as the fall in the birth-rate has been in this country, the effects in regard to the numbers of the population have been to some extent modified by the decline in the death-rate, but clearly the death-rate can not continue to decline indefinitely. The effective addition to the population, *i.e.*, the annual rate of increase by excess of births over deaths, which was 14.56 per 1,000 living in the period 1876–80, had fallen to 11.27 per 1,000 in the year 1907."

Of the reasons of this decline in the number of births in England he makes the following startling admission:

"There are sufficient grounds for stating that during the past thirty years approximately 14 per cent. of the decline in the birth-rate (based on the proportion of births to the female population aged 15–45 years) is due to the decrease in the proportion of married women in the female population of conceptive ages, and that over 7 per cent. is due to the decrease of illegitimacy. With regard to the remaining 79 per cent. of the decrease, altho some of the reduced fertility may be ascribed to changes in the age constitution of married women, there can be little doubt that much of it is due to deliberate restriction of child-bearing. The fact is also significant that at the last census period, 1900–2, the fertility of English wives was lower than that recorded in any European country except France."

SOCIALIST GAINS IN ITALY

THE success of the Italian Socialists in capturing 40 of the 508 seats in the new Parliament, as against 26 in the last one, calls for an explanation. This is to be found, according to the French papers, in the well-known policy of the Italian Premier, Mr. Giovanni Giolitti, in piling on taxation and insisting on a strong army and navy for Italy. The Paris *Intransigeant* also tells us that the president of the Council stands for the Triple Alliance, while Socialists and Republicans "are resolutely set against" this entanglement. The anti-German and anti-Austrian feeling which is developing in Italy, and which has done so much to decide the recent elections, is proved, says the *Intransigeant*, by the geographical position of the cities which have returned Socialists and Republicans. To quote its words:

PREMIER GIOLITTI,

Whose policy of heavy taxation for militaristic purposes is making many Socialists in Italy.

"They have recaptured their ancient strongholds and have added to them. They have triumphed in Rome, Florence, Milan, and most of the cities of the North which at one time were Austrian — Mantua, Biella, etc. They have taken cities formerly papal in sympathy. Bologna, Forli, Ravenna, Imola, Genoa, and Savona are favorable to them. The new movement has not spared either Verona or Venice."

The matter is seriously and dispassionately dealt with by the papal *Osservatore Romano*, which sets out to explain "the causes of wide-spread discontent manifested in the recent elections" by the return of so many Socialists. The main cause, we are told, is "the painful dilemma" into which the country is brought by the conflicting needs of the army and navy and the claims of the proletariat. The Socialists of Italy, like those of France, are mostly antimilitarists, and when Italy is called upon "to choose between two needs, one of which imperils peace and contentment at home, while the other compromises prestige and influence abroad," it is no wonder that the proletariat vote for the Socialist who thinks less of a powerful foreign alliance than of the social comfort and elevation of Italy. In this connection the *Osservatore* quotes the communication made by an Italian deputy to his constituency in Northern Italy. Mr. Maggiorino Ferraris writes to his electors and supporters at Acqui:

"Every increase in the expenditure on the army and navy blocks the indispensable efforts which ought to be made in the elevation of the proletariat, in the establishment of social peace, and in strengthening the constitutional order of the realm. Such military and naval expenditure is already calling out a spirit of rebellion in the Socialist and Radical parties and gradually consigning the control of the Government into the hands of men who have hitherto proved themselves hostile to any military or naval establishment. The recent elections have proved that this is the dilemma, perilous yet inexorable, between the horns of which the press, the Parliament, and the Government must courageously choose."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

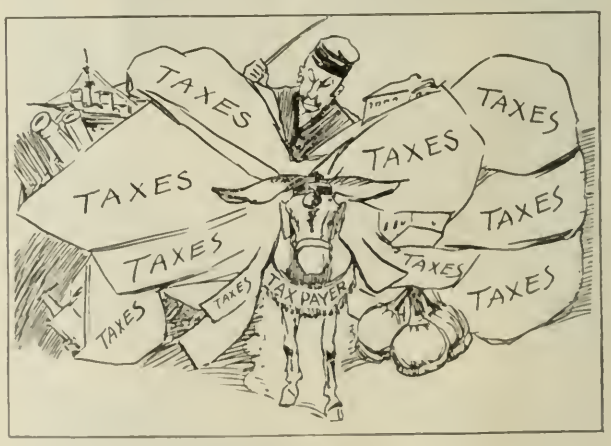
AN ANTISUFFRAGETTE BOOMERANG

THE recent meeting of the Woman's Antisuffrage League in London was presided over by Mrs. Humphry Ward and conducted with such remarkable order and common sense that "a prominent politician" quoted by the London *Daily News* declared that "the ability shown by the ladies of the Antisuffrage League almost converted him to those very views which the League was organized to oppose." The ladies of a certain social class have always been more or less active in some fields of political life, but generally these have preferred to watch the battle like Homeric goddesses from Olympian heights. But the London *Times* seems to think that these aristocratic members of the "Upper Ten" have it in their power to decide their own fates and that of their less happily situated sisters on the franchise question. "Mrs. Humphry Ward," we are told, is "a lady whose prominence no less in social service than in literature worthily entitles her to take precedence in eliciting and expressing the opinion of her sex upon this question."

This is rather a one-sided method of deciding the question, thinks *The Daily News*, quoted above. Mrs. Ward and her class do not want to keep out of politics or to refuse the franchise, but merely to monopolize all political influence and maintain their share in it as the privilege of the aristocratic. To quote this editor's comment upon the "largely attended meeting" of Mrs. Ward's supporters:

"Doubtless we shall soon be told that its success is a new proof that women resent the suggestion that they are fit for political power. For our own part, we can not but admire that irony of circumstance which is drawing women into public life by the very act of recording their disapproval of the movement by which their enfranchisement is to be effected.

"But the ability displayed is not hard to understand. The women who are at the back of the antisuffrage movement are not opposed to women taking part in politics. Indeed, many of them as members of the English upper classes and relatives of prominent politicians are past masters of the game. Their real objection is to sharing the power which from their position is already theirs with



THE DONKEY BALKS.

The Italian peasant can not and will not continue to carry the load.
—*Pasquinetto* (Turin).

their poorer sisters. The Antisuffrage League is one of the many retreats where aristocratic privilege is defended, and therefore it meets in drawing-rooms and concert-halls. It can never descend into the streets and make use of that democratic forum, the orange-box at the street-corner, as do the members of the suffrage societies."

The main work of the meeting was the unanimous and enthusiastic carrying of a resolution in which those present "repudiated, on behalf of a majority both of men and women of the country, the doctrine of the political equality of the sexes."

A NEW FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

PARIS, once the home of revolution, the worshiper of an ever new "Bonnet Rouge," has more recently changed into the home of strikes. The strikes of France are coming to form one of the political sensations of our day, as they are daily, weekly, monthly recorded in the Continental papers. They are directed as much against law and order as against the monopolies of trade. We see one branch of industry after the other rising in avowed rebellion against the Republic, the Parliament, and the existing Ministry. Telegraph-operators and electricians, among the most intelligent of the wage-earning classes, are joined by bakers, boatmen, and carriage-drivers. The last great strike, that of the postal, telegraph, and telephone employees, has resulted in a sweeping victory for the malcontents. The Paris journals are full of anecdotes illustrating the reckless violence with which the striking

FRENCH SOLDIERS ACTING AS POSTAL CLERKS DURING THE STRIKE.

orators rail against existing institutions in France. Pataud, the secretary of the striking electricians, who by one word plunged Paris into darkness, had previously presided at a meeting of 10,000 men in which he cried, "Down with the Parliament!" "Down with the Republic!" "Are we endangering the Republic?" exclaimed a discharged postal employee, "what do we care for the Republic?" He was answered by a cry from the crowd, "To hell with the two Bastilles—the Parliament and the State!"

The Government have been powerless. How could they help themselves? asks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). Could anything have been done, even by a Roman dictator? This discerning journal proceeds:

"Do you imagine that if you had a dictator in power he could have compelled those 100,000 employees of the post, telegraph, and telephones to resume work? By what means? By bayonets? We hear this said, but it is an impossible thing to do. Suppose that to-morrow, what some day will happen, were actually to take place, the railroad operatives were in their turn to go on strike. Could any power compel engine-drivers and firemen to resume? . . . The strike universal seems imminent, and we see that revolutionary preparations are even now being made under the very eyes of a Government which has not either the means or the courage to deliver the country from anarchy."

The Government is also blamed by the *Figaro* (Paris) in an article under the heading "The Triumph of the Revolution." The writer considers that this "triumph" and "the easy success of these revolts" ought to be taken as "one of the clearest signs of the Government's dangerous feebleness." Naturally this important Conservative organ makes political capital out of the failure of a Radical Government. To quote the words of Mr. André Beaunier in this journal:

"The strike is over. It ends with the victory of the revolutionaries. This results merely from the imbecility of the Government. All the revolts of the last few months have been successful—not because they were justifiable, but because our Radical Government is pusillanimous. But how could the Government have extricated itself from the difficulty? That is for them to find out. That the difficulty was greater this time than heretofore resulted from the weak complaisance with which previous strikes had been handled."

MR. CHAUSSE,
The first Socialist to be elected President of the Municipal Council of Paris.

In many papers, however, Radical as well as Conservative, the defeat of the Government is looked upon as of almost less economic than of political significance. The strike is a distinctly political weapon of defiance against authority, and is instituting a "social revolution." Thus the *Radical* (Paris), organ of the striking classes, ironically congratulates Mr. Clemenceau; and Mr. Jaurès's *Humanité* exclaims: "Arrogance has fallen." "The police and postal authorities are conquered by the strike." Mr. Simyan, the chief of the postal department, is especially stigmatized, and even the judicious *Temps* is driven to the suggestive avowal: "The strikers demanded the head of Simyan, and they got it. The social revolution has gained its first great battle."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADVANCE PICTURE FROM AFRICA.
Ulk (Berlin).

INSECTS' MINDS

THAT the mental processes of insects differ qualitatively, that is, are of a different kind, from those of man, is the belief exprest by Nathan A. Harvey, of the Normal College at Ypsilanti, Mich., in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, April). On the other hand, the writer thinks that the mental processes of the dog, the horse, and other mammals, are the same in kind as man's, tho they differ in quantity. He says:

"If the mental processes of a dog or a horse were to be increased a very great deal, we might have such mental processes as man himself experiences. But with insects, such increase in quantity would not result in intelligence that would correspond to human intelligence, but would show a totally different kind. . . . . .

"The mental processes of man are conditioned by several factors. In the first place, they are conditioned by the brain and nervous system. For every mental process there is a corresponding physiological change, which change always, or nearly always, takes the form of the transmission of a nervous impulse through a nervous arc. . . . The transmission of a nervous impulse through a ervous arc that is different in structure and kind from that of human beings must of necessity be a mental process that is different in quality. The nervous system of an insect is not like the nervous system of a vertebrate. It is composed of a double nerve cord and ganglia ventrally placed, and neither by its structure nor by its position, which are the two tests that must always be applied, can it be shown to be homologous to the brain and spinal cord of man.

"The simplest mental processes of man . . . are sensations. . . . If our sense organs were different, there can be no doubt that our sensations would be different, and the resulting complex mental processes which have sensations for their elementary constituents would necessarily be different. We can show that the sense organs of insects are different from our own, and therefore we are justified in reasoning to the conclusion that the mental processes of which sensations are the elementary constituents must be different."

PROFESSOR NATHAN A. HARVEY

While insects lack some of the senses possest by man, he says they have others that we are without. Their instinct he classes with our intelligence.

Taking up insect sense-organs one by one, the writer shows that the insect's principal eyes are immovable and compound and can not "see" in the same way that ours do. It can discern motion and color, but can not define objects. As for hearing, the most intelligent insects—ants, bees, and wasps—have none. Even those that have so-called "ears" probably are unable to hear at all as we do. As for taste and smell, these are hardly identical in insects with the homologous human senses. Feeling, which in man is located in the skin, is exercised in the insect through touch-hairs, its body being covered outwardly with a hard coating. But besides these doubtful homologs of human senses, insects possess other senses of great acuteness, of which we are wholly deprived. Says the writer:

"Experiments have shown that a cecropia moth can perceive the presence of a female at the distance of a mile or a mile and a half, under conditions where a man would be unable to perceive its presence at a distance of more than six inches. Shall we call this sense a new sense, or a heightened appreciation of the old? Such senses as are exemplified by the cecropia moth, and others that are shown to exist in bees, ants, and wasps seem to be located in the antennæ. But the antennæ are organs of which no homolog exists in the human body. Hence we are the more completely justified in asserting that the antennal senses, how many soever they may be, are such as produce no sensations in the human being.

"The general structure of the body of the insect is different from that of man. Oxygen is carried to the tissues, not through the medium of the blood, but directly through air-passages. Blood and breathing accompany many sensations in the human body, and a different set of sensations must accompany the different processes found in the body of the insect. The life is shorter, the manner of living different, the methods of maintaining existence are widely separated. If we recognize that a large part of our feelings, and consequently motives to action, are determined in us by the necessity of preserving ourselves from destruction in various contingencies, we shall be able to appreciate how very different must be the mental life of an insect.

"It seems as if we had shown conclusively that if insects manifest intelligence it must of necessity be a very different kind of intelligence from that which man possesses. In the sense organs, and in the central nervous system, we find structures so exceedingly different that the resulting sensations and mental processes derived from them must be qualitatively different."

Granted that the kind of intelligence possest by an ant or a bee is totally different from that of a dog or a man, Mr. Harvey sees no reason to deny that the amount of intelligence in the insect may be very high indeed—perhaps higher than man's:

"All observers of ants, bees, and wasps concur in assigning to them a high degree of intelligence. If we were to see a company of horses or dogs performing the same kind of communal activities that bees do, preparing food of one kind for themselves and another kind for their young, caring for their young as bees do, producing wax and constructing from such material their comb, we should attribute to them without hesitation a large amount of intelligence. So when we observe a mud-wasp building its cell, provisioning it with spiders that are not dead, but paralyzed by stinging in the ventral ganglia, when we see such complicated activities of this kind adapted so perfectly to a determinate end, we can not escape the conviction that a high degree of intelligence is necessarily attributable to an insect that is capable of performing them. Whoever carefully studies any single individual of this group in all its varied activities throughout a period of days or weeks, can not fail to come to such a conclusion."

Those who deny the writer's proposition fall back, he says, on the assertion that these activities are merely the result of instinct—that is, of inherited racial mental processes, not those of the individual. He acknowledges this, but denies that instinct is to be left out of consideration in reckoning intelligence. As he puts it:

"Man exhibits many instincts, but none of them is comparable in complexity nor fixedness to those of insects. But we do know that the more nearly perfect any activity becomes in us, the more nearly it approximates the character of an instinctive action. All of our activities that originate as conscious, voluntary, willed acts, by practise come to assume the form closely allied to that of instincts. We say that we instinctively raise our hand to ward off a blow. We may be unconscious of the process by which the act is started, but we are never unconscious of the result that is to come from the action. What we do perceive is the result of the action before the action occurs, and this is the motive to the act.

"We may illustrate the action of a mental instinct by a reference again to the necessary, self-evident truths. These mental processes most nearly approximate an instinct. Were we asked how we know that the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts, we immediately reply, 'How else could it be?' So it is easy for us to conceive that if a mud-wasp were to reply to the question how she knows just where to sting the spider and why she does that before putting it into the cell, she would say, 'How else could it be done?' The point is that our knowledge of the fact that the whole is equal

to the sum of all of its parts, which we know as soon as it is necessary for us to know it, is not an indication of a lack of intelligence, but an evidence of intelligence. A person who did not know it instinctively would be the one lacking in intelligence. So the activities that are called instinctive in insects are indications of a high degree of intelligence, and not of a lack of it."

TROUBLES DUE TO MOUTH-BREATHING

A ONCE-CELEBRATED pamphlet with the title "Shut Your Mouth!" set forth to our grandfathers the advantages of breathing through the nose and the injuries that might result from mouth-breathing. The latter, however, was treated merely as a pernicious habit that might be overcome, whereas it is now generally recognized as the result of abnormal conditions, generally nasal obstruction. In *Good Health* (Battle Creek, April) Dr. J. T. Case states the conditions and results very clearly. He says:

"Normally one should breathe, not through the mouth but through the nose. . . . The nostrils, while apparently small at the external opening, soon widen out into a large, double air-chamber—a great deal larger than one would suppose without having studied into the matter. The air current, after traversing this nasal chamber, then makes a sharp bend into the naso-pharynx (the expanded upper part of the throat). The air then passes through the pharynx, past the tonsils, and into the larynx and windpipe, and is then distributed to the lungs. Into the nasal cavity project three scroll-like bones, called 'turbinates,' lined by a sort of erectile tissue, which is richly supplied with blood-vessels. These turbinates are like the flues of a boiler, affording a large moist and warm surface by which the air is exposed to heat, so that in traveling a distance of scarcely more than two inches it is both warmed and moistened. Two-thirds of a pint of water is daily taken up from the nasal mucous membrane by the air passing into the lungs. The stiff hairs in the nasal openings strain out the coarser dust particles, while the finer dust- and germ-laden specks adhere to the moist walls of the nasal or pharyngeal cavities, as one can easily demonstrate by blowing the nose after an hour's work in the dust. The warming and moistening of the air thus prevents the entrance into the bronchi of cold, dry, dusty air which would be irritating to the delicate lining of the lungs. In the case of the mouth-breather, the protective influence of this warming, moistening, and purifying process is lost. There is also a nasal secretion which helps to destroy the bacteria which enter with the air. The sense of smell, located in the nostrils, should also warn against the presence of poison-laden air just as the sense of taste warns us against undesirable food."

By courtesy of "Van Norden Magazine."

AN "ADENOID PARTY."

In many large cities the school-children are periodically examined by physicians, and those suffering from adenoids are sent to the dispensaries for treatment or operation. This cut represents an "adenoid party" awaiting operation at one of the large New-York dispensaries. Note the peculiar expression of the face which characterizes the mouth-breather.

Mouth-breathing, Dr. Case tells us, is generally the result of obstruction of the nasal cavities, either by foreign bodies, by enlarged tonsils, by growths such as adenoids or nasal polypi, or by deformity of the nasal bones. Says Dr. Case:

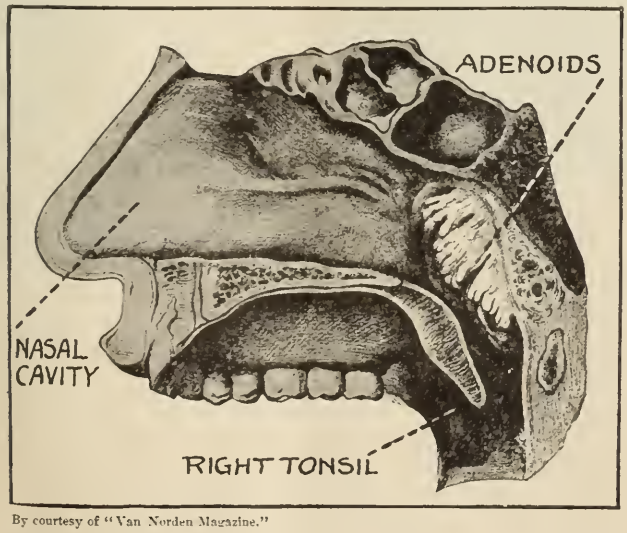
"Mouth-breathers waken in the morning with open, dry mouth, foul-smelling breath, persistent hoarseness, sometimes headaches and a loss of appetite. The physical expression is characteristic and indicates mental listlessness. The nose becomes pinched and the root of the nose (between the eyes) flattened; the lips are thickened and the upper lip is shortened so that the upper front teeth show; the inner corner of the eyes being drawn down, the eyelids droop, and give a long-drawn appearance to the face. The upper jaw becomes deformed; the palate being high and arched, and the two sides of the jaw being too close together, the upper front teeth are pushed forward. There is a pathetic vacant expression to the face; the eyes are dull; the mouth is usually held more or less widely open; rounded shoulders are usually present and there is a generally sluggish appearance in the child's attitude. On account of the nasal obstruction, the lungs are insufficiently expanded and the chest assumes the characteristic deformity called 'pigeon breast,' the lower part of the chest and the sides being deprest and the breast bone becoming unusually prominent. The lack of oxygen causes a fall in the number of red blood-cells from the normal (100 per cent.) to 70 or 60 per cent., often less; and a diminution of the coloring-matter of the blood by one-third, or even one-half. When normal breathing is restored and the lungs are properly ventilated by removal of the nasal obstruction, there is brought about a gradual improvement in the quality of the blood.

"The voice has a wooden, muffled, or dead sound with a nasal twang, due to the loss of the nose as a resonating-chamber. . . . . .

"The removal of adenoids has frequently cured stuttering or stammering. When such a result has occurred it is probable that the stammering was due to a reflex irritation causing spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the throat. . . . . .

"Spasmodic croup is another result of reflex irritation associated with adenoid growths. A spasmodic cough may be so severe that it may very closely resemble whooping-cough. . . . Many coughs attributed to the stomach, to teething, to nervousness, and other causes are due to the presence of adenoids.

"Earache is a frequent accompaniment of adenoids, and deafness is often a result. A Boston physician in examining 47 cases

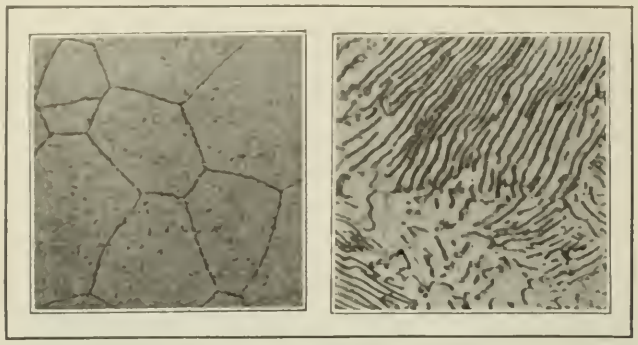


By courtesy of "Van Norden Magazine."

WHERE THE ADENOIDS FORM.

Showing how adenoids or enlarged tonsils obstruct normal breathing. Note the large nasal cavity, the lining of which covers an area of over twenty square inches, and serves to warm, moisten, and purify the air before it passes on into the throat. This cut shows a large mass of adenoids hanging from the roof of the naso-pharyngeal cavity (the expanded upper end of the throat).

of adenoids found an impairment of hearing in 39; the deafness was cured in 35 by removing the growths. Severe complications, often resulting in incurable conditions, are almost sure to intervene



FERRITE PEARLITE.

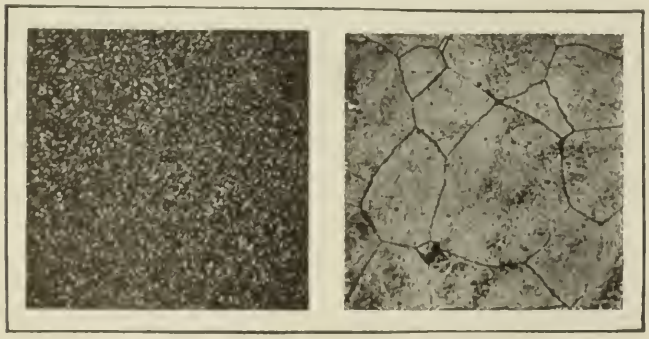
Both × 1,000. From Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter's paper before the Iron and Steel Institute.

when scarlet fever or diphtheria attacks a child afflicted with adenoids.

"The presence of adenoids or enlarged tonsils constitutes an open door to invasion of the body by harmful germs. In cases of mouth-breathing the delicate lining of the pharynx in the region of the adenoids and enlarged tonsils is never normal. The nasal secretion, which is destructive to bacteria, is absent, and thus the invasion of germs is facilitated. . . . Whooping-cough, measles, scarlet fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, and asthma more readily attack children with adenoid growths and enlarged tonsils. The germs which cause acute rheumatism may thus find entry, causing an attack of rheumatism followed in many cases by life-long invalidism, due to heart-disease, for one-third of the persons suffering from acute rheumatism develop chronic heart-disease."

As mouth-breathing is almost always due to obstruction of the nose, the way to stop it is by removal of the cause. While the obstruction persists there is little value in instructions and commands to close the mouth and breathe through the nostrils. If there is merely local congestion, due to a "cold," this may be relieved by local treatment. Dr. Case recommends giving the lungs plenty of fresh air, keeping the digestion in good order, the taking of cold baths daily, and the careful cleaning of mouth and teeth. If there are abnormal growths, they must be removed. The clearing of the nasal passages, so that they can and will be used in normal breathing, Dr. Case regards as vitally important. He closes by saying:

"Oxygen-deprivation means deficient vitality and lowered bodily resistance. Every parent should realize how vitally important it



TYPICAL STRUCTURE OF ANNEALED STEELS. 150 DIAMETERS. STRUCTURE OF HARDENED HIGH-SPEED STEEL. 1,000 DIAMETERS.

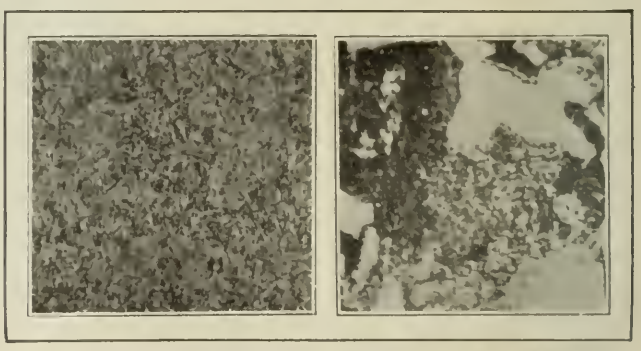
The photographic reproductions with this article, with three exceptions, are taken by permission from Mr. C. A. Edwards' paper on "The Function of Chromium and Tungsten in High-Speed Steel," in the *Journal* of the Iron and Steel Institute, and all are used here by courtesy of *The Engineering Magazine*, New York.

is that children should use their lungs to the full capacity. When, by a remediable physical defect, the child's lungs are crippled, the wise father or mother will lose no time in bringing the matter to the attention of a physician."

THE NEW STEELS

SO many different alloys of iron are now called "steel" that it is almost impossible to frame a definition that will cover them all. The invention of these varieties is due to the minute chemical and microscopic studies that have been going on for many years. It is hardly too much to say that the skilled metallurgist may now produce a "steel" possessing almost any desired combination of qualities. Says O. M. Becker, in an article on "The Nature and Characteristics of the New Steels," in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, April):

"Until comparatively recent times the name 'steel' was given by general consent to a combination of iron and carbon (as we now know), together usually with certain other substances present as impurities, such that when treated in a particular way the result was a material of high tensile strength, homogeneity, toughness, and ability to resist crumbling. The distinction between steel and some varieties of iron has been . . . slight. . . . Before the development of the modern steel-making processes, it was comparatively easy to decide whether a given sample was steel or iron. If it hardened on being quenched in water after having been heated to a good red, and took a 'temper,' it was plainly steel. But mild steel, with its low content of carbon, does not take a temper any more than wrought iron does. With the advent of the newer steels still greater difficulties are in the way of a suitable and precise



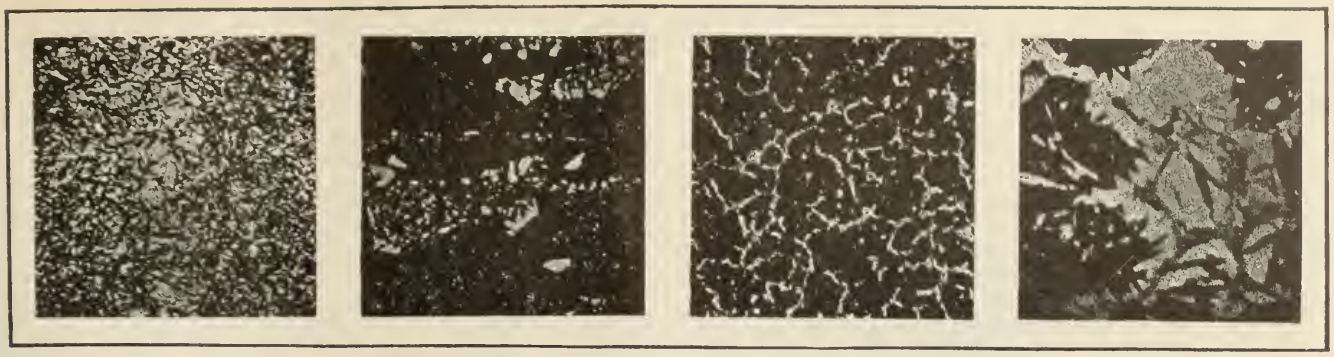
MARTENSITE. (PROFESSOR CARPENTER.) MARTENSITE AND CEMENTITE COMPLETELY SEPARATED.

The martensite is × 150 and the right-hand figure × 1,000.

definition, and it would be hazardous to venture one here. It is sufficient for our purpose to take for granted that the name steel may properly be applied to any alloy of iron and the so-called hardening metals which is of such a structure as to permit hardening or tempering in such a way as to combine a relatively high tensile strength, reluctance to fracture, and as said above, resistance to crumbling.

"Since the discovery that substances other than carbon, in virtue of their presence, give iron the quality of becoming hard and tough under certain treatment, it has become necessary to make distinctions among the various kinds of steels, and it is now customary to speak of them in a general way as carbon, Mushet or air-hardening, and high-speed or rapid steels, etc. Various other terms have been suggested but have not come into general use, tho indeed the term 'alloy steel' is commonly used to designate all steels other than those depending upon carbon chiefly for their specific qualities. The alloy steels in turn are frequently designated as vanadium steel, tungsten steel, and the like, according to the hardening alloy which predominates; and because tungsten was the first and still is the most common of the hardening metals used in the alloy steels, they are often spoken of as tungsten steels even tho that element be in particular cases of minor importance or quite absent. Like carbon steel, the alloy steels are used for various purposes to which each is especially suited. Nickel steel, for instance, is largely used for armor plates and projectiles, and chrome and vanadium steel are largely used for the structural parts of machinery subjected to great strains, as in the case of certain automobile parts. . . . . .

"Ordinary carbon steel, such as has through the ages been used for tools, contains small proportions of elements other than iron and carbon. Some of these are useful and perhaps even necessary to make the steel easily workable, either in forging or melting.



TEMPERING OF AN ALLOY WITH CARBON 0.68, CHROMIUM 3.01, TUNGSTEN 19.37 PER CENT.

On the left, heated to 680 degrees C.; 1,000 diameters. On the right, heated to 730 degrees C.; 1,000 diameters.

TEMPERING OF AN ALLOY WITH CARBON 0.67, CHROMIUM 6.18, TUNGSTEN 12.5 PER CENT.

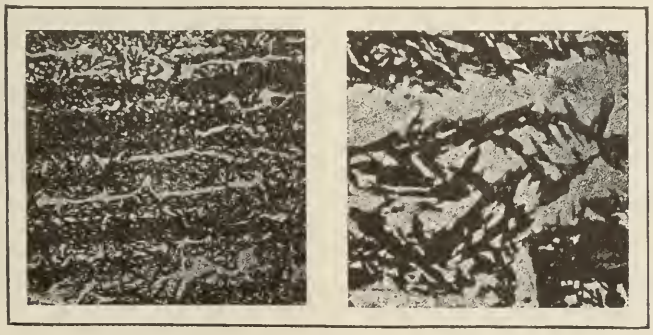
On the left, heated to 730 degrees C.; 150 diameters. On the right, heated to 730 degrees C.; 1,000 diameters.

This is the case of silicon and manganese. Both tend to make steel sound by preventing the formation of blow-holes. Silicon, in the quantities usually present in tool steels, has small, if any, effect upon the tool; tho in steels for some other purposes, where the proportion of silicon may be larger, it causes stiffness and possibly also adds to the hardness. When present in excess of, say, 3 or 4 per cent., it causes brittleness and red-shortness. Manganese acts as a sort of antidote for sulfur, phosphorus, and perhaps other impurities found in steel. It prevents red-shortness, promotes the formation of fine and uniform crystallization, increases fluidity when the steel is melted, and makes it easy to work under the hammer or in rolls. Excess of manganese, however, makes steel cold-short (brittle when cold) and causes surface cracking, especially upon quenching.

"Certain other elements, however, as phosphorus and sulfur, are not only useless, but distinctly harmful; and the greater the proportion of either present, the more inferior the steel. . . . Steel for cutting tools is usually expected to contain less than 0.02 per cent. of either. . . . . .

"Besides carbon, manganese, and silicon, self-hardening steel contains a considerable proportion of tungsten, chromium, molybdenum, vanadium, or certain other elements, generally in definite combinations."

What causes the hardening of steel? And why are some of the steels mentioned above "self-hardening," while others harden only after treatment, such as sudden cooling after heating? These phenomena, the writer tells us, are due to changes in the molecular structure of the steel, as may be seen under the microscope. It is now generally held that steel may exist in several forms, or as mixtures of two or more of these. These are, first, ferrite or soft carbon-free iron, which forms the greater part of the so-called "wrought-iron"; second, cementite, a hard, brittle carbid of iron; and third, martensite or hardenite, an intensely hard carbid of iron, which constitutes the whole of saturated steel. An intimate mechanical mixture of cementite and ferrite, called pearlite, constitutes the whole of unannealed carbon steel. Its constituents pass mostly into martensite at about 735° C. At higher temperatures still, we may have a sort of solid solution of the ferrite or cementite in the martensite, and the formation of a new structure, known as austenite. There are also intermediate forms, known as troostite, sorbite, etc. The behavior of steel may be completely explained by the formation, under various conditions, of these different structures. The object of the metallurgist is to select the particular combination that suits him and then "fix" it, so that it will persist at ordinary temperatures. The writer says on this point:



STRUCTURE OF THE NOSE OF A HIGH-SPEED TOOL AFTER CUTTING AT ITS MAXIMUM SPEED FOR 20 MINUTES.

On the left, 150 diameters; on the right, 1,000 diameters. Long white austenitic streaks embedded in a martensitic structure.

"The second or martensitic condition, that in which hardened carbon steel for the most part exists, is trapt with comparative ease. If steel be quenched in water, or any other suitable bath, while at any temperature above the first critical point, already given as about 735° C. (1,360° F.), fixation takes place quickly enough to prevent a reversion to what may be called the basic or normal state, that in which pearlite predominates. This condition continues practically permanent unless the steel is again heated. If the temperature be raised to a point above that of quenching, and cooling subsequently takes place slowly, the steel is 'let down' to the annealed condition, as if it had never been hardened. Much the same thing, in degree at any rate, takes place when a piece of hardened steel is heated to a temperature lower than that of quenching, but above, say 200° C. (390° F.); and indeed in some cases it takes place to a slight extent without any heating. The tendency is for steel to return to the 'normal,' pearlitic, or annealed condition; and as the temperature is raised higher and higher, more and more of the hard or semi-hard carbids are resolved into that less hard and more tough condition, which is requisite to tools of most kinds. This is just what takes place when tools are tempered after hardening. The 'tempering,' or 'drawing' of the temper, as the process is frequently called, consists merely in gradually heating a tool made of steel of a known quality to a temperature shown by experience to be most suitable for obtaining the desired degree of hardness or toughness."

It is found that these transformations are affected by the presence of the metals mentioned in the opening paragraphs, and it is by their use that the "self-hardening" steels are produced:

"It is through this lowering of the transformation-point to such an extent that the martensitic structure continues unchanged until it has become 'fixt,' that is, has reached the temperature where this structure no longer tends to change into the soft pearlite or annealed, that steels become self-hard, and do not require quenching.

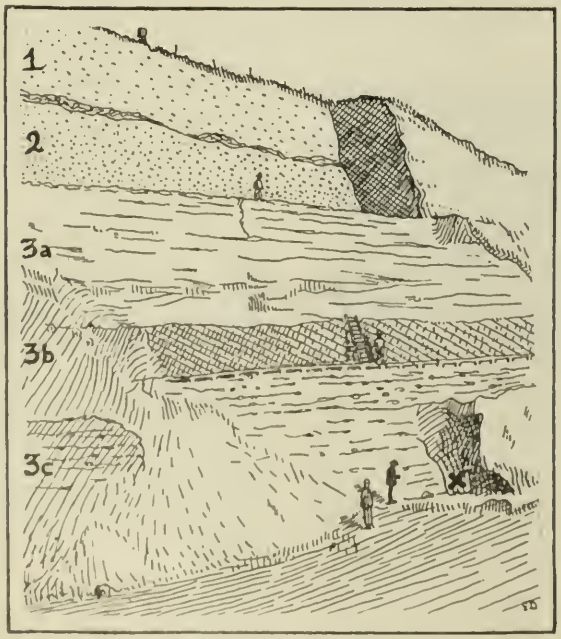
"This lowering of the transformation-point is due to the presence of tungsten and manganese or chromium, or the like combination of the steel-hardening substances (vanadium excepted); and it is approximately in proportion to the amount of alloy contained. In the case of some of these alloy materials, especially of those most used in high-speed steel because of their cheapness or the qualities they impart, this tendency to lower the critical point or range, high as well as middle and low, becomes active only when they are combined with certain others in more or less definite proportions. Thus tungsten, to which the most important part in giving high-speed steel its peculiar properties has been until

recently attributed, does not at moderate temperatures, at any rate, lower the transformation-points much, if at all; and neither does molybdenum. If, however, these are combined with chromium or manganese, and possibly to a slight extent with certain other substances, this lowering takes place; and when these elements are present in such proportion that the tendency of the steel to revert from the austenitic condition to the martensitic condition is counteracted until the temperature has passed below the point where this change can take place, then the structure of the steel becomes fixt or permanent in that condition, and the steel is austenitic, or high-speed, and that without quenching."

THE OLDEST HUMAN REMAINS

A HUMAN jaw unearthed something over a year ago in a sand-pit near Heidelberg, Germany, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, March 6) by J. Deniker, who finds reason to declare it the earliest known relic of man. The writer recalls the well-known fact that all fossil human bones found up to the present time, either in Europe or in other parts of the world, do not date back beyond the middle of the so-called quaternary period of geological time, which immediately preceded the present era of the earth's history. No authentic human bone is known to have been found in the earlier quaternary, whence there have been recovered only certain utensils. As for tertiary man, we have yet no certain proof of his existence, either from implements or from bones. It is true that, according to Eugene Dubois, the Pithecanthropus came from the strata of the pliocene, that is, the layer just above the tertiary strata; but it is doubtful whether we have to do here with a real human being. Besides, the Dutch scientist fixes this date with a certain reserve and admits that the stratum might have been between the upper pliocene and the lower quaternary, or even entirely in the quaternary. Moreover:

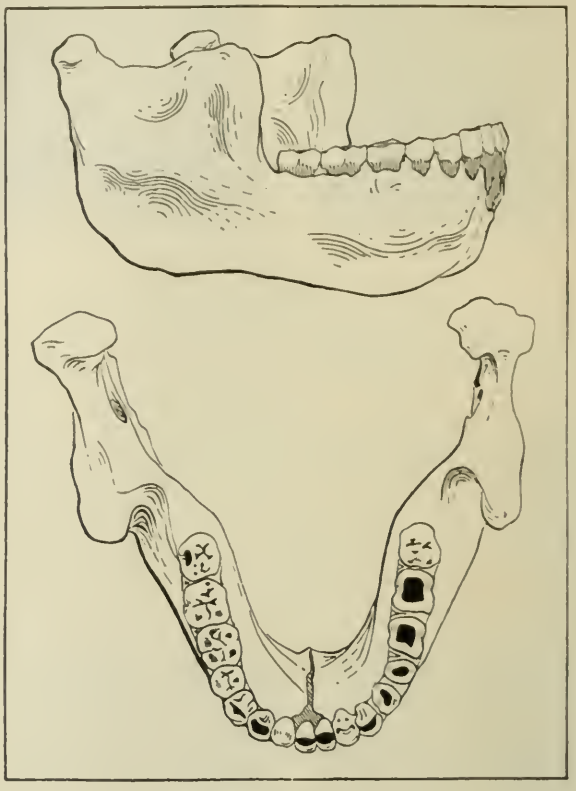
"The so-called 'Neanderthal' skulls and skeletons, found in the basin of the Dordogne, of which so much has been said in recent times, date only from the middle quaternary. Now in October, 1907, Mr. Schoetensack, a German scientist, who for twenty years had been watching the working of a sand-pit near Heidelberg in



SANDPIT AT MAUER, NEAR HEIDELBERG.
The mark X indicates where the jawbone was found

the hope of finding there the remains of a fossil man, exhumed from a stratum belonging clearly to the lower quaternary, if not to a layer between this and the pliocene, a remarkable jaw-bone which he regards as that of the oldest known man, perhaps even of a precursor of man.

"This precious find was made in the Mauer sand-pit, six miles southeast of Heidelberg, at a depth of 24 meters [80 feet]. . . . The jaw-bone is admirably preserved, and has all its teeth. It



JAWBONE FOUND NEAR HEIDELBERG
Seen from the side and from above.

differs in many respects from known human jaws, actual or fossil. At first sight it recalls the lower jaw of the gorilla. . . . The general thickness of the bone is almost double that of modern jaws. On the other hand, the teeth are not so large as those of modern man, and their form is absolutely human; all are prest closely together and no one is longer than the others. The chin is very retreating, with prints of the insertions of the lingual muscles very pronounced. If the jaw be placed on a horizontal plane, its anterior part . . . does not touch the surface.

"Is this jaw-bone that of a man? Mr. Schoetensack apparently thinks that it is, since he attributes it to a new species of the genus *Homo*, which he calls *Homo Heidelbergensis;* at the same time he thinks that this 'Homo' was rather a precursor of modern man or even the common ancestor of man and the anthropoids. In fact, the general aspect of the jaw is that of an anthropoid, while the dentition is very human. This fact, it seems to us, makes it impossible to attribute it to the Pithecanthropus, since the two teeth of the latter are much larger and more massive than the corresponding teeth of man.

"However this may be, the importance of this discovery will be clear to all, and the comparative study of this 'pre-Neanderthalian' creature (of which it is to be hoped that other remains will soon be found) with the Neanderthal man promises to be very fertile indeed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REMEDY FOR EXHAUSTION—A so-called fatigue antitoxin, obtained by the action of certain chemicals upon albumen, has been patented in Germany and is thus described in *Energy* (Leipsic, February):

"If albumen be exposed to the mild action of chemical agents, various products arise, among which is a substance resembling the so-called exhaustion toxin. If this action be allowed to continue some time, or if the reaction mass be heated to a boiling-point, the . . . exhaustion toxin is destroyed and a substance of the reverse effect produced, in that it checks the influence of the exhaustion toxin on the body. This checking medium can be disengaged in water and dissolved in acetone, toluol, etc. It can, therefore,

easily be separated from all other combinations arising. If, for instance, albumen is kept at an incubation temperature for 48 hours with 10 parts of 1-per-cent. nitric acid, then cooled off, neutralized with sodium hydrate, condensed to the thickness of a sirup in a vacuum of not over 50° C., and separated with distilled water, after the water has evaporated, there remains a preparation containing an antitoxin, from which a quite pure exhaustion preventive, free from salt, can be extracted with the aid of toluol and acetone."

A POPULAR OBSERVATORY

THE astronomical observatory as a form of popular amusement seems to have progressed no further in this country than the street telescope, altho our museums of the other sciences, such as zoology, mineralogy, and geology, are costly, elaborate, and thronged with sightseers. The popular form of observatory is to be found in many European cities. The "Urania," an institution recently opened in Zurich, Switzerland, is thus described in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, February):

"The 'Urania' . . . is a completely equipped popular observatory accessible to the general public. It comprizes a large telescope with a 12-inch objective lens. In order to eliminate any disturbances due to oscillations of the ground the telescope has been mounted on a pillar which, beginning from 12 meters [40 feet] below the level of the street, towers freely to a total height of 52 meters [170 feet], without anywhere touching the building itself.

"Electric lifts are provided to insure access to the elevated cupola enclosing this instrument. The cupola is rotated round its axis by an electric motor, and the section through which the sky is observed can be adjusted in any direction. The movement of the telescope, which has been constructed by Carl Zeiss, of Jena, is also effected by electricity.

"In connection with solar observations, special devices are used for reducing the intensity of heat and light radiations so as to prevent any harm to the eye."

VIEW OF THE URANIA IN ZURICH.

LARGE TELESCOPE OF THE URANIA.
For the use of the people of Zurich.

A projection device, we are further told, is used to produce the image of the sun on a screen, and the telescope may also be fitted with a special type of camera so as to allow photographic exposures to be continued for several hours.

ADVANTAGES OF WET WEATHER—"The sanitary advantages of wet weather are not quite obvious to all of us," says *American Medicine* (Burlington, Vt., March), "and perhaps if we could order the style we would one and all insist upon having it as dry as a bone." Nevertheless, it notes, the Chief Registrar of England recently explained the phenomenally low death-rate in 1907 as largely due to the cool and wet summer, which he states was exceptionally favorable to infants. The editor adds:

"On our northwest coast it has long been noted that the healthiest time is the rainy season, and that a long period of dry weather is not only decidedly distressing but sickly, too. These facts must be taken to heart by climatologists, and not ignored in the manner we are so prone to treat the heterodox. Those physicians who are advising all patients to seek a dry climate should be sure they have data which leave no doubt that the dryness has been advantageous in such cases. Dogma will not do in this age. If wet weather is really health-giving and life-saving, in all conscience let us send invalids to wet climates and give the dry ones a long needed rest. Of course the invalids will be deprived of sunshine, but many physicians are protecting them from that anyway."

"So large a quantity of copper is required to color canned vegetables thoroughly," says *The Scientific American*, "that the only safe rule is to prohibit the addition of copper salts absolutely. The objection that this prohibition would favor imported canned vegetables, at the expense of the domestic product, should be met by a rigid inspection of imports. The quantity of copper may be determined by incinerating the vegetables, leaching the ash with nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, dissolving the residue in hydrochloric acid, neutralizing the solution with ammonia, acidifying it slightly with hydrochloric acid, and precipitating the copper with zinc in a vessel of platinum."

TOLSTOY'S LATEST CONFESSION

COUNT TOLSTOY appears somewhat of a disillusioned Prospero in his latest utterance, which seems to be a sort of valedictory. "I feel very clearly the beginning of a loss of interest, not only in my own personality, my joys and sorrows—all that lies happily behind me and is long ago buried—but in the welfare of humanity and the happiness of the world." So he writes in *Collier's* (April 10), analyzing what he feels he has experienced as the common lot of man—an evolution through three stages. From the standpoint of the last he surveys the earlier ones, saying:

"No longer with my former keenness can I stand forward to defend such things as self-education, temperance, and thrift. I find that I have even become indifferent to human welfare, to the great question, will the kingdom of heaven come or not?

"Having experienced this change and reflected on its cause, I have come to the following conclusion: Every man lives through three stages of development, and at present I am in the last of these stages.

"In the first stage a man lives only for himself, for his passions and impulses; for eating and drinking; for passing the time merrily; for hunting and for female society; for ambition and for vanity. His life is rich and full. So it was with me up to my thirtieth year, until my first gray hair. Other men part with this period of their lives much more rapidly.

"When I had traversed this stage, I began to think of the welfare of others, of all men, of all humanity. This stage was marked by energetic work in founding elementary schools, altho I should say that the wish to do that showed itself in me earlier. These interests vanished with the first years of my married life, and were reborn with terrible force when I first began to realize the vanity and emptiness of our earthly life. All my religious sentiments became concentrated on the happiness of others and on the accomplishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth. This aspiration was as strong as, and filled my life as completely as, my first aspiration to personal happiness.

"But now I feel that this last aspiration is, in turn, dead. It has ceased to fill my life, it no longer carries me away; and I have been obliged to pose to myself the question: Was there really anything good in work directed toward helping men in their struggle against drunkenness and against superstition?"

What is finally born within him is "a new foundation of life, which must replace all others, because it contains an aspiration to the happiness of humanity, which, in turn, contains an aspiration to personal happiness." The new foundation, we are told, is "work in the service of God, and the fulfilment of his commandments and his will. This is not the perfecting of self. No, it is something else. It is an aspiration to divine purity." He proceeds:

"This new foundation of life consists in keeping clean the good entrusted to us by God, in the beginning of a new life, in the aspiration to a better, higher life, and in being ready always for this better life. This aspiration begins to seize me more and more strongly. I feel that it fills me entirely, supplants all other desires, and makes life as rich as it was in the former periods.

"It may be that I have not made myself perfectly plain. But I feel it plainly. At the time when I had lost all interest in my personal, individual life, but had not yet acquired a religious interest (an aspiration to the general good of humanity), I was horrified by my position. But I found peace the moment I had found a religious sentiment impelling me to think of the good of humanity. In this thought, at the same time, I found full satisfaction of my desire for personal happiness.

"The same thing is going on now, altho my former passionate desire to make mankind happier has weakened. I am overcome sometimes by a certain terror as if I stood before an immense abyss. But the aspiration to, and the preparation for, a new life replace the former conditions which they were born out of; and in them there is happiness both for the individual and for all humanity.

"Preparing for the new life, I attain at the same time my former aim, the good of humanity, more surely than when this was my only aim. Aspiring to attain God, aspiring to a purity of divine Being in myself and in my new life, I find more assuredly both happiness for humanity and for myself.

"And this is entirely without haste and without exhaustion, but with the joyful consciousness of a tranquil conscience.

"May God help me!"

LATEST PORTRAIT OF GENERAL BOOTH,

Who tells us that the Salvation Army became an "army" only after it seemed to fail as an ordinary "sect."

SALVATION ARMY'S BEGINNING

NOT every denomination is fortunate enough to have the story of its beginnings told in the words of its founder. Gen. William Booth tells the story of the Salvation Army's beginning in *The War Cry* (April 10). Unlike some denominational bodies, it was not begun by a schism, and the problem before its early leaders was to keep it from becoming just like other little religious sects, an additional church where there are already too many. That is why it became an "army," and that is why the Rev. Mr. Booth is a "general." The General says that when he began his irregular warfare in Whitechapel in 1865, he thought he could safely send his converts to join with the existing churches in the locality. But they were not warmly received, and he found they were in danger of lapsing for sheer want of comradeship and oversight, so he resolved to draw them into small societies after the best model that he then knew. He goes on with the story:

"Later on experience showed me—perhaps I ought to say convinced me—that in these converts or 'members,' as we gradually came to call them, I had a most attractive agency, and a most potent influence for reaching men and women in like conditions to those under which they themselves had been living. I found that ordinary workingmen in their corduroys and bowler hats could command attention from their own class which was refused point-blank to me with my theological terms and superior knowledge. I found that the slaves of intemperance were accessible to the influence and testimony of little bands of reformed drunkards, and that their message was of hope when mine was only too often one of condemnation. I found that the wild and unruly East-enders, whose highest idea of happiness was too often enshrined in a skittle-alley, or a boxing-booth, or a 'penny gaff,' could be made to feel that there was, after all, 'something in religion' when they found their old acquaintances living clean and yet happy and prosperous lives under its influence.

"I soon became convinced, therefore, that the best way to reach

with the Gospel of Christ the large classes of the population lying entirely outside the influence of the churches was by means of those classes themselves. Therein lay what may be called the germ of the Salvation Army. From that point everything else, or nearly everything else, in our peculiar propaganda, has proceeded.

"But I quickly found that such work as was possible could be best done by wise combination. Combination involved organization, and organization involved government, and government involved leadership. As to the kind of government that would prove most likely to attain the ends I had in view, I was at first very undecided. It was natural that this should be so. And yet this very indecision resulted in our learning by experience many lessons which subsequently proved of the highest value.

"Influenced by circumstances, and guided, as I believed, by the good hand of God, I made several experiments. I began with a form of government which was purely paternal. Everything proceeded from myself or my immediate assistants. Great and small, principle and detail, all that concerned the inception, control, and management of the work, was referred to me. I soon found that to be an impossible arrangement for myself, and one unsuited to the people with whom I had to deal.

"I then adopted a more commonplace plan. I called into cooperation with me certain selected—in point of fact they were elected—persons representing the various stations or societies which had up to that time been established, and with the missionaries or evangelists who were already employed in the direction of the work, formed them into a conference with the committees and sub-committees usually found in association with that type of governing body.

"But this plan also failed. After a few years, spent chiefly in debating abstract questions and passing resolutions which ceased to be of any practical interest the moment they appeared on the minute-books, a few of my most trusted lieutenants came to me, and in effect said, 'This method of work will never shake the kingdom of the devil. We are only growing daily more and more like the societies around us. We are losing much that is best, and all that is distinctive in our work. We do not wish to become another little sect.'"

"Government by talk" had been tried and was found wanting, he says. Without at all intending it, they reorganized themselves on semi-military lines, and shortly afterward took the name of the "Salvation Army." The work at once made great strides, and came forthwith into touch with a wider public. The General continues:

"I am very far from underestimating the value of what had already been accomplished. In fact, all, or nearly all, that has since proved of such effect and has seemed so powerful in striking the imagination of multitudes of the people, had its inception before this change took place; but from the moment of our adopting in our organization the simple methods of responsible and individual command and personal obedience, our whole campaign partook of a new character; and, in place of the hesitation and almost total want of progress which had marked the conference period, every department of the work leapt forward.

"And here I ought to mention one of the most powerful agencies for guiding and maintaining both the spirit and manner of our operations. The moment the work assumed anything like considerable proportions, it became difficult, and soon impossible, for me to express my wishes and give my instructions to my various helpers by word of mouth. For a time I had, therefore, to issue these instructions in the form of correspondence; but this, also, I soon found to be a task beyond my ability; and yet if unity and harmony were to be preserved among those who had gathered around me, and if they were to be helped in conserving the result which God had enabled them to achieve, it was evident that they must know my wishes. I was, therefore, compelled to print such special directions as I had formerly issued in other forms. This method has been continued up to the present, and, indeed, has been extended by reason of the advances of the work in a degree I could never have anticipated. It is now just twenty-one years since I issued a volume of 'Orders and Regulations for Field Officers of the Salvation Army,' and not only has that volume been revised half-a-dozen or more times since then, but other volumes, dealing with the work of other classes of officers engaged both in our evangelistic and our social operations, in this country and in other lands, have been issued."

SAFEGUARDING THE PAPAL THRONE

MORE than five years ago, or shortly after his election, the Pope issued a rogation against the use of the veto by secular sovereigns in papal elections. It is interesting to recall that in that election Austria—as is currently believed—removed his competitor, Cardinal Rampolla, from the running by the very instrument which now becomes nullified. This act has just come to public knowledge by being published in the third volume of "Acta Pii X.," together with another containing the new legislation for papal elections. In a translation of the act printed in *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia, April 3) Pius X. asserts that "when first, all unworthy as we are, we ascended this chair of Peter, we deemed it a most urgent duty of our apostolic office to provide that the life of the Church should manifest itself with absolute freedom, by the removal of all extraneous interference, as her Divine Founder willed that it should manifest itself, and as her lofty mission imperatively requires." The Pope goes on to declare that the Apostolic See has never approved of the veto, and that his predecessors in the high office have always shown the utmost zeal in excluding the interference of the secular powers. This is plainly to be seen, he says, in the constitutions of Paul IV., Gregory XV., Clement XII., and Pius IX. The Pope's pronouncement continues:

THE SISTER OF PIUS X,

Still leading her peasant life and occupied with her simple household affairs in her apartments near the Vatican.

"But—and experience has shown it—the measures hitherto taken for preventing the civil 'Veto,' or 'Exclusive,' have not served their purpose, and on account of the changed circumstances of the times the intrusion of the civil power in our day is more clearly than ever before destitute of all foundation in reason or equity; therefore we, by virtue of the apostolic charge entrusted to us, and following in the footsteps of our predecessors, after having maturely deliberated, with certain knowledge and by our own motion, do absolutely condemn the civil 'Veto,' or 'Exclusive,' as it is also called, even when exprest under the form of a mere desire, and all interventions and intercessions whatsoever, decreeing that it is not lawful for anybody, not even the supreme rulers of states, under

any pretext, to interpose or interfere in the grave matter of the election of the Roman Pontiff.

"Wherefore, in virtue of holy obedience, under threat of the divine judgment and pain of excommunication 'latæ sententiæ' reserved in a special manner to the future Pontiff, we prohibit all and single the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and likewise the secretary of the Sacred College of Cardinals, and all others who take part in the conclave to receive, even under the form of a simple desire, the office of proposing the 'Veto' or 'Exclusive,' or to make known this 'Veto' in whatever manner it may have come to their knowledge, to the Sacred College of Cardinals, either taken as a whole or to the individual Fathers Cardinals, either by writing or by word of mouth, whether directly and proximately, or indirectly and through others. And it is our will that this prohibition be extended to all the interventions above mentioned, and to all other intercessions whatsoever, by which the lay powers, of whatsoever grade and order, endeavor to intrude themselves in the election of the Pontiff.

"Finally, we vehemently exhort, in the same words as those used by our predecessors, that in the election of the Pontiff 'they pay no attention whatever to the appeals of secular princes or other worldly considerations' (Constit. 'In eligendis,' sec. 26, of Pius IV.: Const. 'Apostolatus officium,' sec. 5, of Clement XII.), but solely with the glory of God and the good of the Church before their eyes, give their votes to him whom they judge in the Lord better fitted than the others to rule the universal Church fruitfully and usefully. It is our will also that these letters, together with the other constitutions of the same kind, be read in the presence of all in the first of the congregations wont to be held after the death of the Pontiff; again after entrance into the conclave; also when anybody is raised to the dignity of the Purple, with the addition of an oath binding to the religious observance of what is decreed in the present constitution.

"All things, even those calling for special or even most special mention, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Let no man therefore infringe or temerariously contradict this page of our inhibition, mandate, declaration, innodation, will, admonition, exhortation, precept. But should anybody presume to do so let him know that he incurs the indignation of God Almighty and of his Apostles, Saints Peter and Paul."

A DARK VIEW OF FRANCE

THE workingmen of France, it is said, are beginning to see that they were fooled by the politicians who organized the anticlerical movement. The "billion" of church property that was to be confiscated and converted to an old-age pension fund not only does not exist in so large a lump, but what did exist is not finding its way into the State's treasury but largely into the pockets of politicians. "The passage of the law against the congregations was made possible by a contemptible demagogical trick," says Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, who is contributing to the Boston *Traveler* a series of papers on the results of the separation of Church and State in France. Mr. Sanborn is a Protestant in religion and a native of Massachusetts, but has lived long in France and is a prolific writer on French sociological and literary subjects. His articles began on February 13 and have continued in the Saturday issues following. From those already published we glean statements here and there to show the sad disillusionment of the French people and the consequent evils from which they are suffering. Their disappointed expectations, put into concise form, are sketched thus:

"When all the accounts shall have been turned in, the balance in favor of the State will be 'pitiably small'; and a portion of even this 'pitiably small' sum must go to succor the feeble or aged monks and nuns who have been transformed into public charges by the suppression of the establishments to which they belonged. Furthermore, when it is borne in mind that the State will be obliged sooner or later to appropriate enormous sums for the replacing of the primary and secondary schools, the industrial and manual training-schools, the agricultural schools, and the various other educational, philanthropic, and charitable undertakings which have been wiped out of existence, and to provide several millions annually for their maintenance besides, it is evident that the law against the congregations, considered merely as a financial enterprise, was about as flat a failure as anything could be."

One of the most painful consequences of the secularization of France is to be found in the laicization of the hospital service. Religious nurses have been replaced by lay nurses who are ignorant and brutal. Suffering is especially rife in provincial districts.

The writer dwells upon the disasters that have particularly overtaken two forms of education—agricultural and industrial. Agricultural instruction based on exact science, he says, was introduced into some of the seminaries as early as 1847. "The churchmen were among the first, if not the first, to appreciate the magnificent results that might be obtained by applying the discoveries of science to farming." It is hard to say how many of these farm schools have been closed, but one authority puts the figure so high as to indicate that the total agricultural instruction in France has been reduced almost half, with no provision for replacing what has been lost. "It would not be easy," says the writer, "to discover an example of greater folly in the history of modern peoples."

In the World's Fair of 1900 the jury which passed judgment on the institutions for the development of the working-people awarded the greater part of its prizes to Catholic establishments. Of these institutions "enough have been suppresst to deal the cause of manual and industrial training in France a severe blow." It comes very near being a case of suicide, reflects Mr. Sanborn, and is "very much as if the Government should issue a decree wiping out a portion of its grain-fields at the very moment when a bread famine is threatened."

The French themselves are becoming alarmed at the increase in crime, and its cause is easily traceable in great part to the lessening of religious restraints. An American consul-general of a large provincial city told the writer that he and all his neighbors invariably went armed for fear of the "Apaches" (gangs of thugs). In Paris the "Apaches" are estimated at 30,000. We read:

"According to the official reports of the minister of justice, for a number of years preceding 1904 there was an annual increase of about 5,000 crimes, which was not counterbalanced by any corresponding increase in population. The chairman of the committee on judiciary reform of the Chamber of Deputies recently reported to that body an increase of 80 per cent. since 1901 in the total number of crimes in the country. If the last five years alone are considered, the criminal statistics are even more appalling. Criminality,' says the eminent scientist and sociologist, Dr. Gustave Lebon, 'has augmented in proportions that are veritably terrifying; 30 per cent. for the murders, while the sum for the criminality has *doubled* in five years.' This statement almost passes belief, but Dr. Lebon is an authority whose word goes.

"In this connection, another dreary and dreadful fact (which no one thinks of disputing) is to be noted.

"The average age of criminals is getting to be younger and younger. More than 60 per cent. of the inmates of the 'maisons centrales' (as the houses of correction are called) are under 29 years of age. Many of the bands of 'Apaches' consist of boys of from 14 to 17, and their chiefs are often not more than 19 or 20.

"How does it happen that crime, especially crime on the part of the young, is increasing at such a terrible rate?

"It would not be fair, of course, to assign this abominable state of things to any one cause; but it is certain that the lack of religious instruction in the public schools and the truancy and juvenile vagrancy due to the inadequate school accommodations since the passage of the law against the congregations must be held responsible for a great deal of the trouble. An adult often commits a crime because he is a discouraged, a desperate man. He is often pushed into crime by the hardships he encounters in earning his bread. But when a mere boy takes to crime, the chances are that he has deliberately chosen crime as a career, because he has been brought up with false ideals, because he has been given wrong standards of living. The criminal of fifteen to twenty, as a rule, has not even so much as tried to live honestly. He has grown up to consider work dishonorable, to believe that the world owes him a living, and that it is his business to collect the debt by hook or by crook. He becomes a thief or a swindler because he thinks it a finer thing to be a thief or a swindler than to be a cabinet-maker or a plumber."

TO GAGE LYRIC HORSE-POWER

WITH the philanthropy common to the devotees of science an editor of a well-known scientific journal devises a scheme whereby his brother editors in the literary field may be relieved of one of their most trying burdens. His invention is nothing short of a machine test for judging poetry, and the special merit he claims is that by this means the judgment of posterity may be anticipated. Of course by this invention another literary worker, the critic, is banished from the field of being. From his article published in *The Bang* (New York, April 5), the privately printed organ of an editors' club, this scientific Don Quixote, Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, seems to feel some disparity in the order of things where a steam-engine's efficiency may be measured by an instrument, and a lyric's efficiency must be "guessed at by a human being." "Eliminate the human being," he cries, "and substitute for him a machine, and there is no reason why it should not be possible to measure the lyric energy of the 'Ancient Mariner,' and to compare it with that of later ballads."

The instrument, which he finds already made to his hand, is the "plethysmograph," designed "for the exact quantitative determination of blood-pressure." The warrant for its use is to be found in the psychologist's assurance that "human emotions and blood-pressure are intimately related." When the plethysmograph is applied to a human subject, "the variations in the dilatation of the blood-vessels in the arm are registered through the medium of a pencil on a recording-cylinder driven by clockwork." When the subject is undisturbed the pencil traces a nearly horizontal undulating line, of which each undulation corresponds with a normal heart-beat. An unpleasant emotion causes the line to slope down sharply, thereby indicating a diminution in the blood-supply of the arm. An agreeable sensation produces the opposite effect. Now to use this instrument for poetic tests, the author suggests an "elocution laboratory" containing a Morris chair and a "phonograph of such exquisite workmanship that it will never hiss, spit, or scratch." The room must be windowless and absolutely dark. A sympathetic actor selected for a proper quality of voice recites the poem into the phonograph, and this is continued until "an adequate vocal rendering is obtained." Time is now apt for the laboratory tests, which we will allow the author of this exquisite fooling to present in his own words:

"I step into the street and invite the first passer-by to submit himself to poetic investigation. Whether he is a ditch-digger, a clerk, a longshoreman, a college professor, or even a literary critic, matters not. I take him into the laboratory and seat him in the chair. The black, unillumined room can not disturb his emotional equilibrium in any way, because its walls are unadorned with paintings or other decorations. He might as well be blind in that calm gloom. I attach the plethysmograph to his arm. I push a button and start the phonograph. In a few seconds a mellifluous voice half recites, half chants the sonnet of whose poetic merit I am in doubt. The plethysmograph impartially records the subject's pleasure or displeasure. In this manner I cause my poem to be delivered with inexorable uniformity to some five thousand men and women of various callings in life and of various degrees of refinement and culture. From the five thousand cylinder curves traced by the unprejudiced plethysmograph pencil I plot an average or mean curve which unmistakably indicates whether my sonnet has produced a pleasant impression or not. Moreover, the phonograph record and the plethysmograph clockwork may be so nicely synchronized that I can determine just which lines and, indeed, which words moved the five thousand most, and just which lines must be improved.

"If my verses are morbidly sentimental enough to appeal especially to an uninformed love-sick girl, the plethysmograph will record an exaggerated opinion of my poetic ability as exprest by her sympathetically pulsating arm. Yet it is equally true that a college professor of fine sensibilities will experience such disgust with my effort, assuming it to be bad, that he will counteract the plethysmographic effect produced by the girl's exuberant sentimentality. So, one subject will check another, with the result that the final mean curve will represent a very accurate measurement of my sonnet's emotional energy."

An exact method of investigation such as this, we are most solemnly assured, will enable one to compare the emotional shocks produced by Shelley's "Ode to a Skylark," and Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale," or Marlowe's "Barabbas" and Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." We are glad to hear that "it will settle once and for all which poet is capable of most profoundly stirring the most numerous audience." But the true extent to which this writer reveals himself as a human benefactor is only seen in his recommendation for the following practical use of his invention:

Photograph by Pirie MacDonald.

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT,

Who proposes a machine that "will settle once for all which poet is capable of most profoundly stirring the most numerous audience."

"It is not inconceivable that some day every periodical will have its plethysmograph-room. As soon as a poem is received, the editor, without glancing at it, will casually hand it to a dispassionate assistant, who occupies the position of prosodical engineer, and say: 'Have it tested and give me the curve as soon as possible.' The prosodical engineer will carry out perhaps ten tests on a special group of plethysmograph subjects who constitute a part of the magazine staff as much as the printers and proof-readers.

"In due time the engineer will submit his report. If the poem reaches the magazine's plethysmograph standard, it is accepted. If it falls short of that mark, the poet receives not the present mendaciously cordial letter of rejection in which the editor shamelessly utters his delight at having been afforded an opportunity of reading the verses, but a terse, scientifically couched note in which the poet is informed that his is a madrigal of only twenty lyric horse-power, whereas verses of the same kind published by the magazine always have a rating of thirty at least. The kilowatt output of a dynamo could not be more precisely or more elegantly exprest.

"Whether a poem will live or die is determined by the great reading public, composed very largely of men and women of no literary pretensions, whose stock phrase is, 'I do not know what is good or bad, but I know what I like.' This same public, individually ignorant but collectively fair, kept Shakespeare alive and rescued Keats's 'Endymion' from the oblivion to which the critics of the day would have cast it. The plethysmograph analyzes the emotions of these people, who know what they like but can not express their liking, and shows how strong the emotion is in each case. It allows the great public to record its vote by a ballot far more scientific in form than the ballot by which it elects a governor or president, and gives a poet an opportunity of ascertaining long before he is dead what are his chances of artistic fame. In the great republic of letters the artistic judgment of a critic is worth about as much as the advice of a cart-tail orator in a political campaign. The judgment of the critic may influence a few, but in the end it rests with the man who 'knows what he likes,' to turn his thumb up or down and decide the fate of the literary artist. Because the plethysmograph takes him into account, its verdict

corresponds with the verdict of time and tradition. Indeed, the plethysmograph's judgment is the judgment of posterity.

"The task of plethysmographically analyzing the great body of English verse would be arduous and monumental; but a retired multimillionaire, ashamed to die rich and consumed with a desire to perpetuate his name, could earn enduring glory by endowing an institution for carrying on an investigation from which the untrustworthy critic (the *trichina spiralis* of art) would be eliminated and in which poetry would be tested by safe, sure, and scientific means. It is obvious that the same precise method could be applied to the instrumental analysis of a Chopin 'Nocturne,' a Whistler etching, or a Rodin statue."

The author of this invention was recently visited by a reporter from a New-York daily with a serious request for a personal description of his new machine!

IRELAND'S GREATEST DRAMATIST

A YOUNG Irish dramatist has lately died in Dublin whose name is probably known to few on this side the water. Yet the Manchester *Guardian* declares that his "fame is as safe as Shelley's," and adds that "no one with a sense for the higher

JOHN M. SYNGE.
From a pencil-sketch by J. B. Yeats
The audacity of Synge's attacks on Irish institutions has provoked bitter resentment in some political and religious quarters.

values in letters could touch his work and not feel that it had authentic greatness, and that its heat and light came up from the central fires of human passion." John M. Synge, who had just completed his thirty-seventh year, was identified with W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory in the conduct of the Abbey Theater, whose ideal has been the establishment of a national drama. To the repertoire of this house Synge contributed a number of plays, of the most important of which *The Guardian* editorially writes thus:

"His 'Riders to the Sea' is the tragic masterpiece of our language in our time; wherever it has been played in Europe, from Galway to Prague, it has made the word tragedy mean something more profoundly stirring and cleansing to the spirit than it did. That was his best, but two at least of his other plays had superb qualities—'The Shadow of the Glen' a harsh, sane humor, biting as carbolic acid to slight minds softened with the sentimentalities of our ailing theater; 'The Playboy of the Western World' a wonderful infusion of the Irish peasant imaginativeness, a kind of mystic intoxication of fancy and tongue in which the delight of molding each mental image into words exhilarates the mind to reach out further and further at wild new beauties of figuration. No such gift has been made to modern Ireland by any of her children as this disengagement of the very essence, the 'virtue' in the old sense, of the native imagination of Irish country folk. Such services make nations, for they make national qualities apprehensible and sensuous, so that the idea of them can be grasped and cherished by plain men and women. Like nearly all artists who endow a modern nation with some treasure wholly new and wholly its own, Mr. Synge met little reward and much bitter opposition; most, if not all, of his dramatic writing was done for nothing; the most splendidly Irish of his longer plays was hooted by Dublin crowds; Irish newspapers called him a calumniator of Irish character because he gave it the magnificent distinction of great portraiture and not the contemptuous insult of a touched-up and prettified photograph."

This sketch of Mr. Synge's brief but picturesque career is given in the London *Times*:

"Mr. Synge was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity College. After he took his degree he divided his life curiously between the Continent and the remoter Irish districts. He was frequently in Paris, where in 1899 he first came under the influence of Mr. W. B. Yeats. For some months of the year he lived in the Arran Islands and acquired an intimate knowledge of the Irish language and of the primitive manners and customs of the people. Two years ago he published a book on these islands which is full of descriptive passages of great poetical charm. Mr. Synge first came into prominence in connection with the Irish National Theater Society with the two plays, 'Riders to the Sea' and 'In the Shadow of the Glen,' which were produced in 1905. In the same year he wrote 'The Veil of the Saints.' His most remarkable—certainly his most sensational—work, 'The Playboy of the Western World,' was produced three years ago at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. The first performance ended in a riot, and for some weeks afterward a piquant controversy, half personal and half literary, raged in the Irish press. It is said that Mr. Birrell, who made his first appearance in Ireland about this time, was astonished to find Dublin obsessed not with any matter of Home Rule or the land, but with the question whether Mr. Synge's play was or was not an insult to Irish womanhood.

"In England and elsewhere Mr. Synge's dramatic merits were more calmly appreciated, and your own critic referred to the 'Playboy' as being, perhaps, the most remarkable play of its year. At the time of his death Mr. Synge was engaged on another Irish play called 'Deirdre.' It is believed to have been practically completed, and it may yet be produced in Dublin. He published last year a play called 'The Tinker's Wedding,' which is especially characteristic of his candid, yet exceedingly subtle, dramatic method. It has not been, and is not likely to be, produced in Ireland. As an Irish dramatist, both in his conception and treatment of the problems of rural life, Mr. Synge was greatly in advance of his time. The general public failed to appreciate the extraordinary delicacy of his style. The audacity of his attacks on Irish institutions and conventions provoked bitter resentment in some political and religious quarters."

An Irish-American who knew him well writes an appreciation for the New York *Evening Sun* from which we quote the following:

"I never heard him utter any word of bitterness about any Irishman. He never talked rancorously of any man with whom he differed in politics. He never ran down another writer's work or another dramatist's work or criticized it or sneered at it. And more than all, I never heard him indulge in any little or petty gossip. He would laugh at it—a round, hearty, cheery laugh—but he didn't retail little petty gossip. He wasn't one of the chorus in the whispering-gallery that is Dublin. He was a silent man unless you drew him out. . . . His death is an irreparable loss. When I think of Synge and how he loved to tramp the open roads and how he loved the open country, and when I think now that he is dead, I can not help but recall the words of George Borrow: 'There is a wind on the heath, brother—life is sweet.'"

HELENA MODJESKA

PLAYGOERS of the preceding generation are recalling the parts in which Mme. Modjeska gave them delight. Her death in California on April 8 removes almost the last of the great figures of this earlier time; but so strong was the personal affection that she had aroused that tho her professional career had ended, "she had not been forgotten," as Mr. Winter says, "and she never will be." She became identified with the American stage in 1877, her first appearance being in San Francisco. But before this she had been an actress of distinction in Poland. She was forced to abandon her native country because of the Russian censorship of the Polish stage, and because of the animosity her husband had incurred through his political writings. Before that time she is said to have played as many as three hundred parts, embracing works of the prominent Polish dramatists and the masterpieces of Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, and Molière. In later years when she sought to play in her native country she was excluded by Russian decree. This was in retaliation for her denunciation of the Russian Government in 1893 before a gathering of women at the World's Fair in Chicago. It is thought, however, that no objection will now be interposed to her burial in her native city of Cracow, where she was born in 1844. For thirty years she was one of the most brilliant performers of the American stage, her achievements being thus recounted by the critic of the New York *Evening Post*:

AS "ROSALIND."

"More nearly the realized ideal of Shakespeare's delightful heroine than any interpretation known to modern playgoers."

"In her prime her personal fascination was of an exceedingly rare kind. Her tall figure was singularly graceful, her face, tho not conforming to all the laws of classic beauty, was wonderfully attractive in its intellectual charm and eloquent mobility, while her gestures were full of animation and significance. Her range of emotional expression was very wide. She could give full utterance to stormy emotion, maintain herself on the heights of tragic dignity, or relax in the gayest mood of refined comedy. All her work was distinguished by fine finish, remarkable delicacy, and exquisite finesse.

"She was potent alike in the paroxysms of passion and the effervescence of spontaneous gayety. Her *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in which she won some of her earliest triumphs, was a magnificent performance, dainty in its purity, glowing in its sentiment, superb in its scorn, most pitiful in its pathos. As the unfortunate *Mary Stuart* she presented a most moving study of gracious womanhood, and broken majesty. In her great encounter with *Elizabeth* she sounded a note of withering scorn, while the pathos of her closing scenes drew tears from eyes least accustomed to the melting mood. Her *Juliet* was bewitching in the early love scenes and finely tragic in its despair, altho in the potion speech she could not attain to the frenzied horror of Adelaide Neilson or Stella Colas. As for her *Rosalind*, that was more nearly the realized ideal of Shakespeare's delightful heroine than any interpretation known to modern playgoers. Her accent, indeed, betrayed the foreigner, but did not seriously affect the illusion, or in any way diminish the charm. Her embodiment breathed the very spirit of romance and the woods. It had just the right touch of masculinity in the masquerade, and yet was irresistibly and indisputably feminine. It had the air of high-breeding, it had buoyancy, courage, tenderness, wit, and grace. No actress of more modern times has ever approached it in delicacy of imagination or artistry. Henrietta Crosman comes, perhaps, the next in order, but her *Rosalind* was of less ethereal and poetic texture.

AS "OPHELIA."

When she played this rôle with Edwin Booth, "the *Hamlet* had to act his best to save himself from eclipse."

"Another exquisite embodiment of Mme. Modjeska was her *Ophelia*, which might well be compared with that of Ellen Terry. She played this part on the memorable occasion of the benefit for Lester Wallack, and Edwin Booth, the *Hamlet*, had to act his best to save himself from eclipse. The result of this artistic contest was one of the finest performances of the tragedy ever seen in this city. In England she created a sensation with her *Odette*, and her admirable work in 'Frou-Frou' and 'Camille' will long be remembered there. Her *Magda* also was a brilliant achievement, superb in its artistry, most eloquent in its pride, its tenderness, its fierce contempt, its desperation, and its despair. But it was not in the modern emotional drama or in such sensational pieces as 'Les Chouans' that her best powers were revealed. These found their full scope only in the higher regions of the poetic drama. She was in later days the sole representative of such Shakespearean women as *Imogen* and *Isabella*, and she was the last notable interpreter of *Lady Macbeth*, altho that was not to be accounted among her greatest achievements. Nor must her *Viola* be forgotten, a delightful bit of true Shakespearean comedy. Shakespeare was always her chief delight, and she is credited with the remark that his dramas were the most popular of all everywhere—except in New York.

AS "BETTY SINGLETON,"

In Clyde Fitch's play, "Mistress Betty," produced at the Garrick Theater, New York, in 1895. One of the last of her assumptions.

"In her younger days, in Poland, she acted *Nora* and others of Ibsen's characters, with some success, but the Norwegian dramatist did not appeal to her and she

laid his works aside when she came to this country. Her farewell to the New-York stage was spoken in 1905, when a great benefit performance was given in her honor at the Metropolitan Opera House. Since then she has acted with her wonted success in different parts of the country, but recently she has been seen but rarely before the footlights and has spent most of her time on the California ranch, which was the source at once of many anxieties and of her chief happiness."

SHAKESPEARE'S £500,000 PLAYHOUSE

THEY are asking for £500,000 in London for the building of the Shakespeare theater which is to be a national memorial. Lest this sum should seem too great it is pointed out as only a third the cost of a *Dreadnought*. Such an expenditure should not seem extravagant for the benefit of future generations, when it is remembered that, by the scientific German standard, the life of a battle-ship is only twenty years, "after which it becomes obsolete and is condemned to the old-iron scrap-heap." So writes Mr. I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. An anonymous subscriber has given £70,000, we are told, and the successful completion of the enterprise seems so assured that 1916—the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death—is named as the date for the opening of the theater. This memorial will take the place of the proposed monument in Portland Place which for a time loomed as a formidable rival to the theater enterprise. Only half the sum raised is to be spent for site, building, and equipment; the other half will remain as an endowment fund to keep the theater in operation. Mr. Ford writes:

"This fund will be liberal enough to prevent the sacrifice of artistic policy for commercial ends, and to secure a true repertoire system comprehensive in scope. Shakespeare's plays will be produced regularly and artistically, and English classical drama will be revived periodically. New works of exceptional merit will be taken up when they do not receive adequate popular support. Translations of representative foreign drama, ancient or modern, will be staged, and unacted plays which are unavailable for ordinary theaters will be presented. A more elastic plan of operations could hardly have been devised. Shakespeare will be honored not only by the production of his own works with simplicity, beauty, and power, but also by direct and systematic encouragement of his own arts—dramatic authorship and acting. There will be a repertoire system which will enable ambitious playwrights to witness the production of their plays and to improve the construction and phrasing. It can not be doubted that this will be a great gain for dramatic authorship and for public taste. There will also be varied opportunities for securing versatility in the art of acting, and this will be highly advantageous to the profession and to audiences. An institution stimulating zeal and ardor for better drama, more effective acting, and more cultivated taste than are now known in the ordinary theaters will be an ideal Shakespeare memorial."

An elaborate system of management for the new theater has been thought out by the projectors. There will be a large body of governors, we are told, appointed by the Crown, universities, various municipalities, and learned bodies, and including representatives of self-governing colonies and America. The director has not been chosen yet, but it is thought that a competent one can easily be found. Further:

"The actor-manager, the star performer, and the long run will be dispensed with in the National Shakespeare Theater. There will be frequent changes of program, revivals of old plays, and trials of new pieces; and there will be performances in the provincial towns as well as in London. These are attractive lines of action, which offer promise of intellectual drama and superior craftsmanship. As the committee outlines the work of the repertoire theater, there will be at least three different plays every week, of which one will be by Shakespeare, or an English classical play. Musical comedy is ruled out, for while music and pantomime may be freely used, the dramatic motive must predominate. Membership in the repertoire company will be dignified by honorary decoration and assurance of pension, and in addition to fixt salaries for definite services there may be bonuses out of the reserved surplus profits for distribution among the actors. The committee has explored the whole subject with thoroughness and devised a general scheme, to which no exception is taken by members of the profession. The National Shakespeare Theater appeals to lovers of drama and acting who care more about plays than about stars, and want to have the existing stage, with its stale mannerisms and conventions, thoroughly reformed and freshened with ideas. Another open-air monument to be fouled with London grime would not have interested them, and Stratford has evidently the only site for anything like a Shakespeare house or museum. A repertoire theater in the interest of national art follows the right lines and deserves a full measure of public generosity and support.

"The original proposal for the architectural monument and statue at the top of Portland Place was condemned by men of letters and actors as soon as it was broached. . . . All bickerings are at an end, and there is now hearty cooperation in the joint undertaking of converting the 'architectural and sculptural monument' into a national theater."

AS AN ITALIAN SEES OUR COLLEGES

AMERICA figures somewhat as a will-o'-the-wisp to one of our imported teachers. "One must always bear in mind while in America," says Miss Amy R. Bernardy, "that whatever has been done is dead; that which is being done is dying, and that only that which is yet to do is alive, and that, in a moment, the future is a thing of the past." Miss Bernardy teaches Italian at Smith College, and is also an indefatigable contributor to foreign reviews. Like her colleague of Harvard, Professor Münsterburg, she stands as interpreter of things American to the country that sent her forth. In the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) she takes a hand at explaining to her Italian fellow countrymen the American college curriculum, and naturally finds startling contrasts. Whereas in Italy people philosophize and theorize, in America, she says—

"All learning is useless if it remain in the domain of abstract theory. The American is also convinced that a man who acquires all his knowledge either entirely through books or entirely by experience runs the risk of becoming one-sided. The individual who unites theory with practise is the one who wins in the bitter competition of American life.

"Therefore most students go to college not only to acquire a general culture, but also to obtain the social polish and independence which they could not receive at home. This tendency toward social connections is particularly strong in women's colleges."

Miss Bernardy also describes the various phases of college life in America: football and other games, hazing, newspapers, teas, slang, yells, etc.; details, no doubt, of interest to the foreigner but well known to Americans. Such revelations as the following show us what a favor it is that foreigners are willing to come to this country and instruct us:

"*College* is scarcely comparable to our university; it is rather a sort of academy. As a matter of fact the work is equivalent to that done in our *licei* (high schools) and very much inferior to that of our university. Diplomas are not conferred in the same way as ours; law and medicine do not belong, as in Italy, to the university proper. Owing to the lack of archives and manuscripts, historical studies are scarcely attempted, while to speak of paleography is worse than to speak of ballistics. And then Americans are not made for history; they lack the faculty of individual and critical research. The American seeks a practical combination of well-ascertained facts—he does not go into extensive researches. Because—and in this consists the essential difference between the Anglo-Saxon college and the Latin university—the American student is not only in search of knowledge; he is in search of social advantages and of the right atmosphere; of the right to affix to his name the college whence and the year in which he was graduated."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNS OF A GREAT EXODUS

In spite of the reports which gained some currency a few months ago that the transatlantic steamship companies had increased their fleets beyond the limits of productiveness, and that such huge liners as the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania* were proving a loss to their owners, there seems to be no lack of optimism, as the summer season draws near, in regard to the amount or character of transatlantic travel to be expected this year. In an article appearing in the New York *Sunday Times* of April 4, the following statistics are given to show the gain in popularity over last year of what is known as "saloon travel."

"While there has been as yet no overcrowding of the cabins of vessels bound to Europe, yet there is a pronounced increase in the volume of saloon travel as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year.

"Here are a few figures bearing upon the subject. In 1907 the outgoing transatlantic travel from this port consisted of 100,706 who traveled first-class; of 108,272 who went in second cabins, and of 557,233 who crossed in steerages. The statistics for 1908 show a marked decrease in saloon travel to the eastward, and a corresponding increase in steerage traffic; only 93,544 saloon passengers going abroad last year as against the vast army of 660,471 who went in eastbound steerages.

"The incoming fleet of 1907 brought nearly 10,000 more saloon passengers than had gone abroad that year, the exact number being 109,712. In 1908 the number of incomers who traveled first-class dropt to 84,403, a falling off of more than 25,000 in a single year. The number of incomers who traveled in second cabins in 1908 was 117,251, as against 228,863 the preceding year. The incoming steerage traffic in 1907 was 1,379,289. Hardly more than a fourth of this number arrived in 1908, the exact number being 309,979.

"But altho the steamship companies were hard hit by the hard times, there is now a fine optimism among the various agencies and a general expectation that the flush time in steamship travel is very close at hand, even if it has not actually arrived. Even now the bookings far exceed those of the corresponding period of last year."

So popular, under the stress of the hard times of last year, did second-class travel become that some steamers were run as "one-cabin" ships only, and that cabin belonged avowedly to the kind in demand by those to whom economy was a desideratum even in a summer vacation in Europe. As to the rates this year Mr. Gustave H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd Company, has this to say in the *Times* article: "The indications are that this year will be very much better than last year, both in numbers and in the quality of the accommodations being selected. The advance bookings and applications practically assure an excellent season."

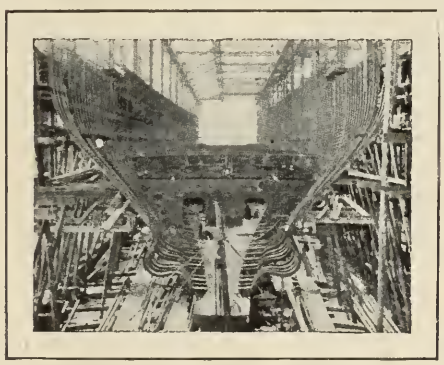
According to the writer of this article there seems to be no doubt as to the profitable nature of the big ships which have recently been added to the transatlantic fleet—a fleet, by the way, which he estimates as having cost no less than $800,000,000, shore equipments and all.

"Just after the newer Cunarders came out it was predicted that they would not be paying ships. But they have since proved that they were. There are no data available to show just what per cent of profit they earn for the company, but there are statistics to show the operating-expenses of the swift leviathans of her class. Take

THE SIGNAL-STATION AT THE LIZARD (NEAR LAND'S END), THE MOST SOUTHERN POINT OF ENGLAND.

the German *Deutschland*, which prior to the advent of the newer Cunard racers was the undisputed champion of the transatlantic course. It is estimated that it costs the Hamburg Line $45,000 for every trip that the *Deutschland* makes across the Atlantic."

As to what effect these big ships may, or may not, have had on the business done by other ships which, before these big ones were launched, were the largest afloat, a recent



THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON" THE NEW NORTH GERMAN LLOYD SHIP, ON THE WAYS, SHOWING THE AFTER END.

THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON" AFTER LAUNCHING.

statement by Emil L. Boas, Resident-Director of the Hamburg-American line, may be quoted. While his company last year had reduced earnings, as compared with the previous year, there is no foundation of fact whatsoever for an inference that this was due to the two big ships. He adds:

"Our steamers have, during the last year, secured the undiminished favor of the traveling public, as is evidenced by the official statistics. Considering the business depression which affected not only the shipping-trade on the North Atlantic, but in all parts of the world, the showing made by the Hamburg-American line, with net earnings of 16,000,000 marks on a capital of 125,000,000 marks, must be considered a very satisfactory one."

There are now fourteen transatlantic steamers in commission, with a registered tonnage above 20,000 tons. These are: *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* (Cunard), 32,500 tons each; *Baltic* (White Star), 29,000 tons; *Adriatic* (White Star), *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria* (Hamburg-American), *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), 25,000 tons each; *Amerika* (Hamburg-American), 22,225 tons; *Cedric* and *Celtic* (White Star), 21,000 tons each; *Caronia*, *Carmania* (Cunard), *Arabic* (White Star), *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* and *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* (North German Lloyd), each 20,000 tons.

To this "big-steamer" class eight additions will be made this season, as follows: *George Washington* (North German Lloyd), 27,000 tons; *Berlin* (North German Lloyd), 19,200 tons; *Cincinnati* and *Cleveland* (Hamburg-American), 18,000 tons each; *Lapland* (Red Star), 17,000 tons; *Minnewaska* (Atlantic Transport), 14,220 tons; *Laurentic* and *Megantic* (White Star), 14,000 tons each.

The last two steamers will run between Liverpool and Canada, the others are intended for transatlantic travel between New York and European ports. The popularity of the Canadian route gives many signs of growing, these new steamers being merely new evidences of it. By this route the ocean passage from land to land is made in about four days. The grand and varied scenery of the thousand-mile sail on the river and gulf of St. Lawrence and the consequent short ocean voyage appeal strongly to many lovers of comfort as well as of variety. During the summer season lines of steamers ply regularly between Montreal and Liverpool. Three of these lines are not only comfortably but elegantly equipped. One of these was the first to use the turbine system in the transatlantic service. A feature of two ships of this line is Marconi long-distance apparatus which enables passengers to communicate with friends at all times—even from mid-ocean.

The writer of the article in *The Times* notes how, in the building of great ships, the single engine has been followed by the compound, the compound by the triple-expansion, and that in turn by the quadruple. Again "the single-screw has given place to the twin-screw, and with the new Cunarders the four-screw ship has come." He adds that it would indeed seem as if "the prophecy of the late Lord Inverclyde, head of the Cunard Company, would some day be realized—that the steamship of the future would have propellers all along its bottom, and that it would exceed in speed even the fastest express trains." Of the

From Presbrey's "Motoring Abroad." Copyrighted, 1908, by Frank Presbrey.

ALONG THE SHORE OF LOCH LOMOND. IN FRANCE. THROUGH THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

SPECIMENS OF ROADS IN EUROPE.

transitory nature of a "record" for speed, the writer has compiled a list of ships which, in the past fifty years, have held and then soon lost it:

Persia, 1856.	Etruria, 1885.
Scotia, 1866.	Umbria, 1887.
City of Brussels, 1869.	City of Paris, 1889.
Baltic, 1873.	Majestic, 1891.
City of Berlin, 1875.	Teutonic, 1891.
Germanic, 1876.	Campania, 1893.
Britannic, 1877.	Lucania, 1893.
Arizona, 1880.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 1897.
Alaska, 1882.	Deutschland, 1900.
Oregon, 1884.	Lusitania, 1905.
America, 1884.	

Mauretania, 1909.

MOTORING IN EUROPE IN ONE'S OWN CAR

"The motor-car has restored the romance of travel." So writes Mrs. Wharton in that delightful book of hers, "A Motor-Flight Through France." Her verdict appears to have awakened a sympathetic echo in an increasing number of tourists who are abandoning the old modes of European travel, with their inexorable time-schedules and fixt routes, for the freedom of auto-car and runabout. Moreover, so many have spent their European vacations in a motor that it is not difficult to cull, from the accumulation of experiences, an amount of practical information sufficient to simplify the problems involved in this manner of passing the summer.

The first question asked by the tourist naturally is, "Shall I go through Europe in my own or a hired motor?" In the matter of cost, the first alternative (omitting from consideration the original cost of the car) appears to have everything in its favor, the expense of hiring a motor through Europe being at least treble the expenses incurred in traveling in one's own machine.

Fully 75 per cent., according to an estimate made by the Automobile Club of America, of those who plan a motor trip through Europe take their own motors with them from this country. Last year, in these columns, the experiences of Dr. A. H. Heaton, of Sedalia, Mo., who toured Europe in his own runabout, were described as to some of the practical details.

"For the entire trip," writes Dr. Heaton, "our expenses averaged not quite $8.75 per day, and the car is as good as ever—the riders better. Gasoline cost us from 60 cents to $1 per gallon. At the United States prices the cost of the trip would have been much lower. I see no reason why a party of two or three persons could not tour the entire United States at a cost under $3 per day."

According to Dr. Heaton the last-named rate was about what he paid on certain portions of his trip. Thus, he says, "stopping only at the best hotels, living well at every stage, our expense for the week ending May 23, covering the trip from Paris to Genoa, was only $3.08 per day per person. This did not cover luxuries, of course, but included hotel bills, gasoline and oil, garage charges, repairs, and tips."

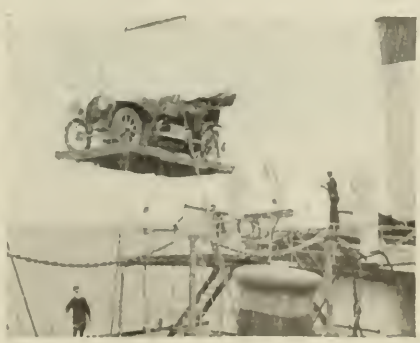
The comparative ease with which motor-cars are shipped from this country for touring purposes in Europe is described in a recent issue of *The Autocar*, from which the following "typical case" is quoted, the "firm" referred to being a shipping and forwarding agent in Liverpool who had "handled no less than fifty cars for American tourists during the last season."

"About ten days before the intending tourist (who hailed from Chicago) anticipated leaving New York, he ran his car into this firm's packing-warehouse in Chicago. It was there cased and brought to New York, where it was shipped to Naples by the same steamer by which he was sailing. At Naples the car was uncased by the firm's agent, and delivered to the owner's chauffeur, the case being knocked down and shipped to the firm in Liverpool. The owner toured through Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, France, and England, finally arriving at Liverpool just in time to join a steamer on his return passage to Chicago. A representative of the shipping firm met him and took over his car and chauffeur; recased the car in the original case in which it was shipped to Naples, and reshipped it to Chicago."

According to Frank Presbrey—whose "Motoring Abroad," published last year, and giving the details of the author's motor trip through Normandy, Brittany, the château country of Touraine, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, forms an excellent book of practical information for those contemplating a foreign tour—"it is safe to estimate the freight charges by passenger steamer, on a touring-car at about $80 to $85, and by slow cargo steamer at about $65 to $70." Besides this, there is the charge for a suitable crate, so constructed as to be ready for use on the return passage to the United States,—from $50 to $60.

Then, there is the paying of the customs

(*Continued on page 658*)



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BOARDING A FERRY-BOAT IN SCOTLAND. PREPARING TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. LEAVING SCOTLAND FOR IRELAND.

INCIDENTS IN A MOTOR-TRIP ABROAD.

We Guarantee

that "Indestructo" Trunks will stand more abuse—more careless handling—will travel more miles and remain longer in good serviceable condition, without the annoyance and expense of frequent repairs, than any other trunk on the market.

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All hardware and trimmings on "Indestructo" Trunks are of highly tempered cold-rolled steel of unusual toughness and heavily brassed. Continuous hardwood runners fitted with steel shoes span the "Indestructo" Trunk on all four sides. These with the round steel corners practically eliminate the possibility of breakage even with the roughest handling. Its peculiar construction makes the "Indestructo" not only the strongest trunk made, but also *lighter than any other of equal carrying capacity.* Weight of contents may be increased without paying excess baggage charges.

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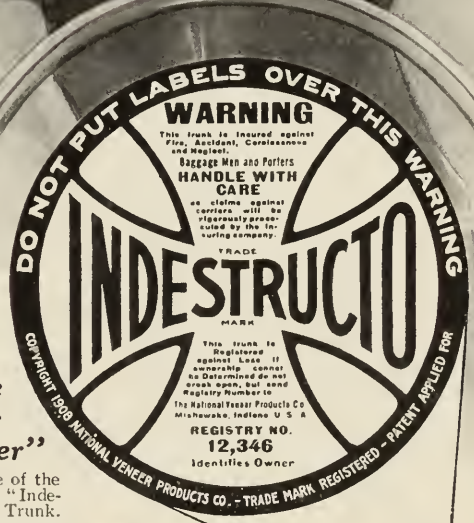
—and by the best store in every city where good trunks are sold. Do not buy any other trunk. Ask for "Indestructo"—insist upon it. If you cannot get it in your City—write us. We will give address of nearest merchant selling it.



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Send the coupon for a copy with our compliments.

A sparkling story of a journey of 40,576 miles around the world.

Full of humor, dash and brilliant description. Plentifully illustrated with photographs of old-world characters and scenes. A de luxe bit of printing and binding. Mailed on request and name of your trunk dealer.

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Free Travelog Coupon

NATIONAL VENEER PRODUCTS CO.
Station D 3
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Gentlemen: Please send a copy of "The Travelog of the Globe Trotter."

My name .....

My address .....

City ..... State .....

My trunk dealer's name and address .....

.....

Please be sure to furnish above information.

Gillette Safety Razor

New Pocket Edition

HERE is news indeed—for the two million men who shave themselves every morning with the Gillette Safety Razor.

Our first announcement of the latest GILLETTE achievement—*the New Pocket Edition*—the GILLETTE Safety Razor in such compact form that it can be carried like a card case in the waistcoat pocket, or slipped into the side of a traveling bag.

Same size blade as before, same principle; but neater, more workmanlike, the most perfect shaving implement in the world—as compact and as beautifully finished as a piece of jewelry—*and the blades are fine.*

If you are a GILLETTE user call on some progressive dealer at once and examine this new razor.

If you have never used the GILLETTE now is the time to get acquainted.

You can shave yourself in from two to five minutes with the GILLETTE—a clean, satisfying shave. *No stropping, no honing.*

The pocket-case is of gold, silver or gun metal. Plain polished or richly engraved in floral and Empire designs. Inside the pocket-case are *handle* and *blade box*—triple silver-plated or 14K. gold plated. Prices, $5 to $7.50, on sale everywhere.

You should know GILLETTE Shaving Brush—a new brush of GILLETTE quality—bristles gripped in hard rubber: and GILLETTE Shaving Stick—a shaving soap worthy of the GILLETTE Safety Razor.

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NO STROPPING NO HONING

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on". Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

SUMMER TRAVEL TO EUROPE.

(*Continued from page 656*)

which, in France, amounts on an average to about $175 on a touring-car and $200 on a limousine. This amount, according to Mr. Presbrey, "is figured upon weight and the entire sum will be returned at the port from which the car is shipped out of the country, if shipment is made within one year. To secure this refund, it is absolutely necessary to present the customs receipt issued by the officials at the port of entry." The average duty on a motor-car entering Italy is $120. In England no duty is charged.

Mr. Presbrey considers it essential that the American tourist who contemplates a motor-trip through Europe "should join the Touring Club de France."

In like manner the American tourist is advised to join the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Touring Club of Italy. Both of these organizations are similar to the Touring Club de France, are of similar practical benefit, and charge approximately the same fees.

MOTORING IN A HIRED CAR

There is every facility, however, provided for the man who wishes to use a hired motor on his European vacation, and, if he observes certain initial precautions, there is no reason why he should not enjoy the maximum of comfort on his trip. The principal danger in hiring a motor for the summer season in Europe lies in the character of the firm with which the tourist makes his arrangements. If the firm is more or less irresponsible, such experience as the renting of a poor machine, and finding no garages in the sections of Europe which the tourist plans to visit, combine to bring discomfort, if not positive disaster.

The average charge per day for a car in Europe is $25. This is not always inclusive of gasoline, or the expenses incident to keeping a chauffeur. As a rule, it is advisable to contract for a car that will do from 100 to 120 miles per day, inclusive of all expenses in the contract. In Paris the tourist can hire a car of standard make, seating five people, including the chauffeur, on a weekly contract of 150 francs per day, monthly 125 francs. The ideal man with whom to enter upon such a contract is the owner of a machine who accompanies the latter in the capacity of chauffeur. Such an arrangement practically insures the tourist against careless driving, while it minimizes the danger from accident, etc. There are a number of agencies in Paris where one can hire practically any kind of car, at prevailing rates, the arrangements being usually made in advance through the automobile club to which the tourist belongs in this country.

In Italy there is some difficulty in procuring uniform rates for the hiring of motors. In Milan and Rome, however, there is a firm which has recently adopted the unique plan of charging from 60 to 75 francs per day as rental for a machine.

For Loss of Appetite
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. A reliable remedy for the relief of nervousness

plus 10 francs per day to cover expenses of chauffeur, etc., and 1 franc for every kilometer run. This plan is highly liked by those who have used it, since it relieves the tourist from paying a heavy charge for his machine when he is not running it, and thus limits the bulk of the expense to his days of actual travel.

In England the charge for renting motor-cars is somewhat higher than on the Continent, the average cost being 6 guineas per day, with 25 shillings extra when the machine is taken away for more than a day. This charge is inclusive of all expenses. Where the tourist hires the machine for a fortnight, or by the month, the rate is considerably decreased.

These average rates of $30 in London, $25 in Paris, and the special graduated rates of Rome and Milan, are for the rental of big tonneau cars. In this country the rate for the same service and car would be at least $50.00 per day. There are no restrictions, as a rule, among European agents as to the itinerary followed by tourists who hire their cars. Some French agents, however, will not make an inclusive rate for tourists motoring through Italy, while none of the agents will make this rate for travelers through Spain, the bad roads and lack of garages rendering the latter country, as well as parts of Italy, uncertain as to safety and expense.

TOURING IN SWITZERLAND

The fact that sightseeing is made a special department in the Government of Switzerland, and has thus become a matter of direct official concern, gives to holiday travel in that country a unique character for the tourist. In most European countries the traveler has to consult the agents of private companies as to hotels, railroads, itineraries, etc.; but in Switzerland such information, even to the most minute

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Cured a 20 Years' Trouble Without any Medicine.

A wise Indiana physician cured a 20 years' stomach disease without any medicine as his patient tells:

"I had stomach trouble for 20 years, tried family medicines, patent medicines and all the simple remedies suggested by my friends, but grew worse all the time.

"Finally a doctor who is the most prominent physician in this part of the state told me medicine would do me no good, only irritate my stomach and make it worse—that I must look to diet and quit drinking coffee.

"I cried out in alarm, 'Quit drinking Coffee!' why, 'What will I drink?'

"'Try Postum,' said the doctor, 'I drink it and you will like it when it is made according to directions, with cream, for it is delicious and has none of the bad effects coffee has.'

"Well that was two years ago and I am still drinking Postum. My stomach is right again and I know Doctor hit the nail on the head when he decided coffee was the cause of all my trouble. I only wish I had quit it years ago and drank Postum in its place."

Never too late to mend. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Heat, Health and Home Insurance

REVOLUTIONARY? Yes. So was gas. So was electricity.

Because the claims of the Farquhar Sanitary Furnace are *different* from those made by any other heating system, *don't doubt them!*

You come home from the theatre.

You find a *warm house*—that the Farquhar is *steadily maintaining* the 75 degrees of warmth it showed at six o'clock this morning. The nurse did not have to leave your child to go downstairs and look after the furnace.

You have not been troubled *one second* by the fear that your house might burn, with your babies in it.

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The draft goes clear around underneath the ash chamber and all the heat is extracted from the smoke before it enters the smoke pipe.

The regulator arm built into the furnace and operated by the expansion and contraction of the welded steel fire box has opened and closed the draft door automatically, keeping the fire exactly even.

So you have saved fuel, too—a *forty per cent saving* over any other heating system.

You have provided a complete change of warm, balmy air *every ten minutes*, in every room.

You have done *everything* that Nature and the best human intelligence can devise for the safety and healthfulness of your home.

This is what recommends the

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to the particular—the careful—householder.

Aside from its economy—aside from its *luxurious warm air*—the Farquhar Sanitary Furnace regulates itself 24 hours in the day.

You tend it *once a day*—it does the rest.

It has a *welded* steel fire box—*something new in the furnace world.* No joints—no rivets.

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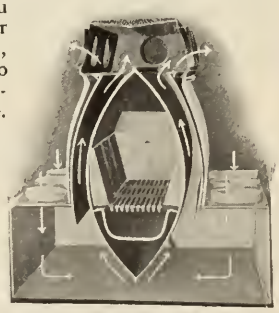
All the warm air gets into the rooms, so you do not require it excessively heated, even in the coldest weather.

Our booklet tells all about it. Write for it. If you have your house plans, send them to us. We will advise you free.



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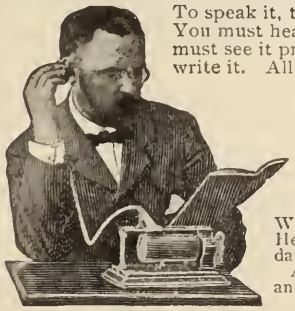

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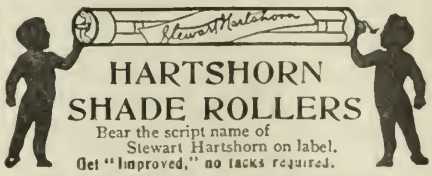

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details, will be furnished by the Government. In each of the principal resorts throughout the little republic there is established a General Inquiry Office, at which the tourist is invited to make his wants known, and where he is furnished, free of charge, practical advice on travel, walking, cycling, and motoring, as may interest him. Moreover, he need not wait until his arrival in Switzerland in order to avail himself of the benefits to be derived from these General Inquiry Offices, since the Swiss Government has established foreign branches of the office in such cities as New York, London, Paris, and Berlin. Thus, it is possible for the traveler who is planning an Alpine trip to arrange all the details of it before leaving the United States.

Of special and unique interest to travelers having only a limited time are the advantages offered by the Swiss railroads, which are now under the control of the Government. What are called "season tickets" may be purchased on these railroads, entitling the holder to unlimited travel over 2,730 miles of rail and lakes for periods of 15, 30, or 45 days. The 15-day ticket costs $16.32, the 30-day ticket $24, and the 45-day ticket $31.68. These rates are for first-class accommodations, a reduction of almost one-half the amounts just quoted being made for third-class, and a reduction of about a fourth for second-class. These tickets enable the tourist to travel where he will, and as much as he will, during the time specified, throughout the republic. The only exceptions to this rule are a few "mountain railroads," and on these the holder of a season ticket is allowed a reduced rate. Writing in *The Independent*, Mr. Hedley P. Somner, the general agent of the Swiss Government in New York, gives the following advice to the tourist visiting Switzerland as to itineraries, etc.:

"A hasty glimpse can be obtained of the marvels of this country in a visit of seven to ten days, but a much longer stay will repay one. Should the tourist be visiting Switzerland for the first time it is advisable not to attempt too much, but rather plan out his tour in such a manner as to embrace several distinct parts. Thus, for example, he should decide between a visit to Zermatt and Chamouni, and if time be too short to visit both places, taking Zermatt with the Matterhorn as the finer of the two. Again, the Alps should be taken with regard to their proportions, and the tourist visiting Lucerne and the Bernese Oberland should so arrange his journey as to view the Rigi and Pilatus before the giants—the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau. Such an arrangement will materially add to his enjoyment. Even for a short visit, an endeavor should be made to make the tour so comprehensive as to include a sail on one of the lakes, a coaching-tour over one of the passes, an ascension of one of the mountains by railroad, a visit to one of the numerous ravines or gorges, and a walk through both an old and a commercial town. In this manner the tourist is able to gain an impression that will long remain a pleasant memory."

Mr. Somner places the average cost of a Swiss tour at from $2 to $3 daily. This allowance entails "putting up at the more

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

moderate hotels, which are extremely comfortable, and traveling second-class on the railroads." The same writer recommends the walking-tour as an excellent method for seeing Switzerland and gives the following practical advice to the would-be pedestrian:

"For a walking-tour, as little luggage as possible should be taken, the heavier things being sent on by post. A tramping-kit, easily purchased in Switzerland, is the best way to carry one's things. It is made to hang from the shoulders, and when strapped in position rests firmly on the back. An Alpine stick of a good quality strong enough to bear the weight of the carrier, is a useful article. Boots should be high and water-proof. The rocky particles encountered on all the roads are very irritating if allowed to enter the boots, and the need of water-proof boots will often be experienced. Before starting across a pass where snow and ice are likely to be encountered the boots should be shod with special nails at the village shoemaker's. It is never advisable to do too much the first day. If starting out from Lucerne for the Furka from Andermatt, a good practise can be obtained by walking along the Axenstrasse, 8½ miles long, using the railroad from Fluelen to Goschenen, and then finishing the first day with the walk along the Schollenen to Andermatt."

Below will be found a selected list of books for tourists who may desire to take up a course of reading on Switzerland before they sail:

Baedeker. The Eastern Alps. 12mo. $3.

Baillie-Grogham, W. A. The Austrian Tyrol. $2 net.

Conway, Sir Martin. The Alps from End to End.

Conway, Sir Martin, and **Coolidge.** Climber's Guide to the Alps.

Coolidge, W. A. B. The Alps in Nature and in History. $2.50.

Gribble, F. Geneva. $2.

Harrison, F. My Alpine Jubilee. $1.25.

McCracken, W. D. The Fair Land Tyrol. ($2) Romance of Teutonic Switzerland. ($3). Two vols. Illustrated. 16mo. Sold separately.

Musson, S. C. The Upper Engadine. $2.50.

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Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food; it tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment."

Absolutely the most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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WOULD you accept a stranger's note? No. Then why accept from a stranger any other promise to pay? A fire insurance policy is such a promise. Ought you to accept it without knowing all about the Company? Your usual business confidence is based on knowledge. Why make an exception in that part of your business which deals with insurance? A name is worth nothing on any kind of a promise to pay unless it is backed by character and resources.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company favors insurance knowledge, particularly about itself. Its promise to pay has never gone to protest. Its obligations to its policy holders are backed with such a good reputation and such ample financial resources that the more you know about it the more you will want protection by its policies.

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AT LAST—THE RIGHT CASTER

Your hardwood floors, your rugs and matting, are being ruined by the ordinary furniture casters. FELTOID casters represent the most practical form of "wear-economy." The firm, durable felt used in the manufacture of their wheels, makes damage impossible—positively prevents marring or scratching of polished floors.

Fine wood surfaces and the textures of your floor-covering suffer from contact with hard brass or iron rollers. Caster wheels of porcelain and wood are as destructive as metal, and usually crack or split. Rubber has poor wearing qualities. Leather casters harden and develop sharp destructive edges.

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Our Booklet, giving styles, sizes, etc., will be mailed upon request. Write for it today

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Since last Summer we have had to refuse orders for over 100,000 tons of coal at good prices because our equipment is too small.

Our mines are developed to the point where we can turn out 1000 tons per day, but insufficient facilities for handling coal between mine-mouth and railroad cars limit our actual output to one-third that amount.

Two courses were open to our stockholders: To grow slowly and develop the property out of current earnings, or to issue bonds and so provide the funds needed for immediate profitable improvements.

The second course was adopted because our net earnings even with our present inadequate equipment are enough to pay three times over the interest charges on the total proposed bond issue, and because the security, coal, is one of the most staple commodities in the world, more than 80% of the motive power of the United States being derived therefrom, and because our district—The Georges Creek region—is recognized as producing a steam and smithing coal equal, if not superior, to any other coal in the world.

Accordingly, we offer for subscription $150,000 of 20-year gold bonds bearing 6% interest in denominations of $500.00 and $1000.00 at par. These bonds are a first and only lien upon the property which is assessed at $268,000 and contains coal in the ground valued at from $850,000.00 to $1,000,000.00.

The trustee of the bond issue is the International Trust Co., of Boston, to whom inquiries or subscriptions may be sent.

Full information and references, concerning resources, personnel and history of the Company will be given interested persons. Further investigation will prove that these bonds are exceptionally well secured investments.

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than any other. It's cool, delicious—without a bite or a regret. Absolutely pure, natural flavor. A trial will convince you.

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Special Offer: If your dealer will not supply you, send his name and 50cts for 40c. can of Spilman Mixture, and a 25c tobacco pouch prepaid. Money back if not satisfied. 1 2-3 oz., 40c; 3 1-3 oz., 75c; 1-2 lb. $1.65; 1 lb. $2.30 prepaid. Interesting booklet "How to Smoke a Pipe," free.

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Singleton. Esther. Switzerland as Described by Great Writers. 12mo. $1 60.

Sowerby. The Tourists' Cantons of Switzerland.

Stephen. Sir Leslie. The Playground of Europe (Switzerland).

Storrey. Swiss Life in Town and Country.

Symonds. J. A. and N. Our Life in the Swiss Highlands. $2.50.

Tissot. Victor. Unknown Switzerland. Illustrated 8vo. $3.

Tyndall. John. Glaciers of the Alps.

Tyndall. John. Hours of Exercise in the Alps.

Whymper. Edward. Scrambles Among the Alps.

NORWAY AND THE MIDNIGHT SUN

Judging by the plans made by various steamship companies, travel among the fjords of western Norway and, as far north as Spitzbergen, bids fair to be a specially popular feature of vacation tourist travel this summer. Newcastle, Leith, Hamburg, and Amsterdam are the starting-points for these tours. The steamers assigned to this service, altho not comparable in size to some of the transatlantic leviathans, are nevertheless models of speed and comfort, while the fare ranges all the way from $425 for the round trip down to $137. It is the testimony of those steamship companies which make a specialty of these tours, that "the annual summer exodus of Americans to these northern countries of Europe is rapidly approaching in number the pilgrimage each winter to the famous Mediterranean resorts." Hence the preparations this season have been made on a more than usually elaborate scale.

Owing to the exigencies of a northern climate, the regular summer cruises to Norway do not begin until after the first of June. From that time until the early part of September, regular sailings are made from Great Britain and Germany, connecting with passenger-steamers along the Norwegian coast. From England the shortest sea route to Norway is via Newcastle, whence the run across the North Sea is about twenty-four hours. Stavanger, the first port made on the Norwegian coast by this route, is the starting-point for the cruise among the fjords to North Cape, the extreme "top of the world" of the European continent. The cruise along this western coast of Norway is made inside a chain of islands which form a natural protection against the waves of the ocean. The only breaks of any consequence in this island chain are said to be at the mouths of the fjords, which are open toward the sea. The steamer is thus enabled to voyage through a series of landlocked lakes, avoiding the disagreeable features of a possibly rough sea trip, and is in constant sight of those unique features of Norwegian scenery which have for centuries made the Scandinavian Peninsula famous. There are only three cities of any size along this route—Stavanger, Bergen, and Trondhjem. Of these Bergen is the largest, with a population of 40,000, and ranking as the second

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The Patterson Hammock-Couch can be used with or without a mattress. Has pocket attached. Valance can be tied up to form a back rest or wind shield, making it the *only complete* couch. With both sides tied up you have a cosy nest for baby. There is *safety* in Patterson Hammocks.

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Write for illustrated book, "Hammock Comfort."

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Life Insurance for $1,000 for 20 Years, and then **Cash for YOU, $1,000**

You Pay in 20 Years - - - - - - $852.60
You Receive over the Cost (besides Life Insurance of $1,000) $147.40

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JOHN F. DRYDEN, President Home Office, Newark, N. J.

city of Norway. At Trondhjem are railways, running through the most noted scenery of central Norway to Christiania, the capital, and, again, by another line to Stockholm in Sweden.

At these three coast cities, as well as at other smaller towns and villages, the tourist steamers make sufficiently long stops to enable passengers to take inland trips, either by rail or coach, while for those desiring to make more extended tours by land, special arrangements may be made with the steamship companies. From Trondhjem northward the tourist finds himself in what is popularly known as "The Land of the Midnight Sun." In this region, the sun stands above the horizon from the middle of May to the end of July without interruption, and disappears entirely from the 21st of November to the 22d of January.

The most northern point reached on this trip is Spitzbergen, the group of islands north of Norway and northeast of Greenland. Four days are spent cruising along the west coast of these islands, which have formed the base of many notable Arctic expeditions, after which the steamer makes its return voyage, arriving at Hamburg twenty-seven days after leaving Newcastle. The cost of this trip, exclusive of land excursions, is from $300 to $150.

Another line of steamers, making the western coast of Norway, starts from Hamburg on July 4, reaching Leith (Edinburgh) two days later. Thence the itinerary is: the Orkney Islands, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, the western coast of Norway, arriving in Hamburg July 28. The cost of this trip is from $425 to $137.50, according to the location of cabin. The shore expenses are estimated at $32.50 extra.

A third series of cruises, arranged by another steamship company and starting on July 8, from Great Grimsby, England, visits the Norwegian fjords as far as North Cape. The duration of these cruises is fourteen days each. The fare charged is $70 and upward. The books on Norway and Sweden, named below, are recommended to tourists who may desire to pursue a course of reading before they sail.

A series of spring and summer cruises from London to Norway and the midnight sun (as well as from Marseilles to the Mediterranean ports, and thence around the world) has been established by the P. & O. line. Yacht and twin-screw steamships make these trips. Dates of sailing have been arranged with a view to securing railway connections for travelers who intend proceeding from ports of arrival.

Ballou. Due North; or, Glimpses of Scandinavia and Russia.

Bayne, S. G. Quick Steps through Scandinavia. $1.25.

Bumppus, T. T. The Cathedrals and Churches of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. $4 net.

Du Chaillu, Paul. The Land of the Midnight Sun.

Forbes. Norway and its Glaciers.

Monroe, W. S. Norway—Its Fjords and Its Fjelds. $3.

Wilson, T. B. Norway at Home. $1.75.

"Field Club"
No. 1.—2 in.
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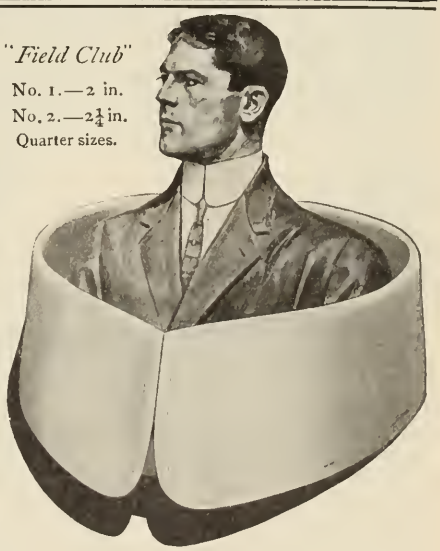
Quarter sizes.



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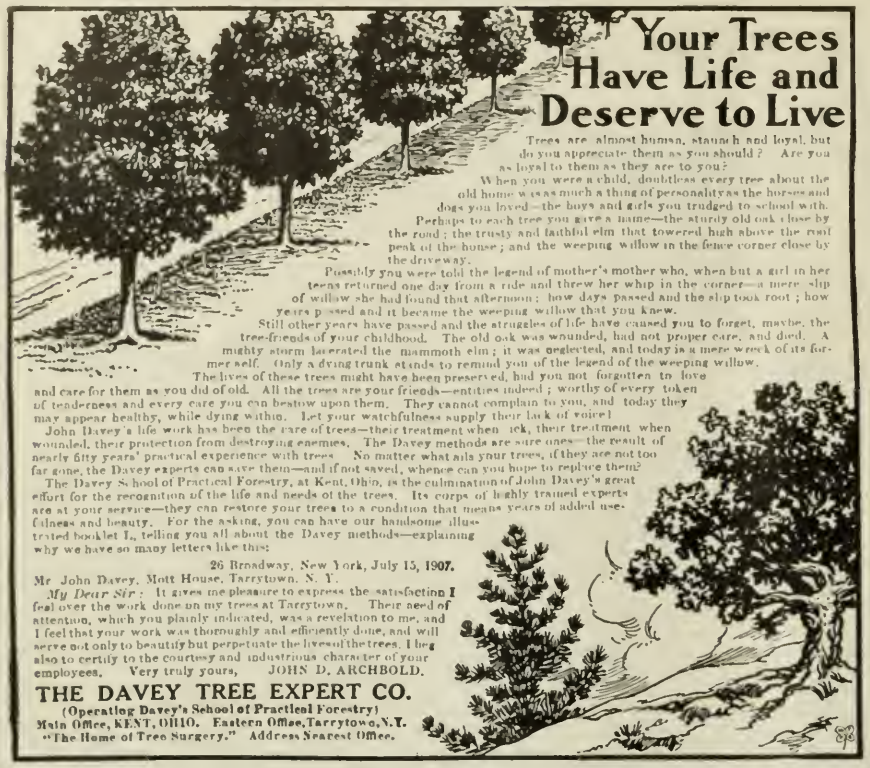
Corliss, Coon & Co., Dept. W, Troy, N.Y.



Your Trees Have Life and Deserve to Live

Trees are almost human, staunch and loyal, but do you appreciate them as you should? Are you as loyal to them as they are to you?

When you were a child, doubtless every tree about the old home was as much a thing of personality as the horses and dogs you loved—the boys and girls you trudged to school with. Perhaps to each tree you gave a name—the sturdy old oak close by the road; the trusty and faithful elm that towered high above the roof peak of the house; and the weeping willow in the fence corner close by the driveway.

Possibly you were told the legend of mother's mother who, when but a girl in her teens returned one day from a ride and threw her whip in the corner—a mere slip of willow she had found that afternoon; how days passed and the slip took root; how years passed and it became the weeping willow that you knew.

Still other years have passed and the struggles of life have caused you to forget, maybe, the tree-friends of your childhood. The old oak was wounded, had not proper care, and died. A mighty storm lacerated the mammoth elm; it was neglected, and today is a mere wreck of its former self. Only a dying trunk stands to remind you of the legend of the weeping willow.

The lives of these trees might have been preserved, had you not forgotten to love and care for them as you did of old. All the trees are your friends—entities indeed; worthy of every token of tenderness and every care you can bestow upon them. They cannot complain to you, and today they may appear healthy, while dying within. Let your watchfulness supply their lack of voice!

John Davey's life work has been the care of trees—their treatment when sick, their treatment when wounded, their protection from destroying enemies. The Davey methods are sure ones—the result of nearly fifty years' practical experience with trees. No matter what ails your trees, if they are not too far gone, the Davey experts can save them—and if not saved, whence can you hope to replace them?

The Davey School of Practical Forestry, at Kent, Ohio, is the culmination of John Davey's great effort for the recognition of the life and needs of the trees. Its corps of highly trained experts are at your service—they can restore your trees to a condition that means years of added usefulness and beauty. For the asking, you can have our handsome illustrated booklet L, telling you all about the Davey methods—explaining why we have so many letters like this:

26 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1907.

Mr. John Davey, Mott House, Tarrytown, N. Y.

My Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to express the satisfaction I feel over the work done on my trees at Tarrytown. Their need of attention, which you plainly indicated, was a revelation to me, and I feel that your work was thoroughly and efficiently done, and will serve not only to beautify but perpetuate the lives of the trees. I beg also to certify to the courtesy and industrious character of your employees. Very truly yours, JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

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(Operating Davey's School of Practical Forestry)

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"The Home of Tree Surgery." Address Nearest Office.

"You choose the colors—

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Thread and Thrum RUGS

Different from all other rugs, made in colorings to match your decorations. Special styles to go with Mission or Fumed Oak Furniture. Wool weft, seamless, heavy, reversible and durable. All sizes up to 12 feet wide and any length. Sold by best shops in principal cities. If your dealer does not keep them, write Arnold, Constable & Co., New York, for Color Line and Price List.

THREAD AND THRUM WORKSHOP, Auburn, N. Y.

The Saxonia lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light. Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives 3 times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free.

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500 Oliver Typewriters

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$5. Down and $5. Per Month

Shipped to Any Address on Trial

The regular standard Model No. 3. Complete with metal case, baseboard, tools, etc. not shop worn or damaged machines, but each and every one guaranteed to be absolutely perfect—**as perfect as any ever sold.**

No salesman will call on you—we cannot afford such expenses and still sell these machines at half price. The burden of proof rests with the typewriter and **you are to be the sole judge.**

If you find the slightest thing to criticise—if you think you can buy a better typewriter at **any** price—if for **any** reason you do not wish to keep the machine, send it back **at our expense.**

This is far the greatest typewriter value ever offered. If you intend to buy a machine any time in the future, it will pay you to secure one of these **now.**

If you are renting a typewriter, why not send it back and replace it with one of these splendid machines? You can pay us $2.00 or $3.00 more a month than you are now paying and in a few months own a $100.00 standard typewriter—meantime you have a perfect machine to operate, instead of a second-hand one.

Better write us **now.** You take no chance on this proposition; if the typewriter is just as we represent it to be—you have a bargain—if it is not, you send it back at our expense.

Don't wait until they're all gone—give us your name, address and references today.

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As an after dinner confection try this new mint cream.

None so mellow, so pure, so creamy.

No mint candy so tempting, so grateful to palate and stomach as U-All-No After Dinner Mint.

Sold in sealed tins, by grocers, confectioners and druggists everywhere. If your dealer does not keep U-All-No we will send a liberal box on receipt of ten cents.

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Treasure Chest

Made in Various Styles and Prices

Made of fragrant Southern Cedar, heavily bound and braided with copper. Size 1 with roomy lock drawer. Moth, dust and damp proof. Shipped free through any suitable trial approval without cost to you. Catalog Free. Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 73 Statesville, N.C.

OF EXPENSES

Experts are agreed that, within certain limits, a trip will cost whatever one chooses to make it. At the minimum, a tour embracing three months can be made at a moderate outlay, provided one chooses to live at the cheaper hotels, or at pensions, and is content to ride second- or third-class. William J. Rolfe, compiler of "The Satchel Guide," declares that with rigid economy, a tour of four months with all necessary expenses can be made for the sum of $400 and that even this amount can be reduced, provided one is familiar with French and German and understands how to avoid excessive charges. But this statement makes no allowance for clothing or luxuries of any kind.

The amount will be seriously affected, according as one covers great distances or comparatively short ones. Should one not go beyond Switzerland, for example, expenses would be less than if one traveled and tarried by the way from Liverpool as far south as Naples. Expenses will also be greater in proportion to the time one spends in the British Isles, where the cost of living will average from twenty-five to fifty per cent higher than on the Continent.

Should one choose to travel well and live mainly at first-class hotels, tho not at the most expensive ones and using "hotel coupons," the average expenses on shore need not be above $5 a day. But should one travel and live first-class everywhere, without giving any special attention to economy in details, he should allow $7 or possibly $10 a day. After having decided how much one will spend, it is well to allow a margin of twenty-five per cent. for contingencies. About $100 ought to be taken in the form of sovereigns, the remainder being drafts on London, or "travelers' checks." In carrying considerable sums, it is well not to have it all in gold, but part in Bank-of-England notes,

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Remember the name

Even pretty women do not mind wearing SHUR-ON eyeglasses, because they are inconspicuous. Their soft, easy grip gives perfect comfort and holds the glasses always in an optically correct position.

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which explains how the effects of the finest lenses may be ruined by ill-fitting frames and mountings.

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Established 1864.

Department E, Rochester, N. Y.

Remember the Name SHUR-ON

"AT THE BETTER OPTICIANS EVERYWHERE"

which being of paper are much more portable.

As to rates for passage, eliminating those for extra large, well-placed, or suites of rooms, they range, according to the character of the lines, from $50 up to $100, $125, or higher. Some prominent lines have a second-class fare, which is about the same as the first-class fare on cheaper lines, but most tourists, wishing to be economical, will prefer the first-class fare on the cheaper lines to the second-class on a more prominent line. To travel second-class means restriction to certain parts of the ship—that is, exclusion from the best parts, even in the daytime.

Tips are virtually obligatory on ships. Americans may object to them, but the custom is universal and employees receive small regular pay, in the expectation that tips will be given. Many travelers find it well not to wait until the end of the voyage before giving at least some recognition to stewards. The pleasure of the trip will be measurably heightened if this is done. On prominent lines the tip to the table steward and bedroom steward, on disembarking, commonly is not lower than half a sovereign ($2.50), each, altho on the cheaper lines half that sum is probably the average. Smaller sums satisfy the bathroom steward, the bootblack, and the deck steward. If not properly treated stewards can do many unpleasant things, but when treated with consideration prove well-trained and very satisfactory servants.

OF BAGGAGE

Most travelers, whose tour is occupied almost exclusively in sightseeing, find that the less baggage they have the better. Not long ago was recorded the experience of a woman of means who, as a matter of proof that she could do it, made an extended European tour with nothing but a suit-case. This extreme measure can not, however, be recommended, either to a woman or to a man. Many tourists find it advisable to leave at Liverpool a part of their luggage which has been necessary on shipboard, but which can be dispensed with in land travel. Even should the port of departure not be the same as the port of arrival, they find ways by which a trunk or suit-case can be transferred from one to the other, and thus be made to await the return home.

A man should not fail to have with him on shipboard at least a black coat to wear at dinner. Still better off will he be, if he

The Price of Goodness

The goodness of Uneeda Biscuit is not a matter of cost to you. It is assured by the careful selection of the best materials for Uneeda Biscuit; by the skill of experts who bake nothing but Uneeda Biscuit; by the perfect cleanliness and appliances of great bakeries built expressly to bake Uneeda Biscuit; and, finally, by the perfect protection of a package that excludes all dust and moisture.

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FREE Trial Package sent by mail.

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Dentists advise its use.

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New Front Cut Lawn Mower

Cuts in front—not in rear. Does not roll the grass down. You know how old-style mowers leave ridges of uncut grass which must be gone over the second time. You know how difficult, or impossible it is to cut down the tall grass.

The Clarinda Lawn Mower

overcomes these and many other objections. (Fully covered by strong patents). No scythe or sickle needed where you have a Clarinda. Cuts long grass as well as short. Self-sharpener. Mows on uneven ground as well as level. Mows dead grass. Will mow your terrace. Cuts close to trees, etc. So many advantages, there's no comparison with ordinary mowers. Ask your dealer, or write for pamphlet, giving name of dealer.

Dealers should order sample on trial (prepaid); if not a great improvement over all other lawn mowers return at our expense.

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MAKES HAPPY, HEALTHY CHILDREN who prefer to stay at home and enjoy themselves rather than play on the streets. Operated by children themselves: the movement not unlike that of rowing, brings every muscle into play. Most healthful form of outdoor exercise; keeps lungs inflated, develops sturdy bodies, strong arms, straight backs, broad shoulders. Makes children studious. You owe the children this delightful pleasure—you'll save it in doctor bills. Inexpensive, simple, absolutely safe, no cogs or complicated gears to catch and tear clothing. Not a toy, but a real Merry-Go-Round. Will last for years. Full particulars and handsomely illustrated booklet free.

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ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

There is but one "Pro-phy-lac-tic" Tooth Brush, but it is made with three kinds of handles. All styles have graduated and serrated bristle tufts to clean *between* the teeth. Curved handle, tapered head, hole in handle and hook to hang it by; identification symbols on handles.

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With rigid handle. Three sizes and three bristle textures. Adult's 35 cts; youth's and child's 25 cts.

PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC SPECIAL

Handle bends as the brush is used. Three sizes and three bristle textures. Adults 35 cts; youth's and child's 25 cts.

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Delicately colored transparent flexible handles—emerald, topaz or ruby. Your brush identified by color. Adult's size only. Price 40 cts.

BE SURE TO ASK for the Pro-phy-lac-tic and get it in its yellow box. Any brush sent postpaid on receipt of price if your dealer will not supply. *Write for free book, "Tooth Truths."*

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO.
14 Pine Street Florence, Mass., U.S.A.

have a Tuxedo suit. This is true, at least, on the more prominent lines, where he would feel himself in an awkward state without it. He should take also his bath-robe and bath-slippers and his traveling-cap. Except that it will add to the amount of his baggage, he would be wise if he had an outing shirt, a coat of blue, white trousers, and rubber-soled white shoes. All these and his other things a man could manage in a large suit-case, plus a smaller handbag and a canvas "carry-all," which, with its enclosing straps, can be made to expand or contract as conditions make necessary. Miss Tozier, author of "The Traveler's Handbook," who has crossed many times, says of the necessities of women:

"One neat plain tailor suit of heavy cloth; one pair of thick silk or woolen tights; four sets of combination under-garments; four pairs of stockings, among them one very thick pair; four shirtwaists, flannel or silk according to the season, or two of each kind to provide for sudden changes; a woolen knitted sweater; three pairs of pajamas; a light woolen wrapper for going to the bath; a pair of woolen slippers; a pair of shoes with rubber soles or heels; a pretty, dressy bodice for dinner.

"These garments, with handkerchiefs and neckwear, can easily be packed into one of the stout ample wicker cases before mentioned. The canvas hold-all is another valuable article of luggage which can be purchased now in any large department store, and this should also be legibly marked. In it wrap up the steamer-rugs, the pillows, the rain-coat, extra jacket with the soft hat or Tam-o'-Shanter (no self-respecting woman now wears a 'yacht-ing-cap'), and a woolen wrap of some wide, comfortable shape made to conceal all discrepancies in time of sore need and sea-sickness. A canvas bag with handles, like a schoolboy's bag, will be found extremely useful for holding books, writing-materials, or knitting. This bag can be hung on the arm of the steamer-chair and serves to keep these articles together."

BOOKS ON THE BRITISH ISLES, FRANCE, AND ITALY

In the subjoined list will be found many standard words with which readers are already familiar, but a considerable number of newer ones, also valuable to the prospective tourist who desires a course of reading before going abroad. The list in part includes books named in a similar list in our Foreign-Travel number of April 18, 1908, but it has been recast and many eliminations and substitutions have been made. Elsewhere in this issue are named books for Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden in special articles on those countries.

Great Britain and Ireland

Boas, F. S. In Shakespeare's England. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

Bradley, A. G. Highways and Byways in the Lake District of England. In the Marsh and Border Land of Wales. Two volumes. Sold separately. $3 each.

Burroughs, John. Fresh Fields. 12mo. $1.25.

Cram, Ralph Adams. The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain. Illustrated. $2.50.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. English Traits.

Geddie, J. Romantic Edinburgh. $2.50.

Hare, Augustus J. C. Walks in London. Two vols. $3.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Our Old Home. English Note Books. Two vols. Sold separately. $1 each.

Hoppin, James M. Old England, Its Scenery, Art, and People. $1.75.

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your pleasure depends largely on the refreshment along the road. Have *what* you want and *when* you want it. Carry your favorite hot or cold drink with you in an

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and you'll find it at the right temperature for *days*. On hot summer trips the ICY-HOT keeps cold liquids—beer, lemonade, champagne, etc.—ice cold for 72 hours. On cold winter trips keeps warm drinks—coffee, punch, milk, etc.—steaming hot for 24 hours. As necessary as extra tires. Made of glass, in handsome plated case, leather-covered or plain, with screw-top drinking cup. Easily cleaned. Absolutely sanitary. Pints or quarts. Reasonable prices. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, we will, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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Instantly relieve Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Coughing Spells and all Lung Affections. Absolutely harmless and very effective. Best on the market for more than two generations.

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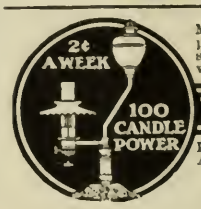

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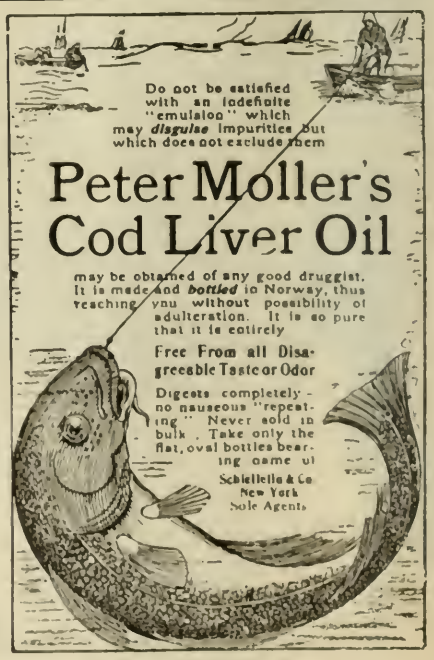


Howells, William D. London Films. Illustrated. 8vo. $2.25.

Hutton, Laurence. Literary Landmarks of London. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.75. Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh. Illustrated 12mo. $1.

Irving, Washington. The Sketch-Book and Bracebridge Hall.

James, Henry. English Hours. Illustrated. 8vo. $3.

Johnson, C. Among English Hedgerows. Illustrated. $2.25.

Mansfield, M. F. and B. McM. Romantic Ireland. Two vols. Illustrated. 16mo. $3.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. W. Royal Edinburgh. Illustrated. Small 8vo. $2.50.

Rimmer, A. About England with Dickens. $1.25

Rolfe, William J. Shakespeare the Boy. Small 8vo. $1.25.

Singleton, Esther. London as Described by Great Writers. 8vo. $1.00.

Smith, F. Berkeley. In London Town. $1.50.

Smith, Goldwin. The Trip to England. Oxford and her Colleges. Two vols. 24mo Sold separately. $1 each.

Taine, H A Notes on England 12mo. $2.50.

Tozler, Josephine Among English Inns. Illustrated. 8vo. $2.

White, Richard Grant England, Without and Within. $2.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. Penelope's Experiences in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Illustrated. Three vols. Sold separately. $2 each.

Winter, William. Brown Heath and Blue Bells (Scotland). Shakespeare's England. Gray Days and Gold. Old Shrines and Ivy. Four vols. 24mo. Sold separately. 75 cents each.

Wolfe, Theodore F. A Literary Pilgrimage among the Homes of British Authors. $1.25.

FRANCE

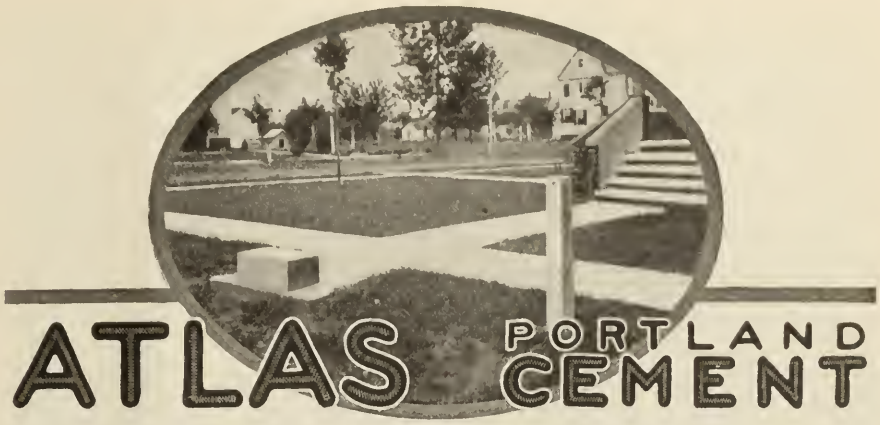
Allen, Grant. Paris. Two vols. Illustrated. 16mo. $3.

Bodley, J. E. C. France. Two vols. 8vo. $2.50.

Brownell, William C. French Traits. 16mo. $1.50.

Champney, Elizabeth W. Romance of the Feudal Châteaux. Romance of the Renaissance Châteaux. Romance of the Bourbon Châteaux. Romance of the French Abbeys. Illustrated. 8vo. Four vols. Sold separately. $3 each.

Cook, Theodore Andrea. Old Touraine. Two vols. Illustrated. 8vo. $5.



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They retain their bright, new appearance long after the shoes are worn out.

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Hare, Augustus J. C. Days Near Paris. Illustrated. 12mo. $2.50. Walks in Paris. Illustrated. 12mo. Two vols. $2.50.

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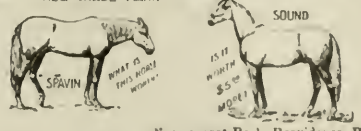

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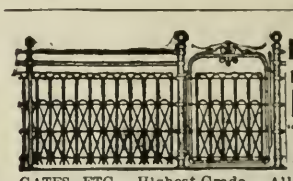

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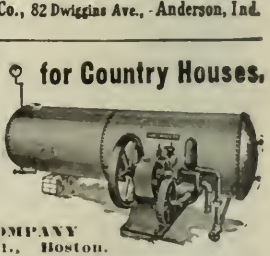

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 2.—Sergeant Carter and his son Vincent are sentenced to death by a court martial at Havana for the recent revolt.

Mr. Roosevelt is warmly welcomed at Gibraltar

April 3.—Vice-Admiral Pascual Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet in the battle of Santiago, dies at Puerto Real.

The Keats-Shelley Memorial House is opened in the Piazza di Spagna, in Rome.

April 4.—The French Tariff Committee agrees to amendments reducing schedules in favor of the United States.

Servia informs Austria of her willingness to open negotiations for a commercial treaty.

Dr. Saenz Pena, of Argentina, is selected by Venezuela as arbitrator of the questions to be settled with the United States and has accepted the appointment.

April 5.—Mr. Roosevelt lands at Naples and is warmly welcomed.

April 6.—The French government decides to collect a duty on all balloons landing in France, and will hold aeronauts until they can give satisfactory explanations.

Japan asks China to reconsider her proposals regarding Manchuria.

April 8.—The Mexican budget contains appropriations of $4,000,000 for education and $11,500,000 for irrigation.

Domestic

Washington

April 3.—It is reported in Washington that an effort is to be made to have the Government recall $28,000,000 distributed among the States about three-quarters of a century ago.

April 5.—The State Department is informed that the Nicaraguan government will make an early effort to settle, either by compromise or arbitration, the Emery claim.

The South Carolina dispensary case, involving the disposition of about $900,000 of funds held by the State Dispensary Committee, is decided by the United States Supreme Court at Washington in favor of the Commission.

General

April 2.—The Virginian Railway, constructed by H. H. Rogers, from Norfolk, Va., to Deepwater, W. Va., is opened.

April 5.—The Government brief is filed and arguments are begun at St. Louis in the Standard Oil anti-trust suit.

April 7.—At a meeting between the hard-coal operators and mine workers at Philadelphia, the operators refuse all demands and submit a proposition to continue the present wage agreement for three years more.

April 8.—By vote of 112 to 28 the Assembly at Albany sustains the adverse committee report on the Direct Nominations Bill.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

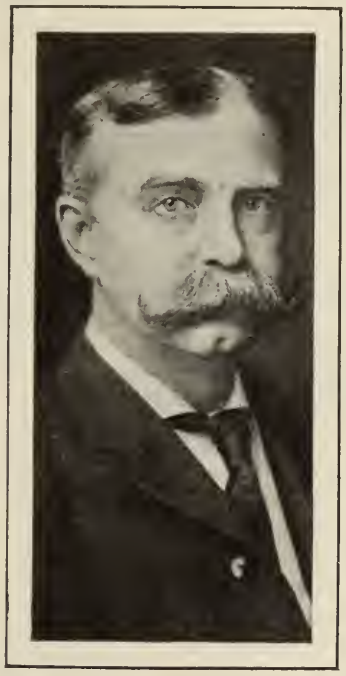
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 992

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE CRIME OF MAKING BREAD DEAR

RIOTS and bloodshed in the larger American cities, predicts Thomas W. Lawson, will result if the price of bread, already following the upward movement of wheat in both Europe and America, continues to advance. The same prophet further asserts —in a letter to the press—that the present remarkable situation in wheat is due to "a dastardly conspiracy by reckless gamblers," who have so perfected their control of the wheat markets of the world that "prices will continue to advance until a bread famine will result." While no other observer has yet described the crisis in quite such sweeping terms, correspondents and editors seem to agree that the country's attention is seriously challenged by a problem which is ethical as well as economic. At the time of writing the speculative price of May wheat has gone beyond $1.29 a bushel in Chicago, and as high as $1.38 in New York. According to a Chicago dispatch, Produce-Exchange bulls predict that wheat will reach the $1.50 mark and that there will be no appreciable relief until the new crop is marketed in August, while the bears assert that there are enough reserves of wheat on the farms and in the elevators of the United States and Canada to readjust prices and relieve the strain on the market, and that the present high prices will call out these reserves. But in the mean while flour has gone up to more than $7 a barrel in the great centers of population like New York and Chicago, the size of the loaf has been reduced, and bakers are talking of the necessity of charging more money for even this smaller loaf.



JAMES A. PATTEN,

Who says he is being blamed for what is really due to the law of supply and demand.

Responsibility for this state of affairs is very generally laid at the door of one man, Mr. James A. Patten, of the Chicago grainpit, the so-called wheat king of the world. Altho he denies that he has "cornered" wheat or in any way manipulated the market, dispatches state that 23,000,000 bushels —practically one-sixth of the wheat now in the country—are held in Duluth and Minneapolis for May delivery to Mr. Patten. Says a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail:*

"During the late winter months Patten quietly got options on the supplies in Duluth and Minneapolis. The present holders dare not dispose of the wheat in the market because they can see no way of making good on their Patten contracts next month. So quantities greater than the Minneapolis and Duluth mills could handle in several months lie in the grain elevators, while the insistent demand of consumers and of speculators short of the market is day after day pushing the price higher.

"If the 13,000,000 bushels held at Minneapolis, ostensibly for millers, but really under contract to Patten, could be marketed, it is estimated that the price would drop 10 cents.

"The soaring prices are the more significant, because on March 5, when the Government report showed 143,692,000 bushels in farmers' hands, wheat dropt 7 cents a bushel. While this quantity was not reckoned a large reserve, market experts on that day would not pay within 22 cents of to-day's New-York price."

Mr. Patten, however, denies operating a corner, altho he admits, according to one correspondent, that his holdings have been large enough to influence the market and to keep the price above an export basis. The law of supply and demand, he says, is really responsible for the present situation, and if he benefits thereby more than any one else, that is merely the reward of his greater foresight. To quote his own diagnosis of the case:

"For three or four years this has been coming, and I saw it. At the end of each crop bins were empty everywhere. With increasing population here and abroad, it was obvious that sooner or later the crop of one year would be exhausted before a new crop was at hand. Last fall, if not earlier, I saw it coming. I bought wheat, and my friends did likewise. The great unthinking public here and in Europe would not, or could not, see what was coming. Liverpool would not buy months ago, thinking the prices of that day too high. Now Europe wants 55,000,000 bushels. The harvest was early last year. It has been trying to cover thirteen months instead of the usual twelve, and it can't do it. We need wheat for the mills right here in Chicago now.

"Here's another point. If we had not bought wheat—I mean myself and others—the price would be higher here than it is. Europe would have taken it, for the foreigners finally recognized the weakness of their position, and where would the domestic supply have come from? We would have been compelled to buy from the very Europeans we sold to. I regard it as fortunate that it was Americans who first diagnosed crop-conditions and took advantage of it. This was not philanthropy. My business is buying and selling grain. I trade to make profits, but this talk of manipulation is all rot."

"Cash wheat," he added, "has brought a premium for months,

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Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

GOING UP.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

CORNERED AGAIN.
—May in the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

which shows that the situation is legitimate, as when the markets are manipulated cash wheat can not be held at a premium." The Government estimate of last March, which said that there were 143,000,000 bushels stored on the farms, overshot the mark by 43,000,000 bushels, according to Mr. Patten, who claims that he has more accurate sources of information on this subject than the Government has.

"High wheat is a calamity, like earthquake and pestilence," remarks the New York *World*, which calls attention to the fact that there are laws in Illinois against forestalling and against corners, as well as a nearly forgotten law which forbids dealing in futures. Representative Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has introduced in Congress a bill to prohibit, through the interstate commerce section of the Constitution, the dealing in futures of grain, cotton, and other farm crops. *The World*, however, thinks that this is an evil more easily reached by the States than by the national Government. "It is a familiar thought that Government should in some way regulate the price of common necessaries," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "but the wisdom of the world through all the ages has not yet devised a successful method of doing this, since the volume or the accessibility of supplies and the distribution of demand have always proved more potent than any artificial regulation." The same paper admits, however, that the present boom in May wheat "is more or less speculative." It goes on to say:

"What the Chicago 'bulls' are aiming at is to control so much of the domestic surplus, which is small at this season, as to hold it above the exporting price, which is not determined in Chicago but in Liverpool. When wheat begins to flow outward prices are naturally equalized, tho the present calculation is that high prices will continue to prevail. Wheat is one of the great mediums of international exchange. Gold is the other. Gold is now cheap and not in demand, while wheat is dear and is needed at home. We are consequently exporting gold rather than wheat. The prices of these two commodities are reciprocally related to one another, and the relative fall in gold is so evidently associated with a relative rise in wheat—both being exportable—as to give the Chicago bulls a basis for their speculative movement.

"The legal, moral, or economic question is only how far they have turned or attempted to turn these natural conditions to their own artificial advantage at the general expense. A combination or conspiracy to force up the price of bread would be vastly more heinous that the worst that is charged against the most obnoxious trust."

Other nations, remarks the Boston *Herald*, have eliminated the gamblers' profit from the cost of bread, and why should not we? The social outrage now being committed in the Chicago wheat-pit is stigmatized as "the crime of making bread dear" by the New York *American*, which goes on to say that it would be impossible in either Germany or France, where success such as Patten's would send him to jail. To quote further:

"In both those countries severe prison penalties are prescribed for the punishment of those who deal in grain 'futures' or who attempt to establish a 'corner in foodstuffs.' . . . . . .

"That this country should content itself with a lower standard of commercial morality than France and Germany, or that it should be less diligent in the protection of the people's bread, is not to be thought of.

"The day of judgment and retribution for those who make game of public hunger is at hand."

The Journal of Commerce, however, shares Mr. Patten's theory in explanation of the present high prices, and thinks that if the speculators were eliminated entirely from the present situation "it would make but a slight difference to the consumer of bread, if any at all." But the same paper adds:

"Nevertheless, so far as there is manipulation of the supply and the forcing of the price by cornering, it is an evil which a high standard of civilized life would not tolerate. . . . The huge profit made out of these speculative operations, when successful, does not come wholly out of the speculators on the wrong side, who are losing. In a measure it comes from those who have to have wheat to grind and out of the consumers of the product. The expense of speculative operations and the profit over and above what comes from a legitimate advance in price, due to changing relations of supply and demand, is extracted from the community outside of the speculative circles, and is an abuse that should be discountenanced and, so far as possible, prevented. All appropriation of

value belonging to others without rendering due consideration therefor should be prevented so far as possible. In effect it is stealing."

Not only is it stealing, but it is stealing from the poor, says the Pittsburg *Post*:

"Excessive speculation was largely responsible for the unhappy condition of the last eighteen months, which drove so many thousands of men to idleness. Further speculation is making their lot a most unenviable one. . . . It is a shameful condition of affairs which permits one man or one coterie of men to gamble with the poor man's necessities in such a way as to lift their price."

The episode, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "is calculated to chill the wild enthusiasts who dream that a year of Hades is to be followed by a year of Elysium."

Some papers, however, find comfort in the thought that abnormal prices will stimulate heavy planting, with big crops to follow and reduced prices in a few months. Says the Springfield *Republican*, looking to the future with hope:

"In the face of so small a carry-over of old wheat, new-crop prospects become increasingly important from a business standpoint, and the April winter-wheat condition of 82.2, or below the season's average, colors those prospects with no brilliant hue. Yet what came out of a somewhat similar situation eleven years ago? The April winter-wheat report showed a condition of 85, or little higher than the present condition; but the high prices stimulated a heavy spring-wheat planting and the total wheat harvest for the year ran above 675,000,000 bushels—the largest yield known up to that time, and comparing with only about 530,000,000 bushels harvested in 1898. There is still large chance of improvement in the winter crop, but whether so or not, all spring grain will be more heavily planted and experience demonstrates that principal crops do not all fail at the same time."

But for really indomitable optimism we turn to the New York *Times*:

"The corner seems a misfortune, but unless history shall fail to repeat itself it will prove a blessing in disguise, for the price of cornered commodities always sinks to abnormal cheapness. It is said that the Chicago speculator has bread-eaters by the throat. It is more nearly true that they have him at their mercy, since by eating something besides wheaten bread they could ruin him."

UNHAPPY HOOLIGAN.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

CASTRO IN NAPOLEON'S SHOES

ALTHO the apparent determination of the Powers to keep Cipriano Castro from returning to the stage of his former activities is hailed by the gentleman in question as an attempt to end his career with a Napoleonic exit, less interested observers are not quite so flattering. The paragraphers use the imbroglio as an illustration of the fickleness of the international audience toward a faithful, old-time opera-bouffe performer, while the editors, in more serious vein, see a new precedent established in the conduct of international affairs, and a definite step taken toward the enforcement of lasting tranquillity in South America.

The events which have led up to the present situation are, in brief, as follows: General Castro, deposed President of Venezuela, upon his return from Europe, where he had gone for medical attendance, landed at Fort de France, Martinique, and was forcibly deported three days later by the French Government, on a French ship bound for France. The British Government had barred the Port of Spain, Trinidad, against him, and the United States, it is reported, has succeeded in closing all other ports within the vicinity of Venezuela to him. The reason supposed to be back of this unusual procedure of the Powers in forcing Castro into the position of an international outcast is the fear that the ex-President has very definite intentions against the present régime and peace in Venezuela.

General Castro, just prior to being taken aboard the steamer for deportation, prepared for the French Government a letter in which he vehemently protested

THE ONLY THING LEFT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

POOR OLD ROBINSON CASTRO.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

SAN FRANCISCO TO-DAY—SHOWING HOW THE BUSINESS

The panorama below shows the same section, but photographed from a

against his deportation and avowed he had committed "no offense" to warrant it.

The Springfield *Republican* believes that this protest "will find a place in the history of international law," but after a careful consideration it declares that legally "the General seems to have no case." With this view of the situation, however, the New York *Times* does not agree. We read:

"Venezuela either has or has not at the present time a government able to administer its own affairs and to protect its own dignity. In the one case there would seem to be no reason why it needs help against a single enemy; in the other the help is not deserved. The fact is, or at least, so it begins to look, that Gomez, whom Castro left in charge as a trusted friend and subordinate official, is much less the President of Venezuela by the choice of its people than as the propt-up agent of certain foreigners with dubious claims and concessions, who think they can use him in the enforcement of their demands. However Castro may have attained and kept the Presidency, it was and is his under both Venezuelan and international law, and the methods by which he is excluded from it are as grossly irregular as the worst which he has been charged with using. . . . . .

"The assumption everywhere, apparently, is that if once Castro landed on his native shores the people would flock around him in such numbers that the Gomez usurpation would end in a day. If that is so, and if Venezuela really is an independent nation, as is pretended, and not a mere protectorate, as is not asserted, why in the name of common sense and democratic institutions should he be headed off by United States cruisers and orders from London and Paris?

"Castro is undoubtedly a villain, according to foreign notions, but his position is technically perfect, and the excuse for interfering with his travels are of the poor kind that can not be openly avowed."

HOW THE EARTHQUAKE HELPED SAN FRANCISCO

"HAD there been no conflagration to destroy the growth of fifty years, San Francisco would be more advanced than at present in a purely physical sense; but in any but the narrowest interpretation of the term 'progress' she would be far below her present position." This remarkable statement appears in the San Francisco *Call*, over the signature of Andrew G. McCarthy, president of the Down Town Merchants' Association. Mr. McCarthy goes on to say that the disaster was not merely a physical convulsion, but "a giant fillip to men's minds and imaginations," stirring them to a tremendous activity "which discounted all the exertions of the easy-going past and set a pace for the future which only the laggards will dare disregard." This point of view finds support in a statement sent out by the California Promotion Committee from which we learn that San Francisco is a city "better in every way than it ever was before, and than it would have been if it had been permitted to go on as it was three years ago." Where 28,188 buildings valued at $105,000,000 were destroyed by the fire, the citizens have already erected 18,000 new buildings at an aggregate cost of $150,000,000. Moreover, "the city has builded against fire to such an extent that now in all the downtown districts one may find nothing but fire-proof buildings—great steel-and-stone or steel-and-concrete structures, where formerly there were buildings of frame, or of such construction as to permit the passage of fire through wooden joists." As a result San Francisco now claims to have "more fire-proof buildings, proportionately to its size, than any other city in the United States." In addition to this precaution it is installing a fire-fighting system which it will tax even an

AS THE CITY LOOKED

SECTION HAS BEEN REBUILT IN THREE YEARS

different point, as it was left by the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906.

earthquake to put out of commission. To quote from the committee's statement:

"It can be prophesied with safety that never again will San Francisco be visited by a disastrous conflagration anywhere approximating in extent and effect the one which came in 1906, for not only has there been a restoration with modern fire-proof construction, but there is being installed a fire-fighting water system that is unsurpassed in any city in the world. Proportionately to its size San Francisco has more steel-frame buildings than any city in the world, and with the new water-system in operation, which will be within two years, there will be absolutely no danger of lack of water for fire-fighting, no matter what the demand may be on the supply.

"The destruction of a large water-main in 1906 not only stopt the supply of water to the city but drew out that which was stored in the several reservoirs on hills in various parts of San Francisco. Under this new system such a condition of affairs could not obtain, and nine separate and distinct means of fire-fighting would have to be destroyed before the city would again be at the mercy of the flames.

"In order to install a perfect auxiliary fire-system San Francisco has issued bonds of $5,200,000, the money from which is now being applied to the purpose specified. The system, in brief, consists of 91½ miles of new mains, connecting all parts of the city with three large fresh-water reservoirs. To these mains is connected a salt-water auxiliary system, composed of two immense pumping-plants. In addition to these pumping-plants two of the largest and most modern fire-boats will be able to connect with the mains at any one of twelve piers running out into the bay. As a further auxiliary system 100 cisterns, of 75,000-gallon capacity each, are being constructed in various parts of the city.

"The 91½ miles of new water-mains are so planned that any block or any number of blocks can be cut off from the rest of the system, there being no possibility of a complete paralysis of the system."

TARIFF CYNICISM

THE Cheshire cat, to the amazement of *Alice* in Wonderland, gradually disappeared until only the grin was left. Contemplation of the new tariff schedules, remarks the editor of *The Financier*, produces a similar phenomenon—the longer you watch, the bigger the grin seems to grow. But as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks, there can be no real appraisement of the Aldrich Tariff Bill in the incomplete form in which it has come from the Senate Finance Committee, the administrative clauses of the bill being not yet announced. Hence it has been greeted with a confusion of voices, some papers praising it as embodying a greater concession to the demands of the consumer than did the House Bill, while others decry it as an instrument of the special interests. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks ironically that it seems to have been drawn in recognition of four great principles, namely:

"(1) Cut boldly into inoperative tariffs, so long as no such reduction lessens anybody's real protection. (2) Retreat from those advances in the Payne Bill which have aroused storms of popular protest. (3) In case of doubt play the Dingley rates. (4) Leave those contemplated exactions which will be particularly irksome to subsequent settlement, either by amendment on the floor or by provisions of the Customs Administrative Act which is to follow as a separate measure."

All this, adds the same paper, "shows that the great protected interests have made little mistake in the men whom they have put on guard in the watch-tower of real legislation." It notes further that "the Payne Tariff Bill has proved very useful to the Senatorial leaders in affording them a practical test of what the country would be likely to stand." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) bitterly describes the bill as "Mr. Aldrich's first draft of the special

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISASTER

interests' ultimatum to the American people." Both the Payne and the Aldrich bills, it continues, have already served one good purpose, namely, to deepen the conviction in the minds of thoughtful Americans "that no Congress can be elected fit to adjust intelligently and equitably the intricate problems presented by the more

UP WITH THE BAND.

Last week's doings in Constantinople convince many observers of Abdul Hamid s ability to keep his place in the procession.

than 4,000 items at present in the tariff schedule." In other words, they have emphasized the need of a non-political tariff commission. To quote further:

"More and more American business men and wage-earners are coming to see that we are lagging behind even Japan and France and the other countries that speedily followed Germany's profitable example in establishing tariffs that adjust themselves gradually and automatically to altering local and foreign conditions without the slightest commercial disturbance.

"And since the doctrine of protection is a fixt national policy, the feeling has grown stronger that the tariff should be taken out of politics by methods similar to those of the German Tariff Commission of thirty-two experts, who gave five years of study to her interests, consulting in that period 2,000 other experts."

It seems that the Republican leaders in the Senate are themselves favorably inclined toward a permanent tariff bureau as a substitute for the proposed tariff commission. This scheme is vigorously derided by *The North American*, which exclaims:

"They dare actually to propose to the business men of America, not a board of specially equipped men, of ability and character that would compel such public confidence as that possest by the Supreme Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission, but a disreputable, pap-sucking band of discredited political derelicts, branded as unfit for public service by the people at the polls.

"There is only the one right solution of the American tariff problem—the formation of a permanent tribunal of men equipped with expert knowledge of American industries, yet bound to no special interest; men of prominence and character such as will command the confidence of the people, yet dependent in no way for their livelihood or standing upon political leaders and not guiding every action by its vote-catching consequences.

"And the reply of the bosses of the Senate and the House is that they may consent to provide sinecures for some of their idle henchmen.

"How long do these latter-day Catilines in the Capitol think that they can with safety abuse a nation's patience?"

The schedules as revised and laid before the Senate by the Finance Committee make spectacular increases over the Payne Bill in the rates on wines and yachts—two undoubted luxuries—and equally popular reductions on gloves and hosiery, which are put back to the Dingley rates. President Taft's inheritance-tax feature, agreed to by the House, is eliminated by the Senate Finance Committee. Tea and coffee are left on the free list, and cocoa added. Iron ore is lifted from the free list by a tax of 25 cents a ton, and lead is restored to the Dingley rates. Hats and bonnets are reduced, and spices restored to the free list. Such hotly contested articles as lumber, coal, steel rails, oil, hides, wood-pulp, and print paper are left to be thrashed out on the Senate floor. But the real purport of the bill remains hidden until the Committee reports on such administrative features as the maximum and minimum provision, and the clauses relating to drawbacks and appraisement.

"There is little occasion for rejoicing yet," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), "and even what has been dangled before our eyes may be snatched away." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) notes that the situation offers the Democrats in Congress "a splendid opportunity to do some aggressive work for the people," and adds:

"The consumers are watching the course of events, and they will not be deceived. If the Democrats prove to be strong and aggressive friends of the consumers, there may be interesting developments two years hence."

So, too, the Savannah *News* (Dem.), which says:

"The Democrats will occupy a splendid position in the next Congressional campaign, and even in the next Presidential campaign. The people want the tariff lowered. They want lower prices and they mean to have them. The cost of living and the profits of the tariff-protected trusts are too great."

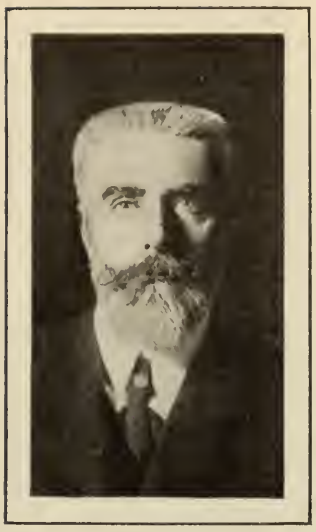
The two questions which are troubling the public as it watches the progress of the new tariff legislation are, "How will it affect the cost of living?" and "How will it affect the revenues of the Government?" As to the consumer's interests, the New York *Times* (Ind.) remarks cynically that the demand for relief has been used mainly, so far as it has been considered at all, as "a means by which one set of interests could impede or weaken another set." To quote further:

"The besiegers of the House have not neglected the Senate. They will now concentrate all their energy and influence upon that body. The degree of resistance their efforts will encounter may

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

RIZA PASHA,

Who was Minister of Marine before the uprising. He was wounded during the reckless fusillade of riotous troops.



AHMED RIZA,

Who was President of the Parliament and leader of the Young Turks. His autocratic methods provoked the uprising that ended his power.

TWO OF THE VICTIMS.

be judged from the provision of the Aldrich Bill. The representatives of the protected interests may well feel that they have already won their victory—they have but to keep what they have won. The schedules prepared by the Senate Finance Committee exhibit in a curious light the report that Senator Aldrich, after a conference with the President, had pledged himself and his party to a genuine reduction of the tariff. What we get is not a reduction of the tariff, but a reduction of the increased rates which the Ways and Means Committee had the hardihood to report.

"Notwithstanding all the fair promises of the campaign, in spite of the specific and obviously sincere declarations of the President, the Republican majority in Congress has put upon the boards once more that fine old farce of the tariff revised by its friends. It is presented in the same spirit, by many of the same actors, and with the same familiar stage business as the commission revision of 1883, and the McKinley and the Dingley revisions of 1890 and 1897."

There are not lacking critics of the bill who are equally pessimistic as to its revenue-raising powers. "It will increase rather than reduce the deficit," predicts the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and Senator Rayner (Dem.), of Maryland, estimates that a shortage of $160,000,000 in the revenues would result from the passage of the bill as it stands. A conviction seems to be growing that adequate revenue can not be had without direct taxation. Thus the Democratic Senators have prepared an amendment to the Tariff Bill providing for an income tax of 3 per cent. on incomes of $5,000 and over, and the Republican "progressives" in the Senate have formulated another amendment which aims at the same goal. Says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.):

"The British income tax produces more than $150,000,000 a year, but its exemption of $750 is much too low for this country. The more scientific German tax is carefully graduated, and even distinguishes in favor of earned as against investment incomes. Most of the Continental countries have income taxes of varying merit; France will soon have one.

"Both the graduated income tax and the tax on corporation dividends are good taxes. If the Democrats favor both, or if they drop the latter and unite upon the former to the end, they will have on their side the stern, strong logic of facts. A moderate income tax with a reasonable exemption may produce $90,000,000. The Treasury needs more money; the delay of the Aldrich committee in settling the revenue details of the Payne Bill shows that they do not quite know where the money is coming from."

THE REVOLT OF ISLAM

ABDUL HAMID is admiringly described by the Washington *Star* as "one of the most successful totterers the world ever knew." He has been tottering on his throne ever since he ascended it, we have been assured from time to time by a vigilant press, and when he was forced to grant a constitution last July the vibratory motion became terrific. The gravest consequences were feared when the statesmen of the new régime threw open to Christians the privilege of serving in the army and stopt the daily prayers for the Commander of the Faithful. Instead of precipitating the Sultan from his throne, however, this had just the opposite effect. Islam revolted. The common soldiers trooped into the streets of Constantinople, led by a sergeant, on Tuesday of last week, surrounded the Parliament building, shouting for the Sultan, and compelled the leaders of the Young Turk party to abdicate. One cabinet minister was killed and another wounded, and a member of Parliament was slain, but outside of these casualties, there seems to have been very little bloodshed. The main result is reported as being a political overturn by which the Liberal party replaces the party of Union and Progress, very much as if a British army corps, without officers, should surround the Parliament buildings in London, and depose Premier Asquith and install Mr. Balfour, the former taking refuge at the American embassy. The dispatches represent the Young Turk party as thoroughly roused by this revolt, and a large force has marched on the capital to restore the party to power.

The correspondents at Constantinople say that less than half the troops in the capital took part in the uprising, while those at Salonica and elsewhere bitterly oppose the new movement, so it may prove to be only an eddy in the onward current of Turkish reform. Mohammedan attacks on Christians are reported at Adana and elsewhere, and the New York *World* looks for more

TEWFIK PASHA,

He was carried into power as Grand Vizier by the wave of revolution.

NAZIM PASHA.

If the Young Turks threaten the capital, it is believed that he will lead the Government forces.

EDHEM PASHA,

The new Minister of War. With the army practically in power, upsetting ministries at will, Edhem is expected to have his hands full.

LEADERS OF THE REVOLT.

bloodshed before the trouble is over. Some expect the Young Turk troops from Salonica to set up military rule.

If the Empire has no worse crisis than this in its progress toward liberty, "it will make for itself a better record than there was at first cause to expect, and a better record than most other lands which have had to deal with any problems of comparable seriousness have made," remarks the New York *Tribune*; and the New York *American* thinks the violence and confusion "are no doubt to be charged to the fact that party strife in Turkey has not yet learned to work off its heat in the bloodless battles of the ballot-box." The New York *Globe* remarks similarly:

"No one was fool enough to believe that the constitution would not have to undergo its season of bitter trial. What constitution of any importance has escaped the test? The English? The American? The French? The German? The Russian? All of these were either born or baptized in blood. There seems to be no other way, and tho the Ottoman constitution came in on the wings of peace, immune from fratricidal strife, its day of trial seemed almost bound to come. It will take at least a generation to assure the world that the new form of government is not a transient disguise."

The New York *Evening Mail*, however, sees an ominous portent in this evidence of rule by the army:

"The army has shown itself master of the situation twice within the year in Turkey. When it declared for the Young Turk cause last summer, the Sultan yielded almost instantly, and a constitution and parliament were the result. Yesterday mutinous troops, stationed at Constantinople, surrounded the Parliament House and demanded the deposition of the cabinet. The Ministry yielded before many hours, and Hilmi Pasha gave way to Tewfik Pasha, as grand vizier. The Sultan himself was pretty nearly as prompt as the Ministry, and has already pardoned the mutinous troops.

"This demonstration of the power of the army is the most important fact of the situation, and it augurs ill for the future of Turkey, whether as a presumptively absolute monarchy or as a presumptively constitutional state. What the Pretorian guard was able to do in the Roman Empire, what it has frequently been feared the French army would do in the third Republic, the Turkish army has, twice within the year, proved that it could do in the domain over which Abdul was the aforetime absolute ruler. . . . . .

"While the new government may more nearly reflect the Sultan's purposes than the old, and while the mutiny may have had his secret countenance, the authority of a throne and the stability of a state, where things are done in that way, are both undermined."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE elevator to success is generally stuck. Try the stairs.—*System, Chicago.*

THE higher duty on stockings is doubtless advocated by the safety-deposit companies.—*New York American.*

WONDER if Mr. Fairbanks has retained enough political influence to take the duty off cherries?—*Houston Chronicle.*

IF the consumer would stay away and keep quiet there never would be any trouble in fixing up a tariff bill.—*New York World.*

WHEN sea-power is replaced by air-power the scene of war will shift from the ocean to the legislative assembly.—*New York Evening Post.*

THOSE two army officers who defeated President Taft at golf may be good players, but they hardly can qualify as diplomats.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SENATOR ALDRICH's Finance Committee also is built on the maximum and minimum plan, the rest of the committee being the minimum.—*Ohio State-Journal.*

GAMBLERS on a west-bound Atlantic liner fleeced passengers out of $4,000. This news will cause European hotel keepers to turn green with regret.—*Chicago News.*

THE maximums and minimums recognize the colonies and dependencies of other countries as part of those countries. What about the Philippines?—*Washington Post.*

ALTHO works of art more than twenty years old are to be admitted free of duty, according to the new tariff bill, James Hazen Hyde probably will stay in Paris.—*Chicago News.*

WE are not assuming to know much about it; but the English "Daylight-Hour Bill," which begins with a proposition to gain time by setting the clock back, seems to strike our blind spot.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

"A JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE" is the title of Editor Roosevelt's first article in *The Lookout*. Later on, Editors Pulitzer and Smith will have an opportunity to write interestingly under the same title.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

MR. CARNEGIE denounces the idea of building big battle ships, especially England's policy of adding more *Dreadnoughts* to her navy. But then few countries could be successfully defended with free libraries in case of attack.—*Baltimore American.*

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FALLING GODS.

High protection is following slavery.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

NOW let's hear from Santa Claus on the stocking tax.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

WIRELESS politics would be extremely useful on ships of state.—*New York Post.*

STILL, the Government has a sweet revenge in seeing Standard Oil settle with the lawyers.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IF the number of places where Castro can not land increases he will presently have to buy an airship.—*New York World.*

WE are pained to learn by the press dispatches that the Rock of Gibraltar frowned down upon Mr. Roosevelt.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THOSE who cry out against taxing the poor man's breakfast seem to have overlooked the reduced tax on lumber.—*New York Evening Post.*

JOHN WESLEY GAINES got such a cold at the inaugural ceremonies that he isn't able to talk. And yet they talk of changing the date.—*Detroit Free-Press.*

LOOKS like rather poor comfort for Roosevelt's friends to tell them that he would be safer in Africa than on the average American railroad train.—*Louisville Post.*

CASTRO, in his mad chase for a dictatorship, appears to be overlooking the glowing possibilities offered by Servia, whose throne will soon be for rent.—*Washington Post.*

IT is explicitly denied that because of the separate woman's car, subway trains usually leaving at 12.00 and 1.45 will now leave at 11.59 and 1.44.—*New York Evening Post.*

MR. HEARST has made a large purchase of forest lands in Newfoundland, and is to establish a paper-making plant. The tract is believed to consist largely of yellow pine.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF Prince George, of Servia, is still hankering for power he is hereby informed that Crazy Snake has given up his job and that any old chief is eligible to the headship of the Creek Indians.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"THE cheapest thing in the United States to-day is Memphis real estate. Buy and you will double your money within five years," says *The Commercial Appeal*. Well, then, why not advise the owners to hold it and make this profit themselves?—*Nashville American.*

THE BLOOD-STAINED HOUSE OF KARAGEORGEVITCH

IT is not often that we see laid bare in contemporaneous history a tale like that of *Macbeth* or *Orestes*. Yet such a tale is to be read, we are told by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), in the abdication of Prince George of Servia and the remorse and humiliation of his father. This paper says:

"The history of the abdication of Prince George of Servia is not very clearly understood. What could have been the motive which has driven this passionate and headstrong youth, who is yet reputed to be of a most winning personality, into self-imposed exile? What could have happened to force him into retirement?"

THE PEACE STATUE IS CERTAINLY LOVELY — BUT WHAT IF IT THAWS?

IN THE BALKANS.

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

The writer proceeds to say that the resignation of the Prince comes in the natural order of things. His father has been under a cloud from the moment of his accession. He has tried to outfront the crime with which he has been charged and to dazzle his people with a dream of national glory, so that they may forget the past. Prince George recognizes, through the turn taken by recent events, the futility of these efforts. This, indeed, is avowed by himself, according to the Belgrade correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who reports the Prince as declaring:

"Could a true patriot, Crown Prince or peasant, after such a turn of fortune, such a political and moral defeat, enjoy life and rejoice in his lot? My ideals, my hopes, have been wrecked, my faith in the future destroyed."

It is in a moralizing and serious tone that the Vienna paper quoted above speaks of "the ever-tottering throne of King Peter." Naturally this semiofficial organ thinks that "this throne has turned out to be a more uneasy seat since Servia's hostile demonstrations against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy." "Peter will some time or other understand the Bible saying that a man's sins will find him out." "It seems but yesterday the news reached us that King Alexander and Queen Draga had been murdered in the night and their bodies flung through the window into the palace park." "Peter has waded through slaughter to a throne and now has met his Nemesis." Referring to the fact that Servia has failed to arouse a Pan-Slavist interposition in her favor during her controversy with Austria, this journal continues:

"Peter has lost a great political battle. This calls to mind the famous saying of Napoleon uttered after the battle of Austerlitz. He remarked that the Emperor Francis, after a disastrous campaign, might return to Vienna and be received as a father by the children who sympathized with him in his misfortunes, while he, Napoleon, after a military catastrophe, would be hissed and driven into exile by the Parisians. Peter is a very much smaller man than Napoleon."

Peter's hold on his people has now become weakened, we are told. He gained his throne by violence, he must hold it by strength. His nerves must be of steel, his heart hard as a rock. He must achieve some sort of glory if he would wipe off the stain of the past and retain national confidence. But he has failed to do so. To quote the words of the Vienna writer:

"Peter tried to set the political questions of his country upon a racial basis and to gain popularity by stimulating his people's natural feeling of patriotism. He thought that those who had been the accomplices of his usurpation would be less obnoxious thorns in his side, when they saw their King the executor of his people's ambitions. These accomplices might then hope that the splendor of a great national victory would distract attention from the blood-stains of their past. It was with this end that indignation against Austria was lasht into frenzy with the view of setting on foot a world war. It was with this end that the national rage for battle was fanned into a flame. But the political campaign ended in a sort of feeble *débâcle*. Is it any wonder that both Peter and his son, to use the expression of von Buelow, should feel the sharp flinders of their broken hopes dashed back into their faces?"

It was the furies of remorse, the blood vengeance pursuing Peter, that drove him to his absurd manifestations against Austria. The disappointment of his expectations has, however, been most poignantly felt by Prince George, of whom we read:

"No one will believe that Prince George abdicated his claim to the succession merely because he was suspected of killing his servant. The cause more probably lay in something that came up between the King and the Prince. Who can

THE PEACE BANQUET.

MARS (in the background)—"I must put a good edge on this. These peace banquets usually break up in a fight."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

say what that was? The terrible feuds in the royal family, and the recent political catastrophe, would naturally result in rendering more acute the alienation between father and son as well as between King and people. The dynasty of the Karageorgevitches is like a tree whose branches are blighted and whose crest is leafless. Their palace is the bloody house of the Atreidæ. Built in murder, stained by perjury, it is besieged by the avenging Furies, and filled with ever tragic gloom."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S EXPECTATIONS IN PERSIA

THE gadfly of constitutionalism which has recently bitten so many nations, and more especially Turkey and Persia, has involved the latter country into wilder tempests of rebellion than are to be witnessed in any other of the awakening peoples. The Shah is trembling for his throne and for his life, his troops invest Tabriz, where the Constitutionalists are making their most stubborn, if not their last stand. The newspapers of the new party are being suppresst, their leaders are imprisoned or driven into exile.

ALI MUSSIN,
Revolutionary Chief at Tabriz.

This chaotic condition of things is perplexing, especially as the Shah has neither money nor the political support of a majority of his people. How are the Shah's army and government kept alive, and by whom is he instigated to this pose of defiance? The French press puts a simple and clear interpretation on the matter with one word—Russia. We are told that if it were not for Russia, and for Russian loans, the Constitutionalists would long since have triumphed. This the Russian newspapers deny. As an explanation of Russia's hold on Persia we may quote the *Intransigeant* (Paris), in which we read that Russia's loan of 25,000,000 rubles gained for her the right of railroad concessions in Persia. Russia, says Mr. Flourens, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in this journal, was henceforth granted the sole right of making loans to Persia. The result has been that Russia is become master of Persia and evil genius of the Shah. This is plainly asserted by an anonymous but evidently well-informed writer in the *Correspondant* (Paris). At the present moment the emissaries, soldiers, and representatives of the Muscovite Empire are making themselves the Czar's instruments in crushing the Majlis, or National Council, and its adherents. The horrors of the present revolution have been aggravated to an extreme degree, according to this writer, by Russian oppression. Thus we read that the Shah was financed by the Bank of Russia in his bombardment of the parliament, and the bribery of his supporters. It was a Russian officer who was installed as Governor-General at Teheran. A Russian war-vessel was sent to the Caspian to overawe the Nationalists at Resht. It is the Russian Consul who is behind the troubles in Tabriz. We read:

"The Russian Consul at Tabriz has openly taken action against the Nationalists. While the Shah was suppressing all the Persian Nationalist journals of Teheran, such as the *Tamaddum*, the *Majlis*, a parliamentary organ, and several others, the Russian Government confiscated the two leading Mussulman liberal organs published in the Caucasus, namely the *Irshad* (Baku) and the *Mulla Nasru'd Din* (Tiflis)."

According to this writer the Shah looks to Russia for money, soldiers, and protection against his so-called enemies, the Nationalists or parliamentary party, and so far he has not looked in vain. It is but fair to say that the press of St. Petersburg discredit this French view of the situation. Thus the *Rossia* (St. Petersburg), Mr. Stolypin's organ, after drawing a dark and terrible picture of Mohammed Ali's practical imbecility as a statesman, his insincerity, corruption, and tyranny, which stir his people to revolution, adds that it is utterly out of Russia's power to check, as she does nothing to aggravate, the disturbance. It, however, diplomatically adds that "demands for the restoration of the constitution can not possibly be listened to, either by the Russian Government or the Russian legation."

BAGHIR-KHAN,
A famous Persian revolutionary leader.

The Liberal press do not take quite so cynical a tone. The *Reich* (St. Petersburg) thinks that there is no cause for anxiety in Persia, for time is here the heal-all. "The end of the struggle is already visible," and "the victory of the revolution over the Government is only a question of time. Time itself weakens the Government and strengthens the revolution." The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), while admitting the Persian Government's dependence on Russia, deprecates the concession of any further

GOOD FRIENDS AND TRUSTY NEIGHBORS.
SHAH "Oh neighbor dear and friend benign,
You are so strong and stout
Just step across the boundary line,
And bring your sword and knout;
We'll teach these rascal slaves of mine
To recognize the right divine."
Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart)

Russian assistance to the Shah, for "it is perfectly hopeless to expect that the Shah will restore order even with the help of Russia and her money."

Some of the Russian papers, however, think that Russia has at present a great opportunity and should make the most of it by seizing upon points in Persia which would enable her to control the Mediterranean coasts of Asia Minor, and make the Persian Gulf her highway to India. The *Novoye Vremya*, and the *Rossia*, the organ of the cabinet, both advocate these "chauvinistic views" as Boris Altaisky, the eminent Russian writer, calls them. In the *Nasha Gazeta* (St. Petersburg) he takes up the suggested Russian "occupation" of Azerbaijan, "the military key to Armenia, and the Mesopotamian outlet to Bagdad, as well as to the waters of the Persian Gulf," and says of it:

"What feelings would be awakened among the Turkish public and in the governing circles of the Turkish state by such an occupation? It would be exactly parallel to the *faux pas* of Russia in occupying Port Arthur, and the feelings of Turkey would simply be identical with those of the Japanese in 1898. We know that official Russia is not loved in Persia by those who do not sympathize with the sanguinary policy of the Shah, by the Liberals and Constitutionalists. In all probability if Azerbaijan were seized and garrisoned by us, our soldiers would find themselves in a desolate region. The population would throw off a hated yoke by emigrating to Turkey."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REVOLUTIONARY MASS-MEETING AT TABRIZ.
Mirza Djafar, the orator of the Constitutionalists, is exhorting the people to resist the Shah.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN SCAPEGOAT

RUSSIA has had a long series of scapegoats—victims to the crimes of others, or to the falsity of a political system. History records the assassination of a good Czar, the downfall of ministers who merely obeyed their superiors, the sacrifice of revolutionaries who loved their country, but whose aspirations were above and beyond their generation. The downfall of Mr. Isvolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the consequence of a long-continued diplomatic duel which he has been fighting with Mr. Aehrenthal, who fills a similar post in Austria. It may be said that the blade of William II. crossed the swords of the combatants. Isvolsky, as the champion of Russia, was defeated, and now Russia turns upon her champion and avenges her outraged prestige by degrading him. This is the spirit in which the matter is handled in the European press. Russia being compelled by Germany to leave Servia to her fate, to agree to the seizures of Austria, and so to withdraw from interference in Balkan politics, tries, of course, to save her face. "Painful as steel at a white heat laid on naked flesh," to quote the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), has been "Germany's insolence in trampling upon Russia's military impotence" Yet, says the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg:*

GENERAL VIEW OF TABRIZ,
Now invested by the Shah's troops. If it is taken, a frightful carnival of massacre and pillage is expected.

"The Austrian and pro-Austrian press of Europe have raised a song of victory since they see in Russia's acquiescence in the Bosnian annexation merely the exclusion of Russia from a share in promoting Pan-Slavism and the eclipse of her rightful influence in Balkan affairs. But this is not the right way to look at it. The assent of Russia to the diplomatic conclusion arrived at is in no sense a defeat. This is merely the final concession she intends to make to German expansion in the Near East. She has made it in the hope and on the express condition that Servia shall be kept from war, for an Austro-Servian war would be to Russia, in many ways, a true catastrophe. In case such a war were to break out, Russia has not a single soldier or a single kopeck to aid in the rescue of the sister nation. It has indeed caused overwhelming agony to Russia to see Servia thrown to the ground by Austria. But her hands were tied. She was bound to do all she could to prevent war, but it was impossible for her to assume a dictatorial attitude. The sole course left her was that of diplomatic concession."

"Mr. Isvolsky was not personally to blame," declares the London *Times*. "He certainly did not go counter to the desires of his sovereign in voting for a surrender." "Mr. Isvolsky," says the *Temps* (Paris), "placed too much confidence in his skill as a diplomatist. He will doubtless learn from the event that diplomacy is only the shadow cast by the power of armies. Russia, as well as her friends and allies, has again been taught by this verdict of Europe on her part in the Balkan problem, that justice

never commands the submission of the world unless she brandishes a sword." The *Gaulois* (Paris) says of the humiliation of Russia and the penalty paid for it by her minister:

"The case of Russia is the more serious in that she has suffered much more than a diplomatic setback. She has been actually dispossest, dispossest, that is, of the office of sole protectress of the universal Slav nation The Russians have loudly exprest their shame and their grief, their cries have echoed through the whole Slav world and forced Mr. Isvolsky to resign. This must be looked upon as the penalty he pays for his want of foresight and his temerity, but Russia can not make reparation to the Slav world by such a course. She has abdicated her place as its protectress, but she neither atones for her wrongs toward those who were her wards, nor corrects the faults which have led her astray by her present course. This she can do only when she places under the direction and at the service of a diplomacy more clear-sighted and competent an army reorganized and ever ready for service."

In expounding the "moral" of this incident the *Figaro* (Paris) thinks that Mr. Isvolsky "has vacated because the Balkan crisis, which opened up last August, has not turned out well for his country, and is a victim to the dissatisfaction and irritability with which Russia views the conclusion which has been forced upon her by Europe." But the cruelest cut comes to Mr. Isvolsky from his own countrymen, and while other papers of St. Petersburg allow that his failure was due to his country's abject position, financially, politically, and in military equipment, the Liberal *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) rises in wrath and rabidly proclaims:

"Isvolsky was all the time working for the King of Prussia. He was all the time propping up the hegemony of Germany and undermining the prestige of such nations as were friendly to Russia, namely, France and England."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH HOMAGE TO GERMANY

SUSPICION, dislike, and something very like fear have recently shown themselves in the utterances of the British press whenever references have been made to their North-Sea neighbor. The greatness, intellectual progress, and skill, and above all the burning spirit of a united patriotism such as characterize the Teutonic race, all have seemingly been ignored. It is pleasant to find that after all this the character of the Germans is finally recognized in so able and discerning a London weekly as the Conservative *Saturday Review*. The English, declares this paper, should copy instead of depreciating a nation to which reflection will teach them to confess their own inferiority. To quote the following remarkable words:

"The Germans are much more numerous than we, better educated, more highly efficient in the functions of citizenship, more productive and more reproductive, more responsive to their political center of gravity, and empowered by a broader base in Europe, if vulnerable in proportion to breadth. Their imperial unification has multiplied their international importance; and their economic policy, multiplying their industrial and commercial position, has necessitated the development of their sea-power to protect it, even apart from any ambition to become the dominant influence in European waters. It is not for us either to ignore or to hate the Germans; they have simply made it necessary for us to learn from them, to admire them, and to review our own position in relation to theirs."

England must take the "German lesson," the German medicine, as well as she can, for Germany's superiority is not confined to the production of chromos, crockery, or novelties, continues this English writer, who thus particularizes:

"Our statesmen are astonished to find her level with us in building ships; they miss the vastly greater fact of her inclusive superiority in building civilization. She merges her political and her economic unities to multiply her imperial power, with an impulse of patriotism even in her commercial traveling, and an imperial pride in her power to disturb the British economic process by the surplus of her protected products in our 'free' trade market. She does not endanger her imperial strength by sacrificing her economic unity to a mob theory; she does not seek her imperial integrity in fiscal disintegration."

This "impulse of patriotism," in which English youths have recently been said to be deficient, is the foundation of national character in Germany. Thus we read:

"In all the determining interests of German life, political, economic, and social, there is one dominant inspiration, the greatness of Germany; and, most significant of all, she achieves her purpose at a rate of which we are incapable, on a basis of principle and policy essentially opposed to ours. To-day she rivals us: to-morrow she may dictate to us—and we go on wrangling about the fractions of comparatively irrelevant trifles, such as the cost of a few ships or the price of calico in Calcutta. Let us know where we are; we are ignorant of it until we know where Germany is, and of this until we understand how the difference in method makes the difference in destiny. She has made more than we of her smaller opportunities, and there is not a unit of our disadvantage that is not due to our comparative incapacity in imperialism."

The writer thus warns his countrymen in conclusion not to rely too much upon the insular security of the British kingdom. Germany has become a real rival to England and the only way to meet this rivalry is by copying and excelling, or at least equalling, German skill, commercial enterprise, and patriotism. From this fearless and outspoken article we quote as follows:

"Up to now we have lived on the absurd assumption that our three little islands might always be stronger than the great aggregate of German kingdoms and principalities; a fallacy proceeding from the fact that our insular position gave us a start in the prosperity that follows peace. The Franco-Prussian war altered that; the imperialization of the German states made the alteration permanent. In addition, Germany wanted only education and industry. Both have come, and now they can build *Dreadnoughts* as fast as we; to-morrow they will build them faster. Let us make no mistake; they stand on a larger footing, and they can already make better use of it; the bigger mass has already raised its standard of quality, so that the smaller mass can no longer depend on its better material. The chief basis of it all is industry, and our industrial capital is already flying from the United Kingdom before Germany's job lots, the worst of her products displacing the best of our production. The still more intensive development of Germany must reach a smaller rate of growth, as in our own case already; but her potential margin is much larger, and the mutual maximum means a difference in power, permanent and unapproachable."

CHINA'S LESSON TO EUROPE—While the tocsin rings in Europe, and thrones topple, and frontiers are changed, and revolutionary strikes, riots, and massacres are being chronicled, amid the fall of ministers, and the struggle of parties, Asiatic serenity sets an example to the world. Manchu and Tatar, Progressist and Reactionary, stand on opposite sides of the street in Peking, but neither throws stones nor brandishes firearms. China remains imperturbable. As the Paris *Temps* observes:

"The events occurring in China, when we think of Morocco and the Balkans, are teaching a lesson to the Europeans—a lesson in serenity. Who would not have predicted catastrophe after catastrophe when we heard announced first the death of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress, and then the disgrace of Yuan Shih Kai? Up to this moment nothing has occurred to justify such a pessimistic mood, and the resident foreigners who indulged in it have yet to point out any ground for their perturbation."

Commerce, education, political liberty are progressing in China. But China's new social, industrial, and governmental structure grows silently, rises "like an exhalation." As the *Temps* remarks:

"There is no violent reaction, but a pacific movement toward liberty and enlightenment. The hatred of the Progressists against the Manchus is not intense enough to result in open revolution. Indeed indifference is the prevailing sentiment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE PURE-FOOD LAW IS DOING

THAT the Pure-Food Law is, on the whole, working well; that the inspectors are mostly competent and honest men who really inspect, and that we need no longer consume adulterants unless we are willing or careless, is the opinion of an anonymous contributor to *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, April), signing himself "One Who Knows." Says this writer:

"The first inspectors appointed under the act were competent men. In most cases they were men expert in the particular line that came under their inspection—butchers for the packing-houses, chemists for the chemical works, confectioners for the candy-factories, and so on. There are doubtless many incompetent inspectors and some grafters among them, but let us trust that they are the exception. In the main, I believe, the law is being enforced at present.

"I know of one particular instance, which occurred shortly after the law went into effect, in which the management of a certain plant attempted to put through a batch of several hundred pounds of lard which did not conform to the requirements of the law, but the inspector on the job was a butcher and *knew* the lard was not right. It was not passed, but went into the by-product. I know it to be true that much worse lard than this condemned lot had been regularly put out by this same concern before the butcher-inspector was put into the plant by the United States Government.

"In another factory, prior to 1906, black pepper was *made* of ground olive pits, corn meal, and paradise seed. . . . The 2-ounce packages of this compound would cost the jobber about $\frac{3}{10}$ cent, and the consumer 5 cents, a profit of over 400 per cent, to be divided between the jobber and the retailer.

"Good black pepper retails at from 30 cents to 40 cents per pound, and fancy grades much higher, but a 2-ounce carton may be had for 5 cents at present—and it is all pepper if the label says so. It is easy to see from this why the man who is long on paradise seed should think the Pure-Food Law a bad thing. . . . . .

"Up to the time that the Government forced the manufacturer to print his formula on the package, and in some notable instances since, certain ones have attempted to market under a 'trade name,' some very deceptive imitations or 'near' products, many of which, however, are chiefly remarkable for their complete dissimilarity to the article described by the trade name. I have seen 'mustard' manufactured of wheat flour as a basis, colored with ocher, and flavored with a dose of mustard oil. This was labeled 'Mustard Flour—Strictly Pure.' 'Strawberry Jam' composed of glucose, clover-seed, artificial flavoring, and cochineal was produced and sold in large quantities by a firm in the Mississippi Valley. . . . And 'Beef Juice' also, which contained no beef juice and was not even a by-product of the packing-house, was put up by a firm in New York. I never took the trouble to discover what really did go to make up this 'juice.'"

As for coffee and tea, half-roasted coffee-berries colored brown and tea "cleaned" with green pigment were formerly the order of the day. Now one may still have these, but only if he asks for them or is too careless to observe the label. "Java" coffee is no longer to be bought cheap in inter-State labeled packages, tho it is still scooped out of a bin for those who ask for it, oral misrepresentation not being punishable under the law. The writer sums up as follows:

"Under the present rigid inspection system conditions are, of course (theoretically), equal in all plants. So after all, the question is up to the people, for the time being at least. I was particularly imprest with this only the other day, when I remarked in the presence of two friends of mine: 'Well, from my experience, I believe that any article in the food or drug line, which is put up in this country under a label declaring it to be pure, is as pure as it is possible to get it anywhere in the world.' One, an Englishman, spoke up and said: 'Oh, I say now, you can not get jam or marmalade in the States harf so good as that they put up at home.' I had recently seen a laboratory report on English and American jams, jellies, and marmalades, which showed that fully as much adulteration was practised in the English factories as in those on this side, and I told him so. But our cousin took refuge in the fact that personally he preferred the English jam to the American 'imitation.' Practically the same argument took place with my other friend, who is a German, with the result that he decided in favor of the *Deutsches Wurstgeschaeft*, paint, benzoin, and all. So there you are.

"Then there is your American who wants the kind he has always bought. The package must be of the identical shape, color, and size as of yore, or he will not have it. You may call his attention to the fact that the label plainly states the goods are adulterated and that the weight is not marked on the package. It is simply marked '15-cent size' or 'regular 25 cent-size.' You may offer him a similar package of like goods, marked '4-ounce net weight' or '1-pound net' as the case may be, also 'guaranteed to be strictly pure under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.' Will he have it at any price, even less than he will have to pay for the kind he has always bought? Not he. He will swallow his copper sulfate and sodium benzoate in spite of you and then vote for some manufacturer's agent to represent his district in Washington and help emasculate the Food and Drugs Act and render it harmless or harmful according to the point of view."

DR. GORDON G. BURDICK,
Who draws a sad picture of the terrible results of the careless use of the *x*-ray.

DANGERS OF THE X-RAY

MISUSE or excessive use of the *x*-ray has been proved to be attended with such danger that one shudders to think how carelessly and freely every one was exposed to it in the early days of experimentation. The ray is of the utmost value in diagnosis, but it is like some potent drug, to be used only by experts and with the utmost caution. Says Dr. Gordon G. Burdick, of Chicago, professor of radiotherapy in the Illinois School of Electrotherapeutics, writing in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, April):

"It is curious how few physicians realize the dangers of the *x*-ray, and disregarding the repeated warnings in the medical press, go blindly into using this agent, with a child-like faith in the manufacturer's statement of safety that is sublime. It is not possible to estimate the actual damage that has resulted from the application of this form of energy in the hands of many well-meaning but dangerously incompetent persons.

"I had occasion several years ago to investigate this matter and made arrangements with a newspaper-clipping bureau to furnish me all the material they could on the subject. The immense amount of clippings from our newspapers on this subject cost me about $18 a month, and unquestionably would be double that amount at the present time, owing to the more general use of the *x*-ray.

"By correspondence and from investigation of court records it is evident that but a small percentage of these cases have found their way into court. Yet in our own country alone about 120 cases are on the dockets. Many of these accidents have all the earmarks of the grossest criminal carelessness, and many of them are due to institutional negligence. One remarkable case of this kind happened in one of our hospitals.

"They attempted to make a skiagraph of a man's kidneys, and

after putting the plate under him, turned on the machine and promptly went away and forgot all about him. He had an exposure of one hour and forty-five minutes. This produced a horrible injury. The skin and muscles became necrotic all over the abdomen, and it was over two years before skin-grafts would take. This case can be multiplied by fifty that have come under my own immediate observation and have all happened within one State.

TALL STACK AT MESSINA; TOP SNAPT OFF AND FALLEN S.S.W.

What would the number be if we had statistics from the whole United States? Injuries to other parts of the body have become so common as scarcely to excite comment."

That very slight exposure to the rays will cause incurable sterility in both sexes, has been amply proved, Dr. Burdick tells us, and he presents a large body of evidence on this point. In fact, persons all over the scientific world are suffering to-day in all sorts of ways to pay for their rashness in handling an agent of whose effects on the bodily tissues they knew little or nothing. Dr. Burdick goes on:

"The danger that has been done by unthinking manufacturers and physicians who have allowed children of tender years 'to see the bones of their hand' with the fluoroscope can only be guessed at, but a heavy toll has undoubtedly been exacted, that will become apparent in after years in various ways.

"To see the average *x*-ray operator, is to see an individual who has been unthoughtful and careless, one who will bear the marks of his blind enthusiasm to the grave. They are falling all around us, dying with cancer from the chronic irritation, amputations of arms, legs, removal of bones that decayed from too much exposure, and so on. To see many of the electricians who have lived in the atmosphere, is to see a living death personified, the tissues becoming corroded with exquisitely tender ulcers, cracks, etc., making life bearable only under the influence of morphin.

"Those people, however, can not plead ignorance. They have been warned repeatedly by those who know, and their injuries could have been avoided by using a certain amount of discretion in their work.

"That I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I do not condemn the use of the *x* ray for any legitimate purposes.

"As a diagnostic agent nothing will or can take its place. As a therapeutic agent for a limited class of diseases, not amenable to treatment by any other means, this has been a benediction from the Almighty. That it has been misrepresented and has suffered from much ignorant handling and dishonesty can not be questioned.

"There will come a brighter day in medicine, when this mysterious form of radiation will receive its full recognition, and will become a blessing instead of a curse to humanity. It would be my advice to all young physicians who have a duty to posterity to perform to keep away from this form of energy or they will pay a fearful penalty with no compensating features to justify the sacrifice."

MESSINA AS A SCIENTIST SEES IT

ONE of the most authentic and interesting accounts of the results of the Messina earthquake is contributed to *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, April) by F. A. Perret. Mr. Perret arrived at Messina three days after the great shock, having sailed from Naples on December 30 as special representative of the United States Consulate. He writes:

"Entering the Straits at daybreak of the 31st, I observed that the famous rock of Scylla, which, together with the lighthouse on the opposite point and several of the Lipari Islands, was reported as having disappeared, stood in its accustomed place. The lighthouse also was standing, but the lantern at the top had been slightly displaced toward the east. The first view of Messina from the sea did not give the impression of a complete disaster. A considerable portion of the façades of the line of buildings along the quay—the famous 'Palazzata'—remained standing, as well as a number of one or two-storied houses, but a nearer view showed that there was practically nothing back of the façades and that these houses were damaged, altho still standing.

"On going ashore it was easily seen that the embankment had collapsed from the sliding down into the deep harbor of its insecure foundations. All along the quay a critical eye could detect signs of the free surface wave, and in one spot the curb had become detached from the sidewalk and retained admirably the full wave form into which it had been thrown. The average distance from crest to crest of these waves was 2 meters [6½ feet], and the height from trough to crest (double amplitude) was 30 centimeters [about a foot]. In other places the wave was of flatter form, *i.e.*, height, 16 centimeters [6 inches]; crest to crest, 6 meters [19½ feet].

"The 'rubble' construction of the buildings was apparent all along the quay, broken arches of the 'Palazzata' revealing the small round stones set in mortar of poor quality. A conspicuous exception was seen in the building occupied by the French Consulate, the walls of which were fairly thick and built of tiling or thin brick, its chief defect being the weakness of the floors and its height of four stories. The relative stability of these walls was

FREE SURFACE WAVE FORMS RETAINED BY CURB-STONES OF THE EMBANKMENT.

The photographic reproductions with this article are used here by the courtesy of *The American Journal of Science*

shown by a seven-foot pier-glass which was not even cracked. The American Consulate building had collapsed to a compact heap of mortar and stone.

"The general direction of the earth movement was well shown by the wreck of the Maurolico monument in the Villa Mazzini. This has fallen due southwest and, having been symmetrical and standing on a level plain, it gave as fair an index as could be obtained. The same general direction was observed just outside the

city, where the top of a tall stack had been snapt off and fallen south-southwest. Two other single-column monuments on the hills west of the city had also fallen southwest. At Villa San Giovanni a tall stack was tilted southwest. Altho in Japan it is generally found that such objects fall inward or toward the epicentrum, this was not the case here, the most probable explanation being that, owing to the slight depth of the centrum and the nearness of the city to the epicentrum, there was a very pronounced vertical component at the beginning of the earth movement which, in combination with the horizontal motion, threw the objects in the direction of the movement instead of tripping their bases and causing them to fall inward. This will be more evident to the reader from an inspection of the photograph of the Maurolico

THE MAUROLICO MONUMENT IN THE VILLA MAZZINI; THIS HAS FALLEN DUE S.W.

monument, the dome of which has been thrown to a distance of 5 meters from the center, which would scarcely have been the case if it had fallen under the impact of horizontal motion. The lantern of the Faro [lighthouse] forms a case of displacement toward the epicentrum."

Mr. Perret also reports his experiences of some of the "aftershocks," which are of considerable interest. The most powerful was that of January 7, at 6:28 P.M., of which the writer says:

"The duration was such as to give ample time to study the phenomenon, and it was impossible to avoid the conviction that the originating movement at the centrum had a duration not greatly inferior to that of the observed effect. This is contrary to the accepted ideas of the day regarding earthquake generation, . . . but the writer feels in duty bound to record the impression in the belief that no honest observation is without value.

"This shock was experienced when on board the United States steamship *Scorpion*, and the man on watch reported having 'seen' the earthquake pass through the city from north to south. When interrogated he could give no more definite information, but it is evident that the earth waves had produced a visible undulation of the buildings and walls along the water front. Many walls fell and the shock was followed by another not as strong. A number of shocks occurred during the night and in the early morning of the 8th."

As to the cause of these Calabrian earthquakes, the writer inclines to the opinion of Mercalli, that they are due to the movements of deep-seated molten matter and belong, therefore, to the type called by him 'inter-volcanic.' He concludes:

"At all events, this portion of the Italian peninsula lying, as it does, between the Tyrrhenian and Ionian deeps and subject to the upheaval revealed by the Quaternary terraces of the Aspromonte, must be considered as one of the most pronouncedly seismic areas of the globe. This being the case, it is idle and harmful to encourage the hope that this region will not be subject in the future, as it has been in the past, to frequent and severe earthquakes. Rather should it be imprest upon both government and people that, sooner or later, these are certain to occur and that the proper construction of houses to withstand their effects is an absolute necessity. Only thus, with the active prosecution of the study of prediction, may we hope to avoid future repetitions of the recent great disaster, and ample means should, therefore, be provided for putting earth-science on a world-wide basis and bringing it thus to at least a par with astronomy. A glance at a list of the volcanic and seismic catastrophes of the last eighteen years will suffice to show that few other lines of scientific investigation can vie with this in importance to the human race."

As still more recent reports indicate that Etna is beginning a violent eruption, it is probable that this "inter-volcanic" theory advocated by Mr. Perret and others will be regarded by them as having received additional confirmation.

FOOD AND FATIGUE

THE recent experiments to discover the effect of diet on physical endurance are regarded by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* as clearly indicating that entire or partial abstinence from meat greatly improves one's resistance to fatigue. He remarks that there is always a lively contest on between meat-eaters and vegetarians; but all question of theory or of self-appreciation apart, he believes it is interesting to inquire whether flesh-eaters resist fatigue better than abstainers. He notes first a series of experiments made by our own Prof. Irving Fisher on healthy subjects chosen from among both flesh-eaters and vegetarians, showing that the latter resist fatigue much longer than the others. "This fact having been duly established," he says, "it remains to investigate the cause." He continues:

"Dr. A. Haig thinks that this resistance is acquired by all those who give up foods that are able to form uric acid; for according to him it is this that causes fatigue. His theories have found both adherents and opponents.

"According to Haig, the action of uric acid is due to the fact that it makes the blood viscous, and that therefore the heart finds difficulty in forcing it through the capillaries, so that there is an increase of blood-pressure. Observations show, in fact, that persons who have great endurance often have a low blood-pressure.

"Another theory than Haig's has it that flesh food contains 'fatigue-poisons' which accentuate the effects of those produced by the muscular activity of the organism.

"Finally, according to a third theory, that of Professor Chittenden, as noted by Prof. Irving Fisher, the fatty substances and carbohydrates are burned entirely in the organism, being reduced to carbonic acid and water, which are easily eliminated; while the

VIEW ALONG WATER-FRONT, SHOWING RELATIVE STABILITY OF LOW BUILDINGS.

albumin leaves crystallizable residues, among which is uric acid. Now, theoretically, these products are the cause of fatigue.

"To sum up, the problem of alimentation remains still to be solved; but it is at any rate proved that when the food is poor in albumen, as is the case with abstinents from flesh, the endurance is more considerable.

"Physicians are tending to diminish the quantity of meat in prescribed diets, and they are thus in accord with the theories of . . . partizans of a non-flesh alimentation.

"A large number of persons, without being subjected to any

special obligatory diet, have cut out meat from their evening meal, without inconvenience and even with benefit. Abstinence from animal food would be observed much more generally if the adoption of this new regimen were brought about progressively and not suddenly, as often happens: it is necessary to habituate the stomach to it, and this habit is quickly acquired.

"It may be added that experience shows that when meat has been dropt from one's diet one feels better and never desires to return to it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TEA-FLOWERS AND TEA-LEAVES

THAT the flower of the tea-plant is greatly preferable to the leaf from all points of view except that of price, is asserted by Francis Marre, in an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 20). He omits all consideration of cheapness, and what he says will therefore appeal chiefly to those who have plenty of money to spend. Says Mr. Marre:

"The infusion of this flower is very sweet and perfumed. It possesses the same hygienic and stimulating qualities as the infusion of the leaves, and contains only about two per cent. of caffein, while the leaf contains up to four per cent.

By courtesy of, and copyrighted, 1907, by "The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal."

THE CEYLON TEA-PLANT.

Showing the leaf, seed, and blossom.

"From the point of view of collection, preparation, and the prevention of falsification, the flower has valuable advantages over the leaves. The gathering of tea-leaves is extremely difficult and troublesome. They can not be torn off by the handful and must be detached one by one with the greatest care. This operation is quite costly, especially when the plantation is young or recently trimmed, since the gatherer is then obliged to traverse more ground to collect the same quantity of leaves. The collection of the flowers is infinitely simpler and should be made several days before they fade; in any case the shrub is not at all injured by the process.

"The preparation and manipulation of the leaves, with their successive long and delicate phases, do not exist with the flowers. There is no roasting or withering in open air, no rolling of leaves either by hand or by machine, but only drying, by any desired method.

"Quite recently there were known in Paris two commercial varieties of tea-flowers—the black and the green, of which the latter was somewhat more costly. Doubtless the difference of color and quality was due to the more or less careful method of drying. But nowadays there is in commerce only one kind of tea-flower, which is neither green nor black, but of an indefinite shade.

"The principal quality of the flower is the difficulty of imitating it. With the leaves, frauds are innumerable. In China there are frequently mixt with tea-leaves the leaves of the Camellia japonica. In Europe, things are done on a larger scale: the oak, the eglantine, the ash, the strawberry, the laurel, the cherry, the chestnut, the olive, the elm, the apple, the plum, and so on, offer their leaves freely to unscrupulous dealers for mixture. The vegetable kingdom offers also, for this culpable use, ordinary wood sawdust, properly colored; and the mineral kingdom, not to be left behind, offers to the fabricators of 'fancy teas,' ocherous clay and divers other unappetizing substances. Except by expert knowledge of the botanical characteristics that, with the aid of the microscope, enable one to distinguish the tea-leaves from the products that are mixt with them, it is quite difficult to detect some of these frauds. If we have to deal, on the other hand, with tea-flowers, the fraud becomes extremely easy to detect, for the difference between the flowers of different plants is apparent at once to the eye of the least expert; whereas it is easy to confuse the leaves, especially after they have been subjected to a series of manipulations that have altered their original shapes and made them look almost alike.

"The tea-flower, it should be said, for the benefit of those who may fear that they may not be able to recognize it, is whitish and grows in groups of three or four. The sepals are five or six in number, the petals five to nine, the stamens indefinite. The ovary is superior, with three sections, each containing a globular seed covered with a coriaceous tegument. When one has seen one of these flowers, it is impossible to confuse it with others.

"The ways in which the tea-flower is used are practically the same as those of the leaf. That to which epicures give the preference is the following: Take a coffee spoonful of tea-flowers to the cup, and pour on them only enough boiling water to cover them. Leave the tea-pot closed for ten minutes, add the rest of the water, and serve a few minutes later.

"However this may be, and in whatever fashion the infusion of tea-flowers may be prepared, it gives an exquisite brew. It is tonic and stimulant, and its use can not be too greatly recommended."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SALT AND DRUNKENNESS

THAT indigestion is one of the chief causes of drunkenness and that salt in excess is a potent cause of indigestion are the theses upheld by Dr. H. O. Beeson, of Calcite, Col., in *The Journal of Inebriety* (Boston, Spring). He wastes little time on the first, regarding it as amply demonstrated by observation. "From a medical standpoint," he says, "a careful study of inebriety must of necessity be a study of indigestion," and "when the digestive apparatus is performing its functions normally there is no distress and consequently no call for drugs." The greater part of the article is devoted to clearing up the relations of a too salty diet to this unnatural craving for alcohol. He writes:

"The purpose of this paper is to call attention to a very common and an entirely avoidable cause of indigestion, viz., the use of common salt in excess. The standard claim that salt is an aid to digestion is not true. This statement needs to be qualified as to quantity only. And I am prompted to make the following more explicit statement without fear of successful contradiction: *All supplementary salt with food is superfluous and distinctly harmful to digestion.*

"Salt with food in the proportion of 4 parts or less to the 1,000 is beneficial to digestion, but beyond 6 parts to the 1,000 it is positively harmful. Our daily average consumption is approximately 22.5 parts to 1,000.

"Sea-water contains about 27 parts to 1,000.

"The taste for salt with food is acquired in every instance. It does not exist in animals or birds. Animals and primitive man alike take salt only in the intervals of digestion. Unsalted food is as palatable as salted food, except when the taste is perverted by the long-continued use of salt with food.

"A nine months' continuous diet of unsalted food enables me to make this statement with positiveness.

"Natrium chlorid exists in all living bodies. In mammals, both sea and land, it is contained in the approximate proportion of 6.5 parts to 1,000; in marine vertebrates, 16 to 22 parts to 1,000; in birds and fresh-water fish about the same as in mammals, while in vegetable matter 1 to 2 parts to 1,000.

"These proportions vary within very narrow limits, physiologically. In vital bodies salt is always in solution in the fluids of the tissues. It has not been demonstrated that it ever enters the cell. . . . . .

"It being well understood that the density of the blood serum can not vary to exceed 0.50 per cent. from the normal, it should be easy to see that hyperchloridation renders the blood pathological, inhibiting both assimilation and disassimilation by the damage to the red cells. . . . . .

"When food contains a proportion of salt greater than the normal salt solution, it: (*a*) retards absorption; (*b*) diminishes secretion; (*c*) causes transudation into the canal.

"Hence the ideal conditions to result in indigestion exist. In good digestion, secretion and absorption must be equal. Digestion is retarded by diminished secretion, by diminished absorption, and by the presence of fluid that is not digestive."

According to Dr. Beeson, our daily army ration contains 307 grains of salt, of which only 15 are assimilated. In experiments made recently at Colorado University, it was found that 2 parts of salt in 1,000 lessens the time of digestion by one to three hours, while if the proportion per 1,000 were increased to 6 the time was increased again by two to three hours. The writer concludes:

"Enough has been said to show quite conclusively that salt is a certain disturber of digestion when used with food in a proportion greater than that of the blood, or 6.5 parts to 1,000. Also it is clear that hyperchloridation means the storage in the system of an injurious amount of water. That extra salt demands extra water is plain. And it is easily seen that a thirst accompanied by physical and mental distress is prone to resort to drugs in addition to water for relief.

"The dry fauces produced by a salty meal is the index to the dry condition of all of the mucous surfaces. When elimination takes place a reaction occurs, and the mucous glands become active again. This process repeated day after day can have but one result, exhaustion and secondary infections. This is the picture of the production of catarrhal inflammations wherever located.

"And who can wonder that a child bred on an excessive salt diet becomes an invalid, an incorrigible, or a criminal, or a lunatic?"

HOW NOT TO PLANT TREES

THAT it is better to plant fruit-trees carelessly than carefully; that they grow better, in fact, when they are rudely thrust into a small hole, and when the earth is rammed around them as in fixing a fence-post—this extremely heterodox doctrine is put

Not rammed. Rammed.
MARIE LOUISE.

forth by the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Spencer U. Pickering in a recent report of investigations at the Woburn Experimental Fruit Farm. Says Mr. E. J. Russell, reviewing the report in *Nature* (London, February 25):

"It is an article of faith among fruit-growers that fruit-trees must be planted in a certain special way if success is to be obtained. The soil is properly prepared, a large hole is made, wide, but not deep, the roots are carefully spread out in all directions and arranged near the surface, with a slight upward bearing at the ends. The soil is filled in with many precautions. Small quantities of the finer soil are first worked in among the roots, hollow places caused by archings in the stouter roots are filled up, and then the

Not rammed. Rammed.
GASCOYNE.

rest of the soil is put in, trodden carefully down, and the whole left to the compacting influence of the rain. The tree is supported by stakes until it is sufficiently firmly established.

"All this, according to the report before us, is precisely wrong; it is all exactly the opposite of what it should be. The proper way to plant a tree is to make a small hole, to double the roots up anyhow and stick the tree in, throw in the soil, and ram it down as hard as if one were fixing a gate-post. The experiments seem convincing enough. They have been made at Woburn, Harpenden, Bedford, various places in Cambridgeshire, and in Devonshire; 59 per cent. of the sets showed in favor of ramming, 27 per cent. showed no difference (*i.e.*, all the elaborate detail of the ordinary way of planting was simply a waste of time), and only 14 per cent. were against ramming. It makes no difference by what criterion the trees are judged; planting in this new way gives better results than planting in the orthodox fashion.

"When a new fact is established by scientific experiment that no longer fits in with the old practical formula which has hitherto sufficed to cover all cases, there is invariably a cry raised about the antagonism of theory (or science) and practise. This has duly happened in the present case. But no practical man has been able to give any reason for the faith that is in him beyond the fact that it is sanctioned by established custom; these appear to be the first serious experiments on the subject, and they do not seem to be vitiated by any constant error. Examination of the trees shows that ramming has led to a copious development of fibrous roots; the photographs here reproduced give an idea, tho not an adequate one, of this effect. Direct experiments showed that the fibrous and small roots produced in the nursery before lifting play no great part as roots during the subsequent life of the tree; the important point is to induce fresh root-formation, and ramming does this more rapidly than the orthodox method of planting. No harm was done, and sometimes even good resulted, when the old roots were deliberately damaged before planting. . . . . .

"The reports issued from the Woburn Fruit Farm are always interesting, because they deal with fundamental problems of universal importance, and not merely with local matters. No fruit-grower could afford to make experiments himself on anything like the scale on which they are carried out at Woburn; and fruit-growers everywhere are under an obligation to the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Pickering for investigating their problems for them and publishing the results in so accessible a form."

THE use of kites in weather-forecasting is increasing, as they afford easy means of carrying the instruments of observation into the upper air-currents. A station for this purpose is now maintained by the German Government on Lake Constance, and the results obtained are telegraphed each day to the principal forecasting centers in Germany. Says *Science Abstracts* (London, February 25): "A vessel of 350 horse-power, capable of a speed of nineteen knots, provides facilities for obtaining daily ascents of kites or balloons under practically all conceivable wind conditions. If the wind is too light, the boat is run against it, and thus sufficient relative motion is obtained to enable the kite to be raised. On the other hand, on days of gale the effective wind is reduced to working velocities by running before the wind."

EARLY CHRISTIANS AND CHINESE CHRISTIANS

SO far as the Chinese mind is open to the reception of religious truth, its processes resemble those of the early Christians. Hence the light which early Church history and modern missions throw upon each other is most curious. This fact is brought out by a work by Mr. Campbell N. Moody called "The Heathen Heart" (Edinburgh), described by a delegate to the recent Students' Missionary Conference at Liverpool as "one of the finest missionary books ever written." The work is an account of the reception of the Gospel among the Chinese of Formosa by one who was a missionary there. The parallel between the limited assimilative power of the early Christians and of the Chinese is brought out by the writer by means of a quotation from Harnack's "Expansion of Christianity." It reads thus:

"One person would be brought over by means of the Old Testament, another by the exorcising of demons, a third by the purity of Christian life; others again by the monotheism of Christianity, or by the prospect which is held out of immortality, or by the profundity of its speculations, or by the social standing which it conferred. A complete knowledge of Christian doctrine, which was still a plant of very tender growth in the second century, was certainly the attainment of a small minority. Even the knowledge of the Scriptures remained of necessity the privilege of an individual here and there, owing to their expensiveness and the difficulty of understanding them."

Every part of this statement, says Mr. Moody, is true of Chinese Christians, except that they are won not by the study of the Old Testament, but by the study of the New. When the Gospel sounds on Chinese ears, the writer asserts, it does not find them prepared. While possessing many good qualities, yet—

"The heathen Chinese may be described as comparatively non-moral. He is comparatively non-religious too. . . . Not only the Christian Scotchman, but even the unchristian, unconverted Scotchman or Englishman is, in many moral and religious aspects, far ahead of even the Christian Chinese. He has been brought up in a Christian atmosphere, he has assimilated Christian sentiments—not the half-formed sentiments of the early Church or Middle Ages, but the developed Christian sentiments of our own time; so that he has a sense of right and wrong, a passion for justice, an admiration for heroism, an indignation against oppression, a dislike for falsehood, a contempt for crookedness and meanness, such as very few Christian Chinese have attained to."

Every thought in the Gospel story is strange and difficult to the Chinaman. A missionary, consequently, has to adjust himself to an entirely new system of effects produced by his teaching:

"Some of the details of the story of Jesus may perhaps awaken a natural interest; yet the people are apt to move off long before the close, and if they listen to the account of the Crucifixion, it is not always with emotion, often rather with amusement, in general with a very languid attention, so that birth, death, and resurrection are soon alike forgotten. So little do the people know how to value the Gospel narrative, that one is tempted to ask, Why offer them a merchandise for which there is no demand? Why, indeed? Of the Chinese Christians the ordinary average Christians will say: 'they can not understand about Jesus; we tell them about the folly of idolatry, and they understand that.' . . . What most attracts heathen Chinese is apparently the monotheism, and the purity of the life of the Church."

The Chinese, in common with the early Christians, we are told, entirely misunderstand the personal significance of Christ. Further:

"And, just as in the early Church, there is but little knowledge of the work of the Holy Spirit in convincing men of sin and revealing the things of Christ. . . . As the work of the Son and of the Holy Spirit is so imperfectly understood, there can be no clear view of justification by faith alone. The idea is as foreign to Chinese Christians as it was to Christians of the first three centuries. . . . The truth is that if one wishes to understand the religious life of Chinese in Formosa, or as it seems in China, one must think, not of Protestant Europe in the twentieth century, but of the Roman Empire in the ante-Nicene era, as its Christian life is unconsciously presented by the Fathers, or in the well-known teaching of the twelve Apostles. . . . In studying the history of the early Church we wish to view the Christian writings at their average, to note their fondness for disputing with the heathen the great question of the one true God as against the many false gods, to mark their merely formal references to the death of Christ, with little attempt at explanation or expansion, to observe how they regard the Gospel as a new and improved edition of the Mosaic law, and how, almost from the first, they conceive the Christian life as beginning in baptism, and as being maintained by legal observance of fasting and celibacy, and good works, through which they hope to 'merit' eternal life. Now if one examines the ordinary Chinese Christian, so far at least as he is known to me, one finds in him exactly the same thoughts and tendencies. Like the Apologists he loves to rail at the idols and to exalt the Lord Most High. . . . I mention such things, not by way of disparaging Chinese Christianity, but in order to explain it and to show how it throws light on early Church history, and how early Church history throws light on it."

The Bombay *Guardian*, commenting on this book, observes:

"Chinese Christians, like ourselves, need gradual, patient teaching. As the great Chinese missionary David Hill remarked, 'Cramming too much food into a child is always an unhealthy process; so cramming all the great truths of Christianity into a Chinaman's mind all at once, before he has had time to digest one, can not foward his spiritual life. One truth thoroughly explained . . . is better than a cursory glance at all Gospel truth.' But if many Chinese Christians are like children in their power to perceive Christian doctrine, they are not so in Christian life. Chinese are great gamblers, but among six hundred communicants not one had ever to be reproved for it. Many among them were reformed opium-smokers, yet only one had fallen back into the bondage of his old habit. 'One marvels ever the more,' says Mr. Moody, 'that those who know so little exhibit so great a change in their lives, as if there dwelt in them, in many of them, a power which they themselves failed to comprehend.' Men with no great knowledge of Christ are yet ready to die for their faith."

JEWISH "CONVERSION" IN RUSSIA—A curious duel is on between Jewish students in Russia and the university authorities. In order to escape the disabilities imposed upon their race Jews have become "converted" to Mohammedanism—by which means they have obtained full admission to universities and other higher educational establishments. But the Minister of the Interior saw through the maneuver, says *The Jewish Comment* (Baltimore), and resolved to put an end to it. He reported the matter to the Senate and asked that august body two questions: "Is it permissible for Jews to abandon the Jewish faith and become Mohammedans?" and "Are Jews who go over to Mohammedanism to be released from the legal disabilities imposed upon them as Jews?" *The Jewish Comment* proceeds:

"The Senate has now replied that Jews may become Mohammedans (anything, of course, is better than Judaism), but that they are not freed thereby from the disabilities imposed upon them as Jews.

"The Russian authorities are not very consistent in this matter. A Jew who becomes baptized receives the full rights of Christians. Then why, it may be asked, should a Jew who forswears his religion and embraces Mohammedanism be still saddled with all the disabilities attaching to his old creed? The only answer that one can think of is that the object in view is to drive the Russian Jews to the baptismal font, and nowhere else. The idea is not so much to strip them of their Judaism as to clothe them in the garb of Christian dogma. Russia does not want its citizens to exchange one form of heresy for another. It clings to the mad and wicked idea of forcing them all, so far as possible, to a single religious

pattern, and creating a homogeneous State, under the motto, 'One throne, one people, one creed.'

"The marvelous thing is that so few Jews in Russia are lured into the Christian fold by the prospect of release from a galling persecution which closes the door to material advancement and exposes them to perpetual danger. The silent martyrdom of Russian Jewry is, after all, one of the most inspiring instances of religious sacrifice and moral fortitude to be found in history. But we have grown so accustomed to it that we have ceased to appreciate it."

BITTER FRUITS OF RELIGIOUS IGNORANCE

ONE would say that religious teachers would be put upon their mettle in an age such as ours, and that "her custodians would have invented a dozen new devices that they might safeguard the youth against the temptations of our suddenly overgrown cities." In such a tone of sarcasm Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, treats of the failure of our religious education. Enumerating the "tribal ceremonials, the assumption of the Roman toga, the Barmitzvah of the Jews, the First Communion of thousands of children in Catholic Europe, the Sunday-schools of even the least formal of the evangelical sects," she emphasizes the poverty of present-day effort. "How serious the indictment, then," she exclaims in *Religious Education* (Chicago), "which might be brought against a generation of moralists, educators, publicists, and clergymen who had neglected this duty and had even failed to keep the young committed to their charge unspotted from the world, who had indeed turned over to the world, ruthless and materialistic as it is at the present moment, thousands of children in every great city who are obliged either to work out for themselves, as best they may, an actual code of morals, or to get on with none at all." The facts which she brings forward are not greatly less appalling than those we recently quoted concerning the lawlessness of French youth; and the writers in each case explain these things by the lack of religious training. Miss Addams writes:

"Those of us who live in Chicago are obliged to confess that last year there were arrested and brought into court 15,000 young people under the age of twenty, who had failed to keep even the common law of the land. It is said, indeed, that practically the whole machinery here of the grand jury and the criminal court is maintained and operated for the benefit of youths between the ages of thirteen and twenty-three. Men up to ninety years of age commit crimes, but they are not characterized by the recklessness, the bravado, and horror which have stained our records in Chicago. An adult with the most sordid experience of life and the most rudimentary notion of prudence, could not possibly have committed them. Only a utilization of that sudden burst of energy belonging partly to the future, could have achieved them. Only a capture of the imagination and the deepest emotions of youth by what men call religion could have prevented them.

"And yet these 15,000 children had all been subjected to some sort of religious instruction. It had failed, either because it had been perfunctory in its nature and did not result in any psychic impulsion at all, or because it was too detached from life, their teachers forgetting that the young are ever impatient of creeds which do not inspire them to conduct, and that it must be grand, vague, and noble conduct at that.

"Of Lincoln's enlistment of 2,500,000 soldiers, 2,000,000 were under the age of 21, 1,000,000 under the age of 18, and 100,000 under 15. Even in those stirring times when patriotism and high resolve were at the flood, no one responded as 'the boys' did, and the great soul who yearned over them, who refused to shoot the sentinels who slept the sleep of childhood, knew as no one else knew, the precious glowing stuff out of which his army was made. But what of the millions of boys who are now searching for adventurous action, longing to fulfil the same sort of high purpose?

"It is as if we ignored a wistful, over-confident creature who walked through our city streets calling out, 'I am the spirit of Youth, with me all things are possible.' We fail to understand what he wants or even to see his doings, altho his acts are pregnant with meaning and we may either translate them into a sordid chronicle of petty crimes or turn them into a solemn school for civic righteousness. We may either feed the divine fire of youth or we may smother it. We may tend it into a lambent flame with power to make clean and bright our dingy towns, or we may stand stockstill, stupidly staring at the murky fire of crime."

It seems as if the church and the school, she observes, "because they are so reluctant to admit that conduct is the supreme and efficient test of religious validity, had turned over to commercialism itself the teachings upon our most vext social problems." She adds:

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JANE ADDAMS,

Who says that the Church and the school, being reluctant to admit conduct as the test of religious validity, "hand over to commercialism itself the teachings upon our most vext social problems."

"While many young people, and older ones as well, go to the theater if only to see represented, and to hear discust, the themes which seem to them so tragically important, there is no doubt that what they hear there, flimsy and poor as it often is, easily becomes their actual moral guide. In moments of moral crisis, they turn to the sayings of the hero who found himself in a similar plight. The sayings may not be profound, but they are at least applicable to conduct.

"A dozen plays are on the stage at the present moment whose titles might be easily translated into proper headings for sociological lectures or sermons:

"1. 'The Battle' might be called 'The Need for Model Tenements.'

"2. 'The Melting-Pot,' 'The Value of Immigration.'

"3. 'The Easiest Way,' 'The Entrenchments of the Social Evil.'

"4. 'The Strong People,' 'A Strike and Its Unfair Suppression.'

"5. 'The Man of the Hour,' 'An Effort to Combat Municipal Corruption.'

"6. 'The Lion and the Mouse,' 'The Ruthless Methods of Big Business.'

"7. 'The Dawn of To-morrow,' 'Optimism as a Rectifier of Social Wrongs.'

"8. 'The Third Degree,' 'Sweating in Police Courts Resulting in False Confession.'

"9. 'Salvation Nell' has been called, rightly or wrongly, 'The Divine Comedy of the Poor.'

"10. 'The Writing on the Wall,' 'An Exposition of the Methods of Trinity Church in Administrating Its Property.' (As this play, however, is still being tested in Philadelphia, a New-Yorker would say it was not yet before the public.)

"11. 'Sampson,' 'The Results of Frenzied Finance.'

"12. 'The Flag Station,' 'The Accidents Resulting from Long Hours of Labor.'

"This list does not even mention the plays of Ibsen, Shaw, and Hauptman, which deal so directly with moral issues, that the moralists themselves wince under their teachings and declare them brutal."

Tho we say in despair sometimes, she concludes, that, because we are a people who hold such varied creeds, there are not enough of one religious faith to secure anything, yet—

"The truth is that it is easy to unite for action people who have been subjected to varied types of religious education if that education has been genuine. It is possible to excite enthusiasm even in a hard old man, if his youthful heart has once been filled by the

fervor of that willing devotion, which genuine religion always generates in the human breast. It is comparatively easy to enlarge a moral concept, but extremely difficult to give it to an adult for the first time, as those of you, for instance, who have had experience with certain legislators, can testify. We are failing to meet the requirements of our industrial life with courage and success simply because we do not realize that unless we establish that humane legislation which has its roots in a consideration for human life, our industrialism itself will fall behind. It is suffering from inbreeding, growing ever more unrestrained and more ruthless. It would seem obvious that in order to secure relief in a community dominated by commercial ideals, that an appeal must be made to the old religious sanctions for human conduct, that we must reach motives more substantial and enduring than the mere fleeting experiences of one phase of modern industry which vainly imagines that its growth would be curtailed if the health of its employees were guarded by the State."

A REMEDY FOR GODLESS SCHOOLS

SECTARIAN suspicion is the big hindrance that keeps moral instruction out of the public schools, says an editorial writer in the Chicago *Interior*. "Unless the schools are held absolutely secular," he declares, "Protestants are sure Catholics would somehow sneak in Catholic doctrines. Catholics on their part think the Protestants would use the chance to spread obnoxious Protestant ideas. Lutherans are suspicious of Methodists, and Presbyterians of Lutherans, and so on endlessly. And Jews are jealous of all sorts of Christians." Amid this network of jealousies there seems to be little hope for the child, unless sectarian distrust can be wiped out. The writer tries to lay the bogy that opposing parties seem to raise by asserting that "the schools are never going to be any sect's schools or any party's schools." "Neither are they going to be divided up among sects and parties." Feeling that he has a panacea for the ills that afflict us, he writes:

"What the nation needs preeminently to-day, to make possible the introduction of morality-teaching into practical public-school work, is the formulation of a governing principle for the policy so broad, so just, so sane, and so sound that the truth of it will challenge, as it will enable, moral-minded men of all religious beliefs—even of none—to get together on it.

"And such a getting together is no vain dream either; it can be realized. 'All who believe that it's every bit as important to train a child's conscience in school as to train his intellect, stand up!' Just think what an answer you'd get. You could afford after that to ignore the minority. There wouldn't be much minority except inhabitants of penitentiaries and madhouses and suitable candidates for the same.

"And isn't this a substantial enough point of agreement to rally men around for common action? Once free of pettish anxieties for their sectarian or individualistic peculiarities of belief and nonbelief, American men could attain a bigger unity in this line than any other issue of American life could promise.

"For while Americans differ so vastly about their parties and their churches, they are pretty close to a unit in wishing their children to be honest and true and pure—even when they are not very moral themselves.

"*So all that's wanting to crystallize this potential unity is for some voice to speak such a great, honest, open word about it as will bridge over all suspicion between sects and religions, and convince them all alike that there lies herein a common interest for all to uphold in joint harmony—that they can uphold it, when they understand it, without sacrifice of or apology for their distinctive convictions.*"

He asks the Protestant denominations especially to "clear themselves of the suspicious disposition toward religionists of other names and ways of thought," to purge out "every remnant of self-aggrandizing spirit in their own attitude toward the public schools," to "recognize the common civic proprietorship of all good citizens in the popular education system," and seek to "mark out the ground of industrial interest in public morality that belongs alike to all who love their country and the children of the nation's homes."

ATTACKS ON NEW ENGLAND'S SABBATH

THE New England Sunday is passing through a critical period, evidenced by the fact that twenty or more adverse Lord's-day bills have been before the legislatures. It is in serious danger from the persistent encroachments of greed and sport, says the editor of *The Defender* (Boston), a magazine published by the New England Sabbath Protective League. In Vermont a bill to open certain places of trade was only recently defeated. In New Hampshire a bill is being fought by friends of the Lord's day because it presents opportunities of Sabbath desecration in permitting "music," "lectures pertaining to religious subjects," or work "for benevolent purposes," "works of necessity or mercy." The people of Massachusetts, it is asserted, "have learned through several years of experience, that a great variety of Sabbath desecration lies hidden" under such general terms. In Connecticut five bills are before the Judiciary Committee. One "relieves the conscientious Jew or Seventh-Day believer from the liability to prosecution if he conducts his business on Sunday, providing he files a written notice of his belief with the prosecuting attorney." Another relieves "the dealers in newspapers, who have had an established place of business for the sale of papers for the period of one year, from prosecution." Still another aims to permit Sunday baseball within the limits of the city of New Haven, while a bill for Hartford is sufficiently comprehensive as to be described as the "wide open bill." A substitute bill for this latter one adds "the principles of necessity and mercy to the specifications of the present law," but the "General Committee on Sabbath Observance of the State stands by the law as it is, and is doing its best to retain it unchanged." In Massachusetts the number of bills to repeal or weaken certain features of the present statutes, seventeen in all, are said to be "almost double those of any previous year." We read further:

"All but four of them are of a commercial nature. These four are House 274, submitting the question of Sabbath Observance to local option; House 1,153 and 1,158 ask that baseball, golf, tennis, skating, etc., be legalized; House 513 would legalize Sunday charitable entertainments in private dwellings. The other thirteen bills are commercial in nature. Senate Nos. 5 and 149 and House Nos. 97, 137, and 272 are of the same general character, all seeking to legalize the sale of fruit on Sunday and some of them adding 'flowers,' 'meat, butter,' etc., an entirely unnecessary enlargement of the already overdone Sunday trade. House No. 273 would permit newsdealers to sell ice-cream, etc., on Sunday, but this was opposed by the newsdealers' organization, as well as by the League. House 327 would permit the sale and delivery on the Lord's day of automobile supplies. House 333 would permit the Sunday sale of intoxicating liquors in no-license cities and towns. House bills 627, 634, 806, and 1,003 were introduced by or for the Jews for the purpose of opening stores and shops, including work and butcher-shops on Sunday. House 996 would legalize certain Sunday work in the nature of repairs on plumbing, heating, or ventilating apparatus, all of which is now legal, when necessary. Nos. 327 and 333 have been reported 'leave to withdraw,' and we trust that the same report will follow in case of the other bills."

The legitimate result of the present tendency, says the writer, "is not merely the destruction of the sacred day but also of the weekly day of rest." It was admitted at one of the hearings, he says, that an abolition of all Lord's-day laws was the end sought." He declares:

"More attention should be given to the protection of Sunday by church people, working people, and good citizens, not only by consistent lives but also by wise offensive and defensive methods. If one-tenth as much time and money were spent in defending our Lord's day, as in advocating temperance, public opinion would be thoroughly aroused on this vital subject—vital to the permanent progress of temperance reform and every other moral and religious enterprise."

AN IMMORTALIZER OF THE BEAUTIES OF ITALY

MARION CRAWFORD left behind him forty completed works in the field of letters, an enormous company of admiring readers, and a village full of mourning neighbors. From the King of Italy to the simplest inhabitant of Sant Angelo di Sorrento, where the Villa Crawford stands, Italians are remembering the "illustrious and honorary citizen who immortalized the beauties of Italy in his works." These words were part of a manifesto issued by the Mayor of Sant Angelo after the novelist's death on April 9. Crawford was an American, but was born in Italy and will rest in its soil. His father was a well-known sculptor, Thomas C. Crawford, one of the "precursors," as Mr. Henry James phrases it, of that now large body of American expatriates. His mother was a sister of Julia Ward Howe and of "Sam" Ward, famous in earlier New-York days as a clubman and gourmet. It was Sam Ward, indeed, who started Crawford upon his career as a novelist. He was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Cambridge, England. He experimented with life and seemed most disposed to turn his gift for languages to use in the academic field. The New York *Sun* tells his story:

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Who "might be classed with Bulwer-Lytton, except that he did not pose as a pseudo-philosopher and he made no parade of his erudition."

"In 1879 Mr. Crawford went to India to continue his study of Sanscrit and to edit the *Indian Herald* at Allahabad for two years. He also corresponded for various newspapers. Later he went to Italy and then came to New York, where he worked for *The Times* as literary critic and also wrote for *The North American Review*. He became a novelist by accident. He had met in India a man named Jacobs who, acting for an English syndicate, had sold the largest diamond in the world to the Nizam of Hyderabad for $240,000. When the British Government heard of it there was a protest, Britain contending that the Nizam as a petty ruler had no business to spend such a sum for a jewel when there were so many better uses for the money in his territory. A large instalment of the money had been paid, but after this protest the Nizam tried to crawl out of his bargain. The syndicate, however, would not let him do so and the case went into the English courts.

"Crawford while in New York told this story to his uncle Sam Ward, who liked it greatly and urged him to make a short story out of it and publish it. Crawford wrote one which Uncle Sam liked, but the author did not like it, and he rewrote it in fuller form. This was 'Mr. Isaacs,' which swept at once into great popularity and turned its author into his life-work of novelist and historian."

Crawford was the product of changed literary conditions which have made novel-writing a profession, says an editorial writer in the Philadelphia *Press*. "He was gifted with a remarkable aptitude for story-telling, and his novels appeared with amazing rapidity." For a few years, says this writer, "his art ripened; but progress halted at a point far short of a talent of the first order." Proceeding:

"Yet most of Crawford's novels, especially the earlier studies of Roman society, disclosed a searching knowledge of human nature and a cleverness in character-portrayal equaled by few of his contemporaries and surpassed only by the great novelists. What the author of 'Saracinesca,' 'Sant Ilario,' 'A Roman Singer,' and 'A Cigaret-Maker's Romance' might have done if he had been more sparing in production is a futile speculation. He chose to be prolific, and he accomplished a vast amount for the entertainment of hundreds of thousands of readers.

"These novels and romances reached a high average. Their merit surpassed that attained by Anthony Trollope or Charles Reade. Mr. Crawford might fairly be classified with Bulwer-Lytton, except that he did not pose as a pseudo-philosopher and he made no parade of his erudition such as caused Bulwer-Lytton to take on something of the character of a literary mountebank. That Mr. Crawford had the dramatic instinct without the craft was clearly proved by his books on the one hand and his failure in attempts at play-writing on the other.

"Mr. Crawford loved Italy, he knew her history, her art, her craftsmanship, and he understood the spirit of her people. These things enter into his novels and are found in his more formal works on Rome, Venice, and Sicily. He lived a quiet and unassuming life, constantly employed in congenial work. In the ordinary sense of the term, he was not an expatriate, because he was born in Italy, tho much of his early education was received in America.

"The dead novelist's example remains as a valuable heritage to young men contemplating the intellectual life. It shows more clearly than volumes of preachment that faithful, enjoyable work in scholarly retirement is no less possible to-day than in any former generation, and that the literary worker of our time wisely leads the normal life of his fellow men, winning the affection and esteem of neighbors and friends by a rectitude of conduct which has nothing in common with old conventions of the disorderliness of genius."

A THRUST AT MRS. WARD'S FAME

A PROFESSOR of English literature at Yale is evidently tired of carrying his burden of chivalrous silence and thinks it "high time that somebody spoke out his mind about Mrs. Humphry Ward." He looks upon Mrs. Ward's "prodigious vogue" as one of the most extraordinary literary phenomena of our day. He seems to feel himself deafened by the "roar of approval that greets the publication of every new novel from her pen," and finds it "pathetic to contemplate the reverent awe of her army of worshipers." Prof. William Lyon Phelps, whose words we are quoting from the April *Forum*, hastens to disclaim any intention to "attack a dignified and successful author," but goes on in a strain which can only be interpreted as a desire to relieve the intelligent element of our reading population from some peculiar obsession. The vogue of Mrs. Ward seems to him in some respects "more unfortunate than the vogue of the late lamented Duchess, of Laura Jean Libbey, of Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, of Marie Corelli, and of Hall Caine." These writers survive by a law that is perfectly understandable. But the case seems different with Mrs. Ward. He says:

"Whatever she is, she is not vulgar, sensational, or cheap; she has never made the least compromise with her moral ideals, nor has she ever attempted to play to the gallery. Her constituency is made up largely of serious-minded, highly respectable people, who live in good homes, who are fairly well read, and who ought to know the difference between ordinary and extraordinary literature. Her books have had a bad effect in blurring this distinction in the popular mind; for while she has never written a positively bad book—with the possible exception of 'Bessie Costrell'—I feel confident that she has never written supremely well; that compared with the great masters of fiction she becomes immediately insignificant. If there ever was a successful writer whose work shows industry and talent rather than genius, that writer is Mrs. Ward. If there ever was a successful writer whose work is ordinary rather than extraordinary, it is Mrs. Ward."

Subjecting her books to systematic critical analysis, this

professor, who was conspicuous a dozen or so years ago for a course of lectures on English fiction, finds no humor in Mrs. Ward. As a result of this deficiency she "seldom gets the right point of view," and suffers because "the lack of humor in a writer destroys the sense of proportion." She is also, we are told, "too sadly serious," and "her books are devoid of charm." "Mrs. Ward works like a well-trained and high-class graduate student who is engaged in the preparation of a doctor's thesis." Professor Phelps, however, sees that this description does not do her full justice, so he adds that "she is not only a student, she is a journalist; she is a special correspondent on politics and theology; but she is not a creative writer." About her characters there is "a sameness." "In almost any of her books we are sure to meet the studious intellectual young man . . . all essentially the same, tiresome, dull, heavy . . . what a pity they were not intended as satires!" Then as a foil "we have the Byronic, clever, romantic, sentimental, insincere man—who always degenerates or dies in a manner that exalts the dull and superior virtues of his antagonist." The women of her stories have "the same suspicious resemblance so characteristic of her heroes." One type is "physically beautiful, intensely eager for morality and justice, with an extraordinary fund of information, and an almost insane desire to impart it." Over against her is "the frivolous, mischief-making, would-be brilliant, and actually vulgar woman, who makes much trouble for the heroine and ultimately more for herself." With all this, added to what he believes to be "the standard mediocrity of her novels," how, asks Professor Phelps, shall we account for their enormous vogue? Here is his own theory:

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE,

Who would have died poet laureate of England, it is asserted, had he not written "Poems and Ballads."

"The fact is, whether we like it or not, that she is one of the most widely read of all living novelists. Well, in the first place, she is absolutely respectable and safe. It is assuredly to her credit that she has never stooped for popularity. She has never descended to melodrama, clap-trap, or indecency. She is never spectacular and declamatory like Marie Corelli, and she is never morally offensive like some popular writers who might be mentioned. She writes for a certain class of readers whom she thoroughly understands: they are the readers who abhor both vulgarity and pruriency, and who like to enter vicariously, as they certainly do in her novels, into the best English society. In her social functions her readers can have the pleasure of meeting prime ministers, lords, and all the dwellers in Mayfair, and they know that nothing will be said that is shocking or improper. Her books can safely be recommended to young people, and they reflect the current movement of English thought as well as could be done by a standard English review. She has a well-furnished and highly developed intellect; she is deeply read; she makes her readers think that they are thinking. She tries to make up for artistic deficiencies by an immense amount of information. Fifty years ago it is probable that she would not have written novels at all, but rather thoughtful and intellectual critical essays, for which her mind is admirably fitted. She unconsciously chose the novel simply because the novel has been during the last thirty years the chief channel of literary expression. But in spite of her popularity it should never be forgotten that the novel is an art form, not a medium for doctrinaires.

"Then, with her sure hand on the pulse of the public, she is always intensely modern, intensely contemporary; again like a well-trained journalist. She knows exactly what society is talking about, for *she* emphatically belongs to it. This is once more a reason why so many people believe that she holds the key to great problems of social life, and that her next book will give the solution. Many think that her forthcoming book on America, carefully worked up during her visit here, will give the final word on American social life. Both England and the United States will at last find out what the word American really means.

"Mrs. Ward is an exceedingly talented, scholarly, and thoughtful woman, of lofty aims and actuated only by noble motives; she is hungry for intellectual food, reading both old texts and the daily papers with avidity. She has a highly trained, sensitive, critical mind—but she is destitute of the divine spark of genius. Her books are the books of to-day, not of to-morrow; for while the political and religious questions of to-day are of temporary interest, the themes of the world's great novels are what Richardson called 'love and nonsense, men and women'—and these are eternal."

AMERICAN VIEWS OF SWINBURNE

SWINBURNE'S life in letters has been a long-drawn-out literary tragedy, observes a writer in the Boston *Transcript*. His life, which ended April 10 at Putney-on-the-Thames, was "a tale of undeserved neglect and failure, so far as either popularity or pecuniary success is concerned," continues this writer, who thinks the tragedy "was largely owing to that violence of expression and intensity of feeling which carried him beyond the 'saving common sense' which his brother poet, Tennyson, rated among the ideal and sublime qualities." In the sixties Swinburne raised a hue and cry by the publication of "Poems and Ballads." But for that volume, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, he "would have died yesterday poet laureate of England." Another journal recalls that nearer the eve of that election his "republicanism appeared to find expression in a poem in which many persons thought they perceived an invitation to the nihilists to make away with the Czar of Russia." An inquiry was made in the House of Commons as to whether the poet should be prosecuted for inciting murder, but the Speaker replied that the House had "no control over the poet Swinburne." The poet's irresponsibility led him to shock British prejudice too often to warrant his preferment in his native land. Such is the interpretation placed by American journals upon his career; we shall see what the British say when the mails bring their utterances. With a touch of sarcasm the Boston *Transcript* comments upon the accepted British view:

"To have been the forerunner of what long afterward came to be loathed as the so-called 'Fleshly School' of British poets is supposed to have shut Swinburne out from the chance of succeeding Lord Tennyson as poet-laureate in 1892. It is still what first occurs to the popular mind when Swinburne is mentioned—it is even the basis of an adjective employed to describe an objectionable manner of literary license. A sermon might be written for a literary pulpit—employing Swinburne as the terrible example of the ease with which a great genius can enter into eclipse under that one unpardonable indiscretion of putting into imperishable words certain elements of life and experience, notwithstanding that they are 'the end of every man's desire' and that poetry is a passion for truth as well as a passion for beauty. Whitman is another case in point, and it might be argued from the fact that the American has carried his bravado with ever-increasing fame, while Swinburne sank under his, that the author of 'Leaves of Grass' was indeed the greater poet of the two, as Emerson believed. . . . . .

"Last year the Nobel prize fell to Mr. Swinburne—the same award that had been given to Kipling the year before, and it was understood that this tardy consolation prize came at an opportune time, considering the condition of his affairs in his seventy-second year. It is an eternally melancholy fate—that of the greatest singers! The Latins had a proverb on their poverty. The other day one of the very noblest singers Britain ever gave birth to, John

Davidson, wandered off in a 'mysterious disappearance,' which is still a mystery—and it was found that he had nothing but the British Government pension to poets ($500 a year) to depend on. And he as well as Swinburne, tho from the opposite side of the political field, had interpreted the love of the English people for freedom and England and the sea as none but great Englishmen can."

Less enthusiastic in appreciation is an editorial writer in the New York *Tribune*. Swinburne, he says—

"took the world by storm because he was a born singer, and the world will long cherish many of his songs. But never was there a more uneven singer, never was there one who so frequently opened his lips because he was enamored of the sound of his own voice, and, while seeming to pour his soul abroad, really inflicted upon his hearers mere sound and fury. In his last years, both in verse and prose, he gave himself up to a kind of querulous verbosity which disgusted friend and foe alike, and made men marvel at the lessons which could be given in the art of sinking by a writer who once had soared. The truth is that if Swinburne had soared, it had rarely been on the pinions of a poet of the noblest inspiration. We say that with a full sense of the classical exaltation to be found in 'Atalanta in Calydon,' with a full sense of the note of rhythmic splendor which he struck in the choruses of that remarkable work. If he had, in his most characteristic writings, adhered to the lofty spirit there disclosed, he might, perhaps, have taken rank with the highest—but he would not have been Swinburne. He had ideas, he had learning, and he had dramatic force. His plays are there to show that with these resources he strove to satisfy a high ambition. Yet not all the brilliant passages that can be extracted from them weigh for a moment in the balance against his lyrics, and those, while all compact, in many instances, of exquisite music, too often lack the spiritual fire which is the mark of the supremest poet.

"It would be idle to underestimate their magic. Swinburne at his best is melody married to the perfume of the roses, to the flash of sunshine or the gleam of the moonlight on the sea. For that gift the world is grateful. But as we detach ourselves from contemplation of the sensuous beauty of his verse, and, seeing him in the long perspective of the Victorian era, remember his immediate predecessors, Wordsworth and Byron and Keats and Shelley, and remember also contemporaries of his like Arnold, we can not but feel how far he was from touching the deeps those writers all explored. That is why he seems to us less the crowned master, going to his long rest and to an assured immortality, than the exuberant minstrel who has had his hour upon the stage and may or may not be held in honor forever."

From James Douglas' Life of Theodore Watts-Dunton, John Lane Company, Publishers.

"THE PINES,"

The house Swinburne long occupied with his friend, Theodore Watts-Dunton, and where the end came.

From James Douglas' Life of Theodore Watts-Dunton, John Lane Company, Publishers.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF "THE PINES."

Showing some of the famous Chinese furniture presented by Rossetti and described in Watts-Dunton's novel, "Aylwin."

His life was uneventful, but the main features are well summarized in the Springfield *Republican* in these words:

"Mr. Swinburne was the son of Admiral Swinburne, of the Royal Navy, of a family of rank, and Jane Henrietta, daughter of the third earl of Ashburnham. He was thus in a place in life which enabled him to follow his own bent. He was schooled at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford; and there he was, as at Eton, a capricious and vagarious student, being prominent in the Union, whose membership included Rossetti, Burne-Jones, William Morris, and others of that imaginative school of poets. He was then a slight and delicately built youth, red-haired, and with only a few sparse hairs on his chin, and a weak mouth and chin.

"In his age, tho he could not acquire great presence, being only about as tall as Whistler (five feet or so), he had a fine gray beard, and his abundant hair had turned white.

"He did not complete his college course, but he was a good classical scholar, and he subsequently became familiar with several languages, especially the French. He traveled, and meeting Walter Savage Landor in Florence, dwelt beside him for some time, but certainly without effect on his poetic predilections, for the cold beauty of Landor's verse is far removed from his own, except for the exception, 'Atalanta in Calydon,' which may have derived something from the greater Grecian. He dwelt in England, and in practical retirement nearly all his life, and for the last quarter of a century he and his friend, the critic and poet Theodore Watts-Dunton, had lived together. The events of his life, as those of poet and artist must be, are his works—the books he published and their succession. So that any biography, however brief, must be one of criticism."

Specimens of his poetry are given in another department of this issue. The list of his works includes:

"The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," 1861; "Atalanta in Calydon," 1865; "Chastelard, a Tragedy," 1865; "Poems and Ballads," 1866; "A Song of Italy," 1867; "Siena: A Poem," 1868; "William Blake: A Critical Essay," 1868; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic," 1870; "Songs Before Sunrise," 1871; "Under the Microscope," 1872; "Bothwell: A Tragedy," 1874; "Essays and Studies," 1875; "George Chapman:

A Critical Essay," 1875; "Songs of Two Nations," 1875; "Erechtheus: A Tragedy," 1876; "A Note on Charlotte Brontë," 1877; "A Study of Shakespeare," 1879; "The Modern Heptalogie," 1880; "Songs of the Springtides," 1880; "Mary Stuart: A Tragedy," 1881; "Tristram of Lyonesse and Other Poems," 1882; "A Century of Roundels," 1883; "A Midsummer Holiday and Other Poems," 1884; "Marino Faliero: A Tragedy," 1885; "Prose Miscellanies," 1886; "A Study of Victor Hugo," 1886; "Locrine: A Tragedy," 1887; "Study of Ben Jonson," 1890; "Sisters: A Tragedy," 1892; "Astrophel and Other Poems," 1894; "Studies in Prose and Poetry," 1894; "A Tale of Baden," 1896; "Rosamond, Queen of the Lombards," 1899.

In 1904-5 he published a collected edition of his poems and dramas in eleven volumes, with a dedicatory epistle to Theodore Watts-Dunton. In 1905 his novel "Love's Cross Currents" and a new edition of William Blake were published. "A Critical Essay, with Prefatory Note," appeared in 1906, and "The Duke of Gandia" in 1908.

A YEAR OF DUAL OPERA RULE

THE close of the opera season at the Metropolitan has brought about one capitulation in the field of warfare. Through the incapacity of Mr. Caruso to sing on the Western tour of the company, the Metropolitan management were forced to turn to Mr. Hammerstein, and through his acquiescence were enabled to engage Giovanni Zenatello to sing in Mr. Caruso's stead. His appearances will be specially noticed as "by the courtesy of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein," which courtesy is met by Mr. Dippel of the Metropolitan with the desire for reciprocation. The "vocal shipwreck" of Mr. Caruso is noted by Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, as a "painful and pitiful incident of the season." "Whether the injury to his voice is temporary or permanent can not be said, but the collapse which has come has been apprehended for two or three years by all who could appreciate how he was doing violence to his wonderful voice by vicious use of it." Other troublous incidents of the past season at this house have resulted from the "internecine troubles in the management" of which Mr. Henderson in *The Sun* speaks thus:

"These troubles were the immediate result of bungling on the part of directors. The contention between Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Dippel was brought about by misunderstandings on both sides as to the precise official duties of each. All this has been sufficiently discust. At the close of the season it is important to note that every successful presentation of opera in German has met with determined opposition and scathing comment from that party of directors who have yearned most ardently to see the Metropolitan remodeled on the Scala pattern. Instead of being glad that artistic results were achieved, these men have resented the unavoidable public verdict awarding the credit for these admirable performances to Andreas Dippel.

"It is now expected that as a reward for having focused upon himself by such means the limelight of newspaper publicity, he will next season be deprived of some of his opportunities for activity in the German opera field. Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Toscanini will superintend several German productions, and if Mr. Dippel is good, he may be allowed to mount 'Romeo et Juliette' or a new 'Rigoletto.'

"Every newspaper comment praising any work of the administrative manager has been construed as a partizan utterance and has been resented accordingly. All this merely makes experienced critics laugh. They care not a farthing about the squabbles of the Montagues and Capulets, except in so far as they make good stories for the reporters and provide topics for pertinent comment. It was not the fault of the critics that Mr. Dippel succeeded with certain performances. No one objected to the praise of Messrs. Gatti-Casazza and Toscanini."

The achievements in presenting the German portion of the repertoire have been of such a fine quality, Mr. Aldrich points out in *The Times*, that there is no intention of revolutionizing the policy prevailing at the Metropolitan in recent years and of limiting the scope of its offerings to the Italian and French schools, or of reverting to the earlier practise of singing the more popular German operas in Italian, thus putting them out of reach of singers best fitted to interpret them. The record of particular achievements of the season reads much the same as previous pages of operatic history. There has been the average number of broken promises. Mr. Aldrich goes over the field in these words:

"In the matter of producing new works the season has not been remarkably brilliant, and it has seen about half the promises made at the beginning of the season unfulfilled at the end of it. Nine new operas were announced for the season: D'Albert's 'Tiefland,' Catalani's 'La Wally,' Converse's 'The Pipe of Desire,' Laparra's 'La Habanera,' Puccini's 'Le Villi,' Tschaikowsky's 'La Dama di Picche,' and either Goldmark's 'Cricket on the Hearth' or Humperdinck's 'Children of the King.' There was a real intention of producing all these, undoubtedly; scenery was provided and preliminary rehearsals were held of some of the operas that were not given. But the old trouble of lack of time, lack of room, lack of opportunity, and of various things, appeared at the last moment, and only four of the promised new works were given.

"Of these the only one to make an unequivocal success was Smetana's 'Bartered Bride,' of which the melodic freshness, the merriment, the exuberant spirit, the new and unaccustomed charm of the Bohemian atmosphere, and the evident reality of the enthusiasm with which the music was sung, the action carried on, the dances danced, and the orchestral part played under Mr. Mahler's direction made an impression that was different from anything experienced at the Metropolitan in a long time. Seldom has a new production there been received with the obvious pleasure and sympathy that greeted the first production of 'The Bartered Bride.'

"Of Catalani's 'La Wally,' an excellent and carefully prepared performance was given; but the opera, notwithstanding the devotion with which Mr. Toscanini threw himself into the task, made little impression on the public, and did not disclose either a strong or a new inspiration. It was comprehensible how, in its day, 'La Wally' might have made its mark, but the day has passed.

"So has the day of 'Le Villi,' if it ever had one. No doubt something of the influence of Puccini's name was counted on to carry this little first attempt through to success, and no doubt this name had some effect. But the work itself is obviously the first striving of a real talent to find itself, still groping. It was interesting for those who were disposed to look upon it curiously as a contribution to the history of Puccini's development, and of the development of the young Italian school. But most people do not go to the opera in this frame of mind; and 'Le Villi' offered only a mild pleasure in and of itself.

"Neither did D'Albert's 'Tiefland' succeed in fixing itself in the public regard. The work has strong qualities, which were recognized; it also has weaknesses, and especially it had a handicap in its form, in the long prolog and first act conjoined, which required attention on the part of the audience for an hour and a half at the beginning, and in the fact that the strength of its climax came only at the end, when some were gone and those remaining wearied."

Upon the question of American music Mr. Reginald De Koven, the composer, makes some pertinent remarks in the New York *World*. We quote:

"As regards American music, the Metropolitan Opera House this season had the opportunity to take a definite and popular stand, which it certainly failed to take advantage of. In the first place, by its unexplained failure to produce the long-promised opera by an American composer, Converse's 'Pipe of Desire,' which would have been a decided step toward the assumption of that national position as an opera-house which should be the ambition of its management, and, secondly, in the very unfair financial conditions of the competition for a prize to be awarded to the best American grand opera, which excellent idea, had it been properly formulated in a way to accord better with its apparent purpose of encouraging national musical art, would have marked the season with a white stone. The apparent practical abandonment of any idea of opera in English also is a discouraging result of the present season. That an English-speaking nation will in time demand its opera in the vernacular is a question that has been often discust in this column, and if the outlook at present appears most problematical, I am still of opinion that to opera in English we will inevitably come, and that possibly its most hopeful chance will be within the walls of the New Theater, a possibility that I most earnestly recommend to the consideration of the management of that institution."

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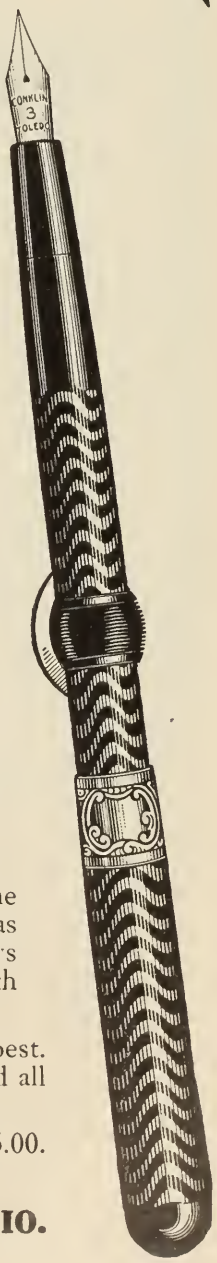

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POEMS BY SWINBURNE

THE GARDEN OF PROSERPINE

Here, where the world is quiet;
  Here, where all trouble seems
Dead winds' and spent waves' riot
  In doubtful dreams of dreams;
I watch the green field growing
For reaping folk and sowing
For harvest-time and mowing,
  A sleepy world of streams.

I am tired of tears and laughter,
  And men that laugh and weep
Of what may come hereafter
  For men that sow to reap:
I am weary of days and hours,
Blown buds of barren flowers,
Desires and dreams and powers
  And everything but sleep.

Here life has death for neighbor,
  And far from eye or ear
Wan waves and wet winds labor,
  Weak ships and spirits steer;
They drive adrift, and whither
They wot not who make thither;
But no such winds blow hither,
  And no such things grow here.

No growth of moor or coppice,
  No heather-flower or vine,
But bloomless buds of poppies,
  Green grapes of Proserpine;
Pale beds of blowing rushes,
Where no leaf blooms or blushes,
Save this whereout she crushes
  For dead men deadly wine.

Pale, without name or number,
  In fruitless fields of corn,
They bow themselves and slumber
  All night till light is born;
And like a soul belated
In hell and heaven unmated,
By cloud and mist abated
  Comes out of darkness morn.

Tho one were strong as seven,
  He too with death shall dwell,
Nor wake with wings in heaven,
  Nor weep for pains in hell;
Tho one were fair as roses,
His beauty clouds and closes;
And well tho love reposes,
  In the end it is not well.

Pale, beyond porch and portal,
  Crowned with calm leaves, she stands
Who gathers all things mortal
  With cold immortal hands;
Her languid lips are sweeter
Than love's who fears to greet her,
To men that mix and meet her
  From many times and lands.

She waits for each and other,
  She waits for all men born;
Forgets the earth her mother,
  The life of fruits and corn;
And spring and seed and swallow
Take wing for her, and follow
Where summer song rings hollow
  And flowers are put to scorn.

There go the loves that wither,
  The old loves with wearier wings;
And all dead years draw thither,
  And all disastrous things;
Dead dreams of days forsaken,
Blind buds that snows have shaken,
Wild leaves that winds have taken,
  Red strays of ruined springs.

We are not sure of sorrow,
  And joy was never sure;
To-day will die to-morrow,
  Time stoops to no man's lure;
And love, grown faint and fretful,
With lips but half regretful
Sighs, and with eyes forgetful
  Weeps that no loves endure.

From too much love of living,
  From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving
  Whatever gods may be
That no life lives forever;
That dead men rise up never;
That even the weariest river
  Winds somewhere safe to sea.

Then star nor sun shall waken,
  Nor any change of light;
Nor sound of waters shaken,
  Nor any sound or sight;
Nor winter leaves nor vernal,
Nor days nor things diurnal;
Only the sleep eternal
  In an eternal night.

THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER

FROM "THE TRIUMPH OF TIME"

I will go back to the great sweet mother—
  Mother and lover of men, the Sea
I will go down to her, I and none other,
  Close with her, kiss her, and mix her with me;
Cling to her, strive with her, hold her fast.
O fair white mother, in days long past
Born without sister, born without brother,
  Set free my soul as thy soul is free.

O fair green-girdled mother of mine,
  Sea, that are clothed with the sun and the rain,
Thy sweet hard kisses are strong like wine,
  Thy large embraces are keen like pain.
Save me and hide me with all thy waves,
  Find me one grave of thy thousand graves,
Those pure cold populous graves of thine,—
  Wrought without hand in a world without stain.

I shall sleep, and move with the moving ships,
  Change as the winds change, veer in the tide;
My lips will feast on the foam of thy lips,
  I shall rise with thy rising, with thee subside;
Sleep, and not know if she be, if she were,—
Filled full with life to the eyes and hair,
As a rose is full filled to the rose-leaf tips
  With splendid summer and perfume and pride.

This woven raiment of nights and days,
  Were it once cast off and unwound from me,
Naked and glad would I walk in thy ways,
  Alive and aware of thy waves and thee;
Clear of the whole world, hidden at home,
Clothed with the green, and crowned with the foam,
A pulse of the life of thy straits and bays,
  A vein in the heart of the streams of the sea.

ÉTUDE REALISTE

I

A baby's feet, like sea-shells pink,
  Might tempt, should Heaven see meet
An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
  A baby's feet.

Like rose-hued sea-flowers toward the heat
  They stretch and spread and wink
Their ten soft buds that part and meet.

No flower bells that expand and shrink
  Gleam half so heavenly sweet
As shine on life's untrodden brink
  A baby's feet.

II

A baby's hands, like rosebuds furl'd,
  Whence yet no leaf expands,
Ope if you touch, tho close upcurl'd,
  A baby's hands.

Then, even as warriors grip their brands
  When battle's bolt is hurl'd,
They close, clench'd hard like tightening bands.

No rosebuds yet by dawn impearl'd
  Match, even in loveliest lands,
The sweetest flowers in all the world—
  A baby's hands.

(*Continued on page 702*)

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

YOU can easily produce that rich, subdued lustre which makes floors so beautiful, and which with age mellows into still richer effect; whereby the floor becomes an undisputed object of the owner's pride. This effect is produced by

Old English Floor Wax

"The Wax with a Guarantee"

And the reason why **"Old English"** does produce it so much better is simply because it is a floor wax of the very "highest quality." You will understand this better when we say that all floor waxes are made essentially from either of two ingredients—a hard, expensive wax or a soft, cheap wax. That offers an easy way to cheapen any floor wax.

In compounding **"Old English"** Floor Wax the question of "cost" never enters—it is entirely a matter of "quality" of product—and we make it the very *best*. That's why it proves to be the most attractive, most economical, most easily applied and most satisfactory finish—

For Floors, Furniture and all Interior Woodwork

It is equally suitable for the finest inlaid hardwood floors or plain pine floors. It never flakes nor becomes sticky, nor shows heel marks or scratches. It preserves the floor and is sanitary. It is easy to get beautiful floors and easy to keep them beautiful—if you do it right. We have studied this subject thoroughly and

Our Free Book "Beautiful Floors—Their Finish and Care"

will give you valuable, expert advice in plain terms on such subjects as

Woods Fit For Flooring
Cleaning and Polishing Hardwood Floors
Finishing New Floors
Finishing Old Floors
Stopping Cracks in Floors
Care of Waxed Floors
Finishing Kitchen, Pantry, and Bathroom Floors
Finishing Dancing Floors
Finishing Furniture and Interior Woodwork, Etc., Etc.
Removing Varnish, Shellac or Paint

"Old English" Floor Wax is guaranteed to give satisfaction when used as directed or money refunded.

Sample Free but you must use it as directed. Put up in 1, 2, 4 and 8-lb. cans, 50c. a lb. 1 lb. covers 300 square feet.

Sold by high class dealers in paints and finishes. Mention your dealer's name in writing for the free sample and the book, and if he hasn't **"Old English"** Floor Wax order it from us.

A. S. BOYLE & CO.
1905 West 8th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Also Manufacturers of "BRIGHTENER" which keeps floors clean and bright all the time.

A. S. BOYLE & CO.
1905 West 8th St.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your booklet, "Beautiful Floors—Their Finish and Care," also free sample of **"Old English."**

Name.....

Address.....

My Dealer's Name is.....

Dioxogen

The Dioxogen Doctrine of Health Cleanliness

How It Wards Off Disease and Prevents Infection

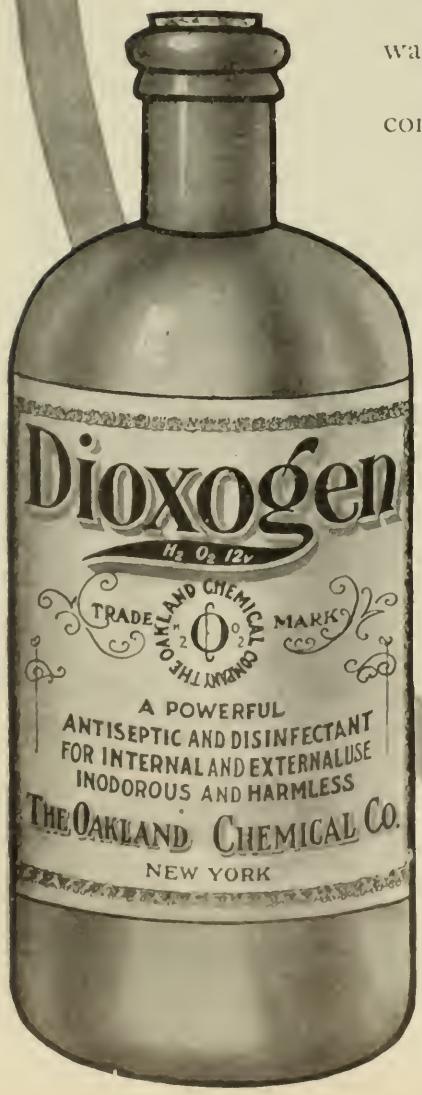
The Dioxogen Doctrine of Cleanliness is the application to the individual of the principles and practices which govern modern hospital, surgical, and sick room management. It is the application in the home and in everyday life of the hygienic, prophylactic cleanliness which has revolutionized surgical treatment and immeasurably reduced the dangers from surgical operations. It is the daily practice, by each individual, of those safe, simple and effective measures which produce the aseptic cleanliness that wards off disease, prevents infection and keeps the usual minor injury from becoming serious.

DIOXOGEN possesses the qualities needed for such use; it is efficient, (as powerful as Bichloride of Mercury 1-1000); it is safe; it is harmless and it works in the open.

DIOXOGEN is safe because it contains only one active ingredient,—OXYGEN—the cleansing agent in the air that we breathe. The oxygen in Dioxogen can be separated, weighed and measured.

DIOXOGEN is harmless because it consists of only oxygen and plain water. It can be left around the home. A child can use it.

DIOXOGEN works in the open. It foams and bubbles when it comes in contact with decaying substances, disease germs and disease poisons.



You can SEE and you can FEEL DIOXOGEN work

Tests Rinse the mouth with diluted Dioxogen, pumping it back and forth between the teeth; gargle the throat with it; note how it foams and bubbles when it comes in contact with old food products about the teeth or germ products and materials in which germs collect; this is the visible, tangible proof that Dioxogen is cleansing; the oxygen causes the frothing and foaming, not only changing the nature of these products into harmless substances but detaching and removing them from the places to which they adhere. Repeat this several times and observe how each time the foaming and bubbling becomes less and less until finally it ceases, showing that the mouth and throat have become cleaner and cleaner until they are virtually aseptic and in the healthiest possible condition for normal healthy healing if the tissues are injured, or to maintain health if unaffected.

Another Test Pour a small quantity of Dioxogen on healthy unbroken skin on any part of the body; notice that it does not foam. Then find some cut, sore or place where the skin is broken and inflamed, pour on a little Dioxogen and see it instantly foam and froth; when it stops, pour on some more and as this is repeated observe how the foaming and frothing decreases until it is finally quite imperceptible; when this happens the wound or sore is in the most perfect attainable healthy condition for rapid normal healing.

Dioxogen cleansing simply counteracts and removes the substances, whether they are germs or plain dirt, which are irritating, infecting and poisoning the flesh. It is the kind of cleanliness which is most effectual in preventing infection; the kind of cleanliness that experience has taught to be effective in the battle against disease; it prevents simple accidents in every-day life from becoming serious and it keeps clean things clean.

Understand this principle clearly and you will know all that there is to the germ theory, antiseptic theory, and, what is vastly more important, you will know one of the most essential principles of health.

We want to make it easy and convenient for everybody to get Dioxogen. If your own druggist does not handle Dioxogen, write us, giving his name and address: we will send you a full two-ounce bottle free of all expense with absolutely no obligation on your part, and we will direct you to stores within easy reach where real Dioxogen is sold.

Dioxogen

Dioxogen is the Purest Peroxide of Hydrogen

It Does Not Contain Acetanilid

Peroxide of hydrogen, pure enough to keep indefinitely, is so difficult and expensive to make, that the general practice has grown up of manufacturing it hastily and carelessly, and then putting acetanilid in it to keep it from spoiling. The claims are even made that "acetanilid, being an antiseptic, makes the peroxide better." Let us examine the facts.

Acetanilid is a derivative of Aniline (Phenylamine)

When put into peroxide of hydrogen the acetanilid changes into acetic acid and aniline. The aniline is then converted into complex coal tar products of unknown, questionable and perhaps dangerous character. While the quantity of acetanilid used may be proportionately small, it is sufficient to change the odor, taste and frequently the color of the peroxide—indeed, no matter how pure peroxide of hydrogen is before acetanilid is put into it, it is not pure after the acetanilid is there and the changes have occurred.

Peroxide of Hydrogen of the right quality will keep without Acetanilid:

Dioxogen keeps. It contains no acetanilid. Why, then, is acetanilid put in peroxide of hydrogen? The only logical conclusion is that it is put there because the peroxide is not pure enough. Hence, whenever you examine the label and find that the peroxide contains acetanilid, is it not a justifiable supposition that that peroxide of hydrogen is impure? Else why is acetanilid there? The right quality of peroxide of hydrogen does not need acetanilid. Dioxogen proves this.

Impure Peroxide of Hydrogen can be made very cheaply;

hence is extensively used for bleaching and oxidizing purposes in the arts and trades, such as bleaching paper, silk, wool, furs, etc. Among these "Bleaching Peroxides" many different grades and qualities are made, some containing ingredients of a highly objectionable and dangerous character, wholly unfit for personal use, yet, even so, these low grades of peroxide of hydrogen find their way—to put it mildly—into the market and are actually sold for cleansing the mouth and delicate tissues. Think of it!

The Oakland Chemical Company is the largest manufacturer

of all grades of Peroxide of Hydrogen in this country. Eight years ago it became convinced of the absolute necessity of identifying the different qualities and grades by some distinctive name, mark and package, in order to protect the public against unknowingly purchasing impure and bleaching grades of peroxide of hydrogen for personal use. For this purpose the company adopted the name "Dioxogen" and put it upon sealed, original packages—to sell at popular prices—containing its highest, purest quality of peroxide of hydrogen. The bulk sale of this quality was discontinued. Dioxogen is never sold in bulk. It can be had only in original bottles, in sealed packages, bearing the distinctive trade mark name Dioxogen, as shown on this and the opposite page.

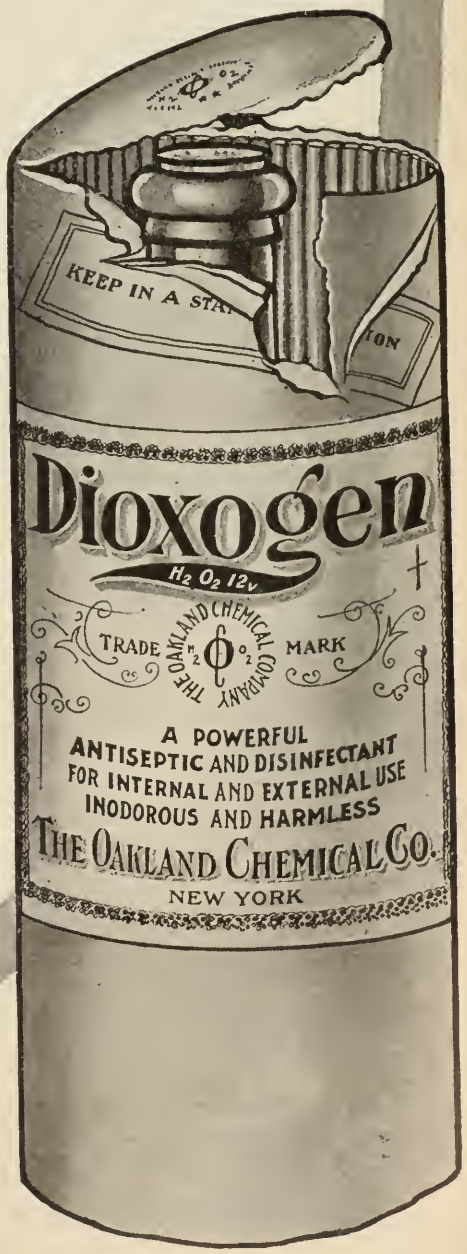
Dioxogen is the purest, highest, unchangeable quality of peroxide of hydrogen made. It is solely for personal use, for producing prophylactic, hygienic, personal cleanliness with active oxygen—oxygen untainted by any chemical of dangerous or even doubtful effect. Dioxogen does not contain acetanilid.

The above plain statement of facts should convince

any thinking person of the necessity of knowing the quality of the Peroxide of Hydrogen that he uses. It also should convince him of the personal advantage to himself of always asking for Dioxogen by name, and glancing at the package before it is wrapped to see that the trade mark name Dioxogen is printed thereon.

Always send us your dealer's name when you have any difficulty in getting Dioxogen.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
NEW YORK



COLGATE'S TALC POWDER

1909 Model
CONCENTRATES and REGULATES

Double Economy
The position of the six holes puts the distribution of the powder entirely under your control.

No Scattering, No Waste
Our non-leaking *screw* top allows you to regulate the flow of powder by making the holes smaller or larger.

The Safety Powder in the Saving Box

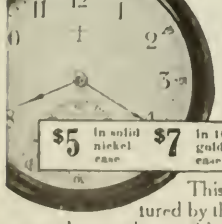
The antiseptic and soothing ingredients of our Talc Powder are prepared from formula of an eminent physician. Not only the powder, but also its exquisite perfumes are antiseptic.

Trial size sent for 4c. in stamps.

COLGATE & CO., Dept. Y, 55 John St., New York
Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.

We couldn't Improve the Powder, so We have AGAIN Improved the Box.

The New Ingersoll-Trenton



The Best 7 Jewel Watch

$5 in solid nickel case | $7 in 10-yr. gold-filled case | $9 in 20-yr. gold-filled case

This new watch is manufactured by the same specialized factory system that made possible the "Ingersoll" for $1, though in construction the new "I-T" is entirely different and made in a different factory, which is devoted exclusively to this *one* model, making it in enormous quantities and at greatly reduced cost.

This explains how a thoroughly high-grade watch like the "I-T" can be sold for so little.

Made only in men's 16 size. Both movement and case guaranteed. Sold by *responsible jewelers* everywhere or sent direct prepaid express.

Send for our free booklet. It will tell you the many advantageous features of the "I-T."

"INGERSOLL" WATCHES

have never been so worthy of their great reputation as today. They include the "Yankee" Dollar Watch, the "Eclipse" at $1.50, the new thin model "Junior" at $2. Fully guaranteed. Sold by 60,000 dealers or postpaid by us.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 17 Frankel Bldg., New York

III

A baby's eyes, ere speech begin,
Ere lips learn words or sighs,
Bless all things bright enough to win
A baby's eyes.

Love, while the sweet thing laughs and lies,
And sleep flows out and in,
Lies perfect in them Paradise.

Their glance might cast out pain and sin.
Their speech make dumb the wise,
By mute glad godhead felt within
A baby's eyes.

LINES FROM ONE OF HIS LATER POEMS, "A FORSAKEN GARDEN"

Here there was laughing of old, there was weeping
Haply of lovers none ever will know,
Whose eyes went seaward a hundred sleeping
Years ago.
Heart handfast in heart as they stood, "Look thither,"
Did he whisper? "Look forth from the flowers to the sea:
For the foam-flowers endure when the rose-blossoms wither
And men that love lightly may die—but we?"
And the same wind sang and the same waves whitened,
And or ever the garden's last petals were shed,
In the lips that had whispered, the eyes that had lightened,
Love was dead.

Or, they loved their life through, and then went whither?
And were one to the end—but what end, who knows?
Love deep as the sea as a rose must wither.
As the rose-red seaweed that mocks the rose.
Shall the dead take thought for the dead, to love them?
What love was ever as deep as a grave?
They are loveless now as the grass above them
Or the wave.

All are at one now, roses and lovers,
Not known of the cliffs and the fields and the sea.
Not a breath of the time that has been hovers
In the air now soft with a summer to be.
Not a breath shall there sweeten the seasons hereafter
Of the flowers or the lovers that laugh now, or weep,
When, as they that are free now of weeping or laughter,
We shall sleep.

THE HOUNDS OF SPRING

A CHORUS FROM "ATALANTA IN CALYDON"

When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces
The mother of months in meadow or plain
Fills the shadows and windy places
With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain;
And the brown bright nightingale amorous
Is half assuaged for Itylus,
For the Thracian ships and the foreign faces,
The tongueless vigil and all the pain.

Come with bows bent and with emptying of quivers,
Maiden most perfect, lady of light,
With a noise of winds and many rivers,
With a clamor of waters, and with might;
Bind on thy sandals, O thou most fleet,
Over the splendor and speed of thy feet;
For the east quickens, the west shivers
Round the feet of the day and the feet of the night.

Where shall we find her, how shall we sing to her,
Fold our hands round her knees and cling?
Oh, that man's heart were as fire and could spring to her,
Fire or the strength of the streams that spring!
For the stars and the winds are unto her
As raiment, as songs of the harp-player;
For the risen stars and the fallen cling to her,
And the southwest wind and the west wind sing.

For winter's rains and rains are over,
And all the season of snows and sins;
The days dividing lover and lover,
The light that loses, the night that wins;
And time remembered is grief forgotten,
And frosts are slain and flowers begotten,
And in green underwood and cover
Blossom by blossom the spring begins.

The full streams feed on flower of rushes,
Ripe grasses trammel a traveling foot,
The faint fresh flame of the young year flushes
From leaf to flower and flower to fruit;
And fruit and leaf are as gold and fire,
And the oat is heard above the lyre,
And the hoofed heel of a satyr crushes
The chestnut husk at the chestnut root.

And Pan by noon and Bacchus by night,
Fleeter of foot than the fleet foot kid,
Follows with dancing and fills with delight
The Mænad and the Bassarid;
And soft as the lips that laugh and hide,
The laughing leaves of the trees divide,
And screen from seeing and leave in sight
The god pursuing, the maiden hid.

The ivy falls with the Bacchanal's hair
Over her eyebrows shading her eyes;
The wild vine slipping down leaves bare
Her bright breast shortening into sighs;
The wild vine slips with the weight of its leaves,
But the buried ivy catches and cleaves
To the limbs that glitter, the feet that scare
The wolf that follows, the fawn that flies.

IN MEMORY OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

Back to the flower-town, side by side,
The bright months bring,
New-born, the bridegroom and the bride,
Freedom and Spring.

The sweet land laughs from sea to sea,
Fill'd full of sun;
All things come back to her, being free;
All things but one.

In many a tender wheaten plot
Flowers that were dead
Live, and old suns revive; but not
That holier head.

By this white wandering waste of sea,
Far north, I hear
One face shall never turn to me
As once this year:

Shall never smile and turn and rest
On mine as there,
Nor one most sacred hand he prest
Upon my hair.

I came as one whose thoughts half linger,
Half run before;
The youngest to the oldest singer
That England bore.

I found him whom I shall not find
Till all grief end,
In holiest age our mightiest mind,
Father and friend.

But thou, if anything endure,
If hope there be,
O spirit that man's life left pure,
Man's death set free,

Not with disdain of days that were
Look earthward now:
Let dreams revive the reverend hair,
The imperial brow:

Come back in sleep, for in the life
Where thou art not
We find none like thee. Time and strife
And the world's lot

Move thee no more, but love at least
And reverent heart
May move thee, royal and releast
Soul as thou art.

And thou, his Florence, to thy trust
Receive and keep,
Keep safe his dedicated dust,
His sacred sleep.

So shall thy lovers, come from afar,
Mix with thy name
As morning star with evening star
His faultless fame.

Welch's Grape Juice

CONSIDER the uses of grape juice.

A rich, satisfying, refreshing, non-alcoholic beverage.

A natural tonic, with none of the after-effects of wine.

A food drink for convalescents that nourishes and builds up the system.

A delicious refreshment to serve either plain or as a punch or to use in making dainty dishes or frozen desserts.

But Remember

that of grape juices there are many brands. That of these many brands there is one that has the richness and the flavor of full-ripe, fresh-picked Concord Grapes; that is made by a process which transfers the juice from the clusters to the bottles unchanged in any way and that is so pure that physicians prescribe it.

That brand is Welch's, put up in the heart of the great Chautauqua Grape Belt under ideal conditions and sold only under the Welch label.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y.

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Write us on your letter-head, for sample book of Coupon Bond, also free, "Just Remember" pads for your daily memos. On request we shall send samples of Herculean, Bordeaux and Elite Covers, also of Berkshire Text which, with Coupon Bond, is one of the most perfect products of our mills.

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HOLYOKE, MASS.

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have
Knowledge a Father Should Have
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have
Knowledge a Mother Should Have
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp. Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE MAN WHO STOPT THE LAND FRAUDS

He was the man who first dispelled the pleasant illusion that the land laws of the United States were meant to be honored in the breach rather than in the observance." With these words one editorial-writer sums up the fame of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior, whose death was announced recently from Washington. The New York *Tribune* also emphasizes the "enduring reputation which Mr. Hitchcock made as a watchdog of the public domain." To quote:

His career as Secretary of the Interior was a continuous and successful warfare with the most powerful of criminal political influences. Every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise was put in the way of his endeavor to release the Government lands from the wealthy despoiler. He brought about the indictments of 460 persons, of whom 89 were convicted before he left office. More of them have been convicted since.

One of the most popular methods of stealing public lands was to fence in a tract and use it for pasture without paying rent. Many of the trespassers had come to regard the privilege as a vested right. In some instances local judges refused to consider such cases. Among those who opposed the Secretary's crusade were United States Senators, members of Congress, Land Office officials and Federal judges. Mr. Hitchcock put 75 special agents at work. In one year alone 324 cases of timber-stealing were reported and 338,530 acres of land restored to the public.

In a brief biographical sketch we read further:

It was as Minister, and later as Ambassador to Russia that Mr. Hitchcock won the recognition that made him a Cabinet officer. He had been appointed to this post by President McKinley by reason of the President's personal knowledge of his special fitness to strengthen the relations between the United States and Russia and to find a market for surplus American manufactured articles.

Mr. Hitchcock was a great-grandson of Colonel Ethan Allen, the Robin Hood of the Green Mountains, who captured Fort Ticonderoga, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He was born in Mobile, in 1835. After completing his education in New Haven he took up business, and in 1860 went to China, where he entered the mercantile house of Oliphant & Co. For twelve years he remained in China. Returning to this country, he settled in St. Louis, where he soon became prominent in business and acquired large wealth. He was president of several manufacturing concerns, among them the Crystal Plate Glass Company, and controlled large railroad interests.

In August, 1897, he was made Minister to Russia, which post was elevated to ambassadorial rank during Mr. Hitchcock's incumbency, thus giving him the honor of being the first American ambassador to the Russian court. He became Secretary of the Interior in December, 1898, to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss, and served in that capacity for eight years.

TRAMPING THROUGH RURAL FRANCE

An American traveler who worked his way around the world on foot, eking out an existence by whatever occupation came to hand, now gives the record of his journeys in *Harper's Weekly*. In tramping through rural France he fell in with two companions who accompanied him for some distance on the road. It seems that there are stern laws in France against vagabondage, and the trio were frequently stopt in the villages to show their credentials. The writer tells the story thus:

We were still some distance off from the gendarmerie of the first town beyond our meeting place when an officer appeared in the doorway and, advancing into the highway, awaited our arrival.

"Ou allez vous autres?" he demanded, with officious brusqueness.

"A St. Etienne."

"Et vos papiers?"

"Voila," cried the miners as one man, each snatching from his pocket a small flat book showing plain signs of age and hard usage. The gendarme received the proffered volumes with a grunt, stuffed one under his arm, and fell to examining the other. The complete biography of its owner was enclosed between the greasy covers. The first leaf bore his baptismal record, followed by a page for each of the required three years of military service, all much decorated with official stamps and seals. Then came affidavits of apprenticeship variously indorsed and vised, and, last, a page for every firm which had employed the miner, giving dates, wages, testimonials, and reasons for dismissal or leaving. The miner bore the scrutiny with fortitude. With his official "book" at hand, the French laborer has little dread of an interview with the minions of the law. After each term at his trade, he may, if he sees fit to travel a bit, give variations of the old "looking-for-work" story; tho, as the date of his last employment grows more and more remote, the gendarmerie becomes an increasing obstacle. But without such documents no one may tramp the highways of France. One who travels on foot for any other reason than poverty, or who, being poor, will not make his way by begging, is a being too enigmatical to be understood by any race but the Anglo-Saxon. To the French gendarme his mode of travel is proof absolute that he is a "miserable sans-sous" to whom every law pertaining to vagrancy must be strictly applied.

The officer ended the examination of the two books and handed them back with a gruff "Bien." "Now, then, les votres," he growled.

"Here it is," I answered, ignoring the plurality of the French term, and I drew from my pocket a general letter of introduction to our consular service signed by the Secretary of State. The gendarme, who had expected another book, opened the paper with a perplexed air, which increased to blank amazement when, instead of familiar French words, his eye fell upon a half-dozen lines of uncomprehensible hieroglyphics.

"Hein!" he gasped. "Quoi? Que diable! Qu'est ce que c'est que ça?"

"My passport," I explained. "I am an American."

"Ha! Americain! Diable! And that is really a passport? Never before have I seen one!"

It was not really a passport, by any means. I had none. But monsieur le gendarme was in no position to dispute my word if I had told him it was a patent of nobility.

"Very good," he went on. "But you must have another paper. Foreign vagabonds can not journey in France without a document to prove also that they have been working."

Here was a poser. It would have been easy to assert that I was merely a traveler and no workman. But it would have been still easier to guess where such an assertion would land me. I rubbed my unshaven chin in perplexity, then suddenly struck by an inspiration, dived into my bundle and dragged out my discharge from the cattle-boat.

"Bah!" grumbled the officer. "More foreign gibberish. What is that 'vilaine langue' the devil himself couldn't read?"

"English," I replied.

"Tiens! Que c'est drole que cette machine la," he mused, holding the paper out at arm's length and scratching his head helplessly. However, with some assistance, he made out one date on the document and, handing it back with a sigh of resignation, gave us leave to continue our way.

"Apropos," he cried before we had taken three steps. "What country did you say you come from?"

"America," I answered.

"L'Amerique! And being an American you come to work in France? Oh, mon Dieu, what shock!" and, waving his arms above his head like the fans of a Dutch windmill in a stiff breeze, he fled for the shade of his office.

When the trio reached Briare, gaunt hunger was depicted on every countenance. There was nothing to do, and no food in sight, so the writer offered to go down in his shallow money bag and buy a meal for the three. He sketches a tramp eating-house as follows:

There was in Briare, as in every town of France

(Continued on page 706)

PETER'S

The Original Milk

Chocolate

"High as the Alps in Quality"

is incomparably superior to other brands because it possesses above all others the true chocolate flavor. And its smoothness and fineness of texture give it a unique charm that others lack.

Good judges all pronounce

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larger than a hamlet, an inn whose proprietor catered to the trade of the vagabond class. None but a native tramp could have found the institution without repeated inquiries, but the miners, needing no second invitation, and aided by some peculiar instinct, led the way down a side street and into a squalid *cul-de-sac*. The most acute foreign eye could not have descried in the alley a suggestion of a cafe, but, pushing back the dilapidated door of what looked from the outside like a deserted warehouse, we entered a low room, gloomy and unswept, and made our way through a very forest of huge wine barrels to a table in the rear. Around it were gathered a dozen peasants and a less solemn pair who turned out to be "of the profession."

The first greetings over, the keeper set before us the usual dinner of the French tramp—a loaf of bread of "deuxieme qualite" and a bottle of wine, demanded immediate payment, and having received it, resumed his seat on a barrel. His shop was, in reality, the wine-cellar of the café that had its gilded façade on the main street. But the same liquor that would have cost us there a half franc a liter sold here for four sous. One of the miners, having gained my consent to the extravagance, invested two sous in raw fat pork, which he and his companion ate with great relish. I was content to do without such delicacies, for after hours of trudging in a boiling sun the coarse bread and simple wine made a far more appetizing feast than the uninitiated would expect.

In the course of the afternoon I produced my kodak and photographed the miners—a proceeding that caused them infantile delight. Both declared with great vehemence that it was the first time in their begrimed existence that they had ever been "tirés," tho it was not entirely clear whether the term as they used it should be translated "drawn" or "shot." We found a lodging in a farmer's wheat stack. With two such vagabonds, I was a bit chary of spending the night in so deserted a spot, for a kodak and the handful of coins from which I had paid our dinner was a plunder worth a roadsters' conspiracy. But my fears were ungrounded. Morning broke with my belongings unmolested, and we set off at sunrise after an hour's work in picking the straw and chaff out of our hair and clothing.

I left my companions behind soon after, for their mode of travel resulted in far less than the thirty miles a day I had cut out for myself, and passed on into the vineyard and forest country of the Department of Nievre.

A picture of another vagabonds' lodging-house is drawn thus:

I entered, to find myself in a room well stocked with wooden tables, with here and there a trio of villagers over their wine and cards, blowing clouds of smoke at the unhewn beams of the ceiling. In answer to the customary signal—the tapping of pipes on the tables—an elderly woman appeared and inquired in the cold, brusk voice of formality where in she could serve me.

"You have lodgings, n'est ce pas?"

A sudden startling silence greeted the first suggestion of a foreign accent. Cards paused in mid-air, pipes ceased to draw, tipplers craned their necks to listen, and madame surveyed me deliberately, even a bit disdainfully, from crown to toe. Evidently satisfied with her inspection, she subdued her scowl, admitted that she had been known to lodge travelers before, and hurried off to bring the register, while the smoking and the drinking and the card playing were slowly and half heartedly resumed.

Madame scrutinized intently each stroke of the coarse pen as I filled in the various blanks, puzzled several moments over my "passport," and dropt all her brusqueness with the auto dignity that had hidden her natural loquacity.

"What! You are an American? Why, another American has lodged here. It was in 1882. He was making the tour of the world on a bicycle. He came from Boston!"—she pronounced it with a distressing nasal—"but I could not understand his French. He did not pronounce the r. He said 'fonce' when he meant 'français.' Instead of 'terre,' he said 'teah.' I will give you his bed. He had not many hairs on his head. Do you eat ragout also in America? He wore such funny pince nez. You'll find that fine wine. He had hurt his foot—" And thus she chattered on, through my supper and up the stairs to my sleeping quarters.

The room once graced by the man from Boston was stone-floored, with whitewashed walls, and large enough to have housed a squad of infantry. Of the two beds it contained—carefully curtained off and scrupulously clean—I should have preferred the one nearer the window. Unfortunately, my compatriot of the pince nez had chosen the other, and madame would not hear of my violating the precedent thus established. It would be a strange human, however, who could not sleep well after a long day's tramp and a bottle of wine in the average bed of a rural French inn. For however he may live during the day, the French peasant insists on spending the night in cleanliness and comfort—at least when he pays good sous for the privilege. The price of this lodging, and the usual one in towns of similar size, was fifteen cents.

Blackberries, it seems, are not eaten in France, altho they grow in great abundance along the country roadsides. To read further:

There is really no reason why the French roadster should go hungry in autumn. That he does is due to a national prejudice unknown in America, and doubly strange among a people to whom the slightest waste is an abhorrence. At the time of my journey food sufficient to provision an army of vagabonds was spread out within reach of any passing wayfarer. The highway was lined from Fontainebleau to Lyon with hedges of great thorny bushes bent double under their burdens of blackberries.

When first I espied them I could not but look with suspicion on a fruit left ungathered by the thrifty peasantry. But the next morning, coming upon a patch where the berries hung in great clusters, I satisfied myself as to their identity and fell to picking a hatful. Thus engaged, I was overtaken by a band of peasants on their way from the communal village to the fields. They halted to gaze at me in astonishment, then burst into uproarious laughter.

"Mais, mon vieux," cried a plowman, "Que diable vas-tu faire de ces choses-la?"

"Eat them, of course," I returned.

"Eat them?" roared the peasants, in chorus. "But those things are not good to eat," and the notion struck them as so droll that their guffaws still came back to me after they had turned a bend well up the road. Every Frenchman I approached on the subject held the same view. The two miners traveled for hours with a gnawing hunger, or invaded lonely vineyards at imminent risk of capture by the country gendarmerie, to eat their fill of half ripe grapes, sour and acrid. But when I, from my safe position outside the hedge, held up a bush heavy with berries, their response was always the same: "Ah, non, mon vieux. Not any for me." Obviously I could not regret that the inhabitants were ignorant of one of the resources of their country. For whenever hunger overtook me I had but to stop and pick my dinner, and besides the expenditure of a few sous for bread, wine, or sugar my rations from Fontainebleau to the Swiss frontier cost me nothing.

WHEN ALLAH WILLS A FIRE

THE most typical thing of Turkey in Constantinople, according to a recent writer, is the fire brigade. The old system of watch towers and runners, it seems, has not changed with the coming of the Young Turk, and the loot and blackmail of the volunteer companies are everywhere evident during a conflagration. The writer goes on to describe the more pretentious company of soldier firemen, and tells of their queer fire fighting methods. We quote from the New York *Sun*:

The soldier firemen make a spectacle at night which no one who visits Constantinople would care to miss. The bugle blast which clears the street for them is not to be mistaken, and you turn to see a flare of oil torches shedding a dim light on a more extraordinary aggregation than any that has passed.

While the volunteers hurried along in small parties by the light of a paper lantern the soldier company numbers from two to three hundred men. Thick woolen uniforms of a reddish brown for summer as well as winter, are not sufficient impediment

(*Continued on page 708*)

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Glue mends some things, solder others, and paste still others, but CÆMENTIUM mends practically everything—china, glass, wood, earthenware, stone, metals, etc. It is a glue, gum, cement, solder, and liquid porcelain all in one. And it mends to **stay mended**—the only adhesive that

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to speed, every man must wear the regulation high army boots, while on his head is a domed helmet of steel enameled in brilliant shiny red. From these helmets, giving the company the appearance of mailed crusaders, a leather hood hangs down to the shoulders, covering all the head except where the face looks out.

With the short hatchets and loops of rope that these men carry at their belts it is a wonder that they and the torch bearers can follow the pump and ladder wagons, going even at a slow trot, yet they manage to get to the fire in time to drive off the snarling rival packs of volunteers fighting among themselves over the plunder.

The customary procedure of a volunteer company on getting to a fire is to seek the owner of a house near that which is burning and bargain with him for saving it. The negotiations are conducted rapidly at the top of the voice, with tremendous gesticulation. While this is going on the crew of the blackmailing chief prepare the pump, not that there is any danger of the soldiers arriving upon the scene, but because other volunteers are pouring in, competition is rife, and prices are tumbling.

All available buckets and tubs have already been brought into service and water is being fetched from the nearest fountain before whose gentle drip the members of various crews are fighting. At last the water comes. It is poured into the pump.

The muscular arms swing the levers. The nozle sputters, then squirts for three minutes, then sputters again and stops till another bucket is brought. Sometimes you see a man—not a volunteer—with the supreme intelligence to throw the bucket of water direct upon the blaze.

At last, when the fire has burned itself out, the soldiers reach the scene, drive the pack from the wreckage and stop the yelling, the fighting, and the destruction of property.

A sight of these creatures at a fire, waging a hopeless fight against an element in which they recognize the hand of Allah, opens to you an understanding of the meaning of the cry of fire in Constantinople. The idea pervading the mob is that nothing can really be done, because this is God's will; that it would indeed be wicked to oppose the flames too strenuously. Fires easily extinguished are put out because God permits it; but no serious effort is ever made, and you may see Moslems throughout the crowd standing idly by, lifting not a finger to save their homes. It is because there is no adequate fire department in Constantinople that Europeans and native Christians of means are careful to build all large houses of material as nearly fire-proof as possible.

The day after the fire, nevertheless, the volunteers are careful to go around to the houses of all Christians in the neighborhood to levy blackmail, declaring that to them was due the stopping of the conflagration's ravage. A wealthy house-owner may be called upon by the chiefs of ten or a dozen of these brigades, and as the volunteers number always the most desperate of the local brigands it may be dangerous not to reward them to some extent, say a tenth of what they first demand.

It was these firemen who formed a nucleus of the bands that conducted the Armenian massacres of some years ago, and they are to be counted to day among the reactionaries who would revive the old régime of Abdul Hamid, under whom they thrived. Of course they are all Mohammedans.

At a recent fire which I attended with a companion, where two mosques had been destroyed and things were going very badly for the Moslem community generally, a Jewish youth wearing a fez came up to us and, speaking French, called our attention to the fact that we alone wore hats in all the crowd, and suggested that we would be wise to leave the scene. It has been the cry of the reactionaries here that the numerous fires that have stricken Constantinople in the last six months have been sent by Allah because the country defied the Caliph and wrung from him the Constitution.

HOW GERONIMO WAS CAUGHT

So many different accounts have been given of the capture of Geronimo that it is a pleasure to find an authentic version of it from the pen of Gen. O. O. Howard, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*. He writes:

When General Miles was given command of the campaign to capture Geronimo, Lawton, who was then a captain in the Fourth Cavalry, went to him and asked to be allowed to undertake the work, submitting to General Miles plans he had carefully thought out and weighed. General Miles approved the plans and gave Captain Lawton command of the expedition, promising to keep him supplied with such things as the command would need. Captain Lawton started on or about May 5, 1886, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Leonard Wood, who had received an appointment as doctor, arrived in time to accompany the expedition. Captain Lawton and Dr. Wood were the only men who endured the whole five months of hard work. The difficulties and hardships encountered in a strange country—so rough that shoes were worn out in a day or two, the feet blistered and cut from the rocks and sore and swollen from the cacti that covered the ground; water so scarce that the suffering was great and no shade or blade of grass visible; then the rainy season, when not only the trail was washed, but the dry little river-beds were turned into raging torrents impossible to cross without great danger and loss of time—it would fill pages to tell.

Lieutenant Gatewood, Sixth Cavalry, was sent with two friendly Apaches to communicate with the renegade. At his own request, voluntarily putting himself under Captain Lawton's orders, he joined his command. After a tireless, steady pursuit, never allowing the Indians time to provide clothing or food for themselves, capturing everything but their persons, they finally came up with them in the Torres Mountains, where Gatewood's Indians went to talk with them, after which Lieutenant Gatewood went. Geronimo then agreed to talk with Captain Lawton, who lost no time in meeting him. Geronimo, after a short conference, promised to accompany Captain Lawton to a certain point, where he would surrender to General Miles. They did this, with difficulty and annoyance, as Geronimo was very suspicious and as watchful as a hawk. They finally arrived at Skeleton Cañon, Ariz., and the surrender was made unconditionally, and the territory freed from the marauding and unspeakable atrocities of the Indians. Meantime the supplies did not reach the command, and officers were as scarce as shoes. When a company of infantry was left without any officer Dr. Wood volunteered to take command, which he did in a very efficient manner. This was his first experience as a commander.

When Geronimo was captured by Captain Lawton he fell down upon his knees before the captain, and clasping him around the waist said he wanted to see the only white chieftain that was able to capture him, and as he was marched through the villages the women brought their children to see the great soldier who had been able to rid them of the cruel Indian. Lawton wore out three companies of soldiers in making the capture, and as each company of soldiers became exhausted he ordered it back to the barracks and got another one.

Henry Clews has been able to obtain the above facts owing to family relationship with the late General Lawton. The foregoing is true in every particular, and I am glad to concur fully in these statements. I was commanding the military division at the time of this expedition.

AN ESKIMO WHO WOULDN'T STAY CIVILIZED

An Eskimo lad who was brought to New York in 1896 by Commander Peary has grown tired of his adopted land, has denounced civilization, and is now working his way back up through Canada to the land of his fathers. The boy's name is Meme, and he comes from the region of the Humboldt glacier on the northwest coast of Greenland, his people being the most northerly race, living within two hundred and eighty miles of the Pole. Meme is the last survivor of a small party of Eskimos which accompanied Peary back to New York. All the others died of tuberculosis. His father's body was embalmed and put on exhibition with other relics of the expedition, and the skeleton is now on

(*Continued on page 710*)

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view in the Museum of Natural History in New York Meme was adopted by the superintendent of the museum and it was while attending Manhattan College that he decided to go back to the "land of the midnight sun." The New York *World* quotes his letter of farewell to his friend Mr. Beecroft. He says:

When this reaches you I will be well on my way, as it will not be mailed for three days. No matter what happens, I won't forget you or what you have done for me, my good old friend. You made a brother of me when all the others that were responsible for my being stolen from my own country failed.

There was no reason why you should have been so kind to me when you just happened to meet me, but you have a big heart and understand what the others can't. I don't see any chance in New York, and I don't want to be a burden to you any longer. You would go on helping me always and I feel terrible about it, so I am going away to give you a chance. They won't give me my father's body out of the museum and they never keep their promise, so I am disgusted and will leave it all if I can. You and Mr. Wallace have been true friends and I would die for you, but I won't stay and bother you.

Never mind where I am; I am just working north. I am homesick and disgusted and when Commander Peary, who brought me to New York, told me he had no room for me on his ship I lost hope; and then when Professor Bumpus, of the museum, refused to give me my father's body so that I could bury it, or give me even his sled and gun, I gave up believing that your Christian belief which you taught me was meant for a poor Eskimo. After all, my own people are more human, and kind and I am going home; your civilization has done nothing but harm for me and my people. Good-by.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH CHINESE PIRATES

CAPT. GEORGE NAUNTON recalls in the San Francisco *Chronicle* the days of sailing-vessels in the Far Eastern seas, when swift schooners were engaged in the opium trade and were beset by Chinese pirates. His schooner, the *Game Cock*, carried two guns and a large crew, with rifles and cutlasses, to cope with these marauders. After telling how their fleet little ship showed her heels to one pirate proa, he says of another voyage:

On this occasion we had an extra valuable cargo and specie on board, and were sailing quietly along the coast when the wind fell light, and as the weather was beautifully clear the captain determined to make a short cut through some of the islands which were very numerous in this archipelago. This was about 6 A.M., when all at once we saw an immense amount of smoke over the crest of one of the lesser islands, and concluded it must be either a village or a ship on fire. We kept off, and on rounding the point came directly in view of what had been a handsome bark, her masts and rigging were all gone, and there was little but the outside planking left. On passing her stern we could read the last four letters of her name, which appeared to have been "rida" and "port." The rest was all burned away. We had barely got around the point and saw this when all at once a big piratical proa came out from another point and was making directly for us. He came so suddenly that we were caught, and before he reached us we could see there had been a bloody fight, for his sides and parts of his dirty decks gave every evidence of such. We were all alarmed, and got up our rifles in good order and called all hands aft for instructions, which had to be short and quick.

"Let every man of us pick out his man and take good aim. It is the only chance for our lives." The cook was ordered to keep a boiler full of scalding water to throw on them. On they came, and grappled our fore rigging, and hung on while they threw several of their stinkpots on board. These are most terrible things to deal with. They are pots made of clay, and filled with some chemical which suffocates any one coming near it, and the thick, yellowish-brown, noxious vapor is so thick you can not penetrate it. The cook poured a bucket of hot water on a brute who was throwing these pots, but the fellow in desperation clambered on board with his two-edged sword in his teeth, and, while the cook had just filled his bucket for another dose of scalding water, the brute clove him to the deck with one blow of his two-edged sword. Philippe, the gunner, however, had seen this, and at the same moment sent a bullet from his rifle crashing into his body. Meanwhile, we were trying to keep them from coming over the rail, and picking them off as well as we could. It is not a pleasant feeling to know that you are on the point of being butchered. The excitement gave us courage, but the stinkpots prevented us from getting forward. But there was a poor fellow in bed in the forecastle and almost in the last stage of consumption, who came up the booby hatch and called out pitifully, "Give me a rifle! Oh, give me a rifle!" We could scarcely hear him for the awful din, but little Tom, our cabin boy, said he would get a rifle to Frenchy. We let him go, and he succeeded. The wind was freshening a little and blowing the fumes so that we could see forward, and we saw that the villains had cut or let our fore sheet go, and were still trying to board us forward, where there was no interruption. Frenchy came up on deck, and, with the desperation of a dying man, he shot down two or three of the pirates, but one other jumped on board and cut his head nearly from his shoulders. Of course, we all made him a mark, and he fell like a log. For some inexplicable reason, or possibly because we were getting near some village or the rendezvous of the coast guard, the pirate cast off his grapnels at the fore-rigging and went on his way. We now had time to breathe freely, but the captain could not refrain from firing three rounds of grapeshot from our little main-deck guns, which we had reason to believe did some execution.

A PENSIONED PUGILIST

THE old-age pension scheme in England is bringing out some forgotten characters, once rich and famous, but now glad of a little help from the public treasury. One of these is Jem Mace, once worth $350,000, who won $50,000 in one fight in America (as he tells it, at any rate), who now, at the age of seventy-eight, asks for aid. We read in the London *Chronicle:*

Into the Goswell Road post-office yesterday walked a stalwart, broad-shouldered old man, with white hair and mustache. He came to sign an application-form for an old-age pension, and gave his name as Jem Mace, born at Beeston, Norwich, April 8, 1831.

The old man with the well-brushed silk hat was indeed none other than the famous old pugilist, and former undefeated champion of the world, who now, within a few weeks of his seventy-eighth birthday, finds himself fallen on hard times.

Despite his advanced years, Mace is as hard as nails, and as jolly as a sand-boy, and he was delighted to chat with a *Daily Chronicle* representative who sought him out in his Islington haunts. He was at his prime in the sixties, and boasts five hundred fights with only two defeats.

"Careful living and keeping off the drink is the secret," he said. "In the old days men trained harder, and went through ordeals that would kill present-day boxers. There's all the difference in the world between the old fights with bare knuckles and glove contests to-day, which are mere pleasure outings."

Mace is still active and keen. Within the last fortnight he has been giving exhibitions of boxing at Hull and Coventry, and he hopes to have the gloves on with pupils and others many times more.

Some big prizes have fallen in his time to the lot of the old man who to-day is applying for an old-age pension. In one fight in America he won £10,000, and he has known what it is to have £70,000 in the bank. A fine old link with days when sport was cleaner and more strenuous, tho perhaps more brutal, he is now a genial old man who suggests rather the pulpit than the prize ring—till you feel the steel muscles of his arm, or persuade him to "fight his battles over again."

"CLEARS THE SKIN

LIKE A MONTH IN THE MOUNTAINS"

NOTE:—The above happy quotation was sent to us by an enthusiastic Pompeian user, Mr. D. R. F., of Philadelphia.

FOR HER

There's nothing equal to Pompeian for keeping the face youthful and fresh looking. Pompeian Massage Cream removes and prevents wrinkles; reduces double chins; fills out hollow cheeks and rounds off angles. Occasional use increases circulation and makes the new red blood bring roses to your cheeks. By removing pore-dirt Pompeian overcomes sallowness, muddy skins, black-heads—all generally caused by soap particles, dust, soot and other foreign matter in the pores. For a clear, fresh, soft, unwrinkled skin use Pompeian Massage Cream. You'll be astonished at your increased beauty after a few weeks' use of Pompeian.

FOR HIM

Razor rash and after-shaving soreness are overcome by Pompeian Massage Cream. The reason is this—the massaging strengthens tender skins, and moreover removes soap particles imbedded in the pores. These soap particles often cause severe irritation. Dead, lifeless skins are changed to the clean, clear, manly appearance of the athlete's skin. After a day's dusty work or sport you'll be surprised at the relief afforded by a Pompeian massage. It invigorates and exhilarates in a most pleasing way. A clear, clean look is indeed a good introduction into society or business circles. At all druggists and good barber shops.

DRUGGISTS!

SIGN OFFER!

Just write word "Sign" on postal. For a few moments of your time you will receive a handsome 8x11 inch crystalloid Pompeian counter and window sign. Lithographed in 12 colors.

NEW DISCOUNTS

In order to give the progressive dealer more inducements for featuring Pompeian Massage Cream a new scale of discounts was recently adopted. This scale (see below) will be allowed by your jobber.

There are few $4 proprietaries that now combine such quick-selling qualities and favorable discounts. Write your jobber today.

5% on $6 quantity; 10% on $12 quantity

FOR SAMPLE JAR—USE COUPON BELOW

You have been hearing about Pompeian for years. You know it is unequalled for imparting a clear, clean, fresh, unwrinkled skin. You know it is the most popular face cream made. 10,000 jars being sold daily to men and women. You have meant to try Pompeian. This is your chance to discover what a vast difference there is between an ordinary "cold" cream and a scientifically made Massage Cream like Pompeian. No grease to grow hair; no sickness in Pompeian. For sale by all dealers, in 50c. and $1 sizes. A 16-page booklet on the care of the face sent with each quarter-ounce sample jar. Please use the coupon below and enclose 6 cents in silver or stamps (U. S. only). Address

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO. **15 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.**

Rare Letters

Endorsing Pompeian

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"Pompeian Massage Cream has marvelous cleaning qualities. I have seen a woman go to her room *looking haggard, weary and worn*, and issue therefrom a short time after looking *as if she had discovered the bloom of youth*, the skin was so rosy, and the tired lines so much less observable." Mrs. ——, Detroit, Mich.

"Because I like to be *clean 'cell deep'* I like Pompeian Massage Cream. The first time I used it I was as startled as at my first Turkish bath." Mrs.——, Everett, Mass.

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The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
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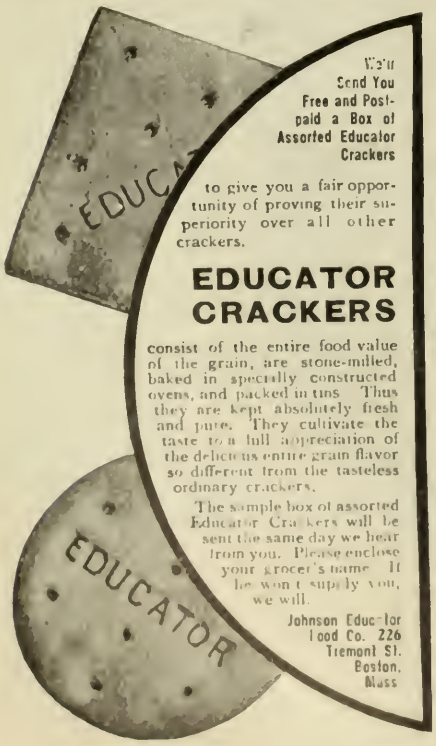

AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN AT THE CHINESE COURT

MARIAN SINCLAIR HEADLAND, an American medical missionary in China, has been for many years the official physician for the ladies of the Chinese Court. She has thus enjoyed an unusual opportunity for observing these interesting people, and her career has been marked by many odd and amusing incidents. She has recently written of some of these experiences for *The Circle Magazine*. The first story has to do with her routine missionary work. She says:

It was late in the afternoon that a call came for my services.

The boy came in and told me that a man wanted me to go to see his wife, who lived in the southern city outside the Ha ta gate. It has always been my custom never to refuse any one whether they be rich or poor, and so I told him to call a cart.

It was in midwinter and a bitter cold night, and yet toddling about upon the bed there was a child of three or four whose only garment was a long coat.

"You should put a pair of trousers on that child," I said, "or it will catch cold and I will soon have to come again."

"Yes," they said, "we will put trousers on it."

"You had better do it at once," I insisted.

"Yes," they continued, "we will see that it is drest."

After attending to the woman, and again urging them to dress the child, I wrapt my warm cloak around me and started home, tho I could not forget the child.

"It is a cold night," I said to the driver as we started on our way.

"Yes," he answered, "there will be some uncomfortable people in the city to-night."

"In that house we just left," I continued, for I could not banish the child from my thoughts, "there was a little child playing on the bed without a shred of trousers on."

"Quite right," said he, "they pawned the trousers of that child to get money to pay me for taking you to see the sick woman."

"To pay you!" said I, with indignation, and yet with admiration for the character of the people for whom I was giving my services, "to pay you! Then drive right back and give them their money and tell them to go and redeem those trousers and put them on the child!"

The "city gate will be closed before we can reach it if I return," said he, "and we will not be able to get in to-night."

"No matter about that," I insisted, "go back and give them the money."

He turned around with many mutterings, lasht up his mule at the top of his speed, gave them the money, and then started on a gallop for the city gate. It was a rough ride in that springless cart over the rutty roads. But my house seemed warmer that night and my bed seemed softer after I had paid the carter myself.

Mrs. Headland at another time was talking with the daughters of one of China's most distinguished families. It developed that one of the sisters, when a child of six, had been engaged to the son of Li Hung Chang, the marriage having been prevented by the death of the young man before they were old enough to wed. The writer narrates the rest of the story in dialog:

"And what has become of your sister? How is it that I have never seen her?"

"She withdrew to a small court, where she has lived with none but her women servants, not even seeing our father or brothers, and not allowing a male servant to go near her. And she will not allow the word Li to be spoken in her presence."

"And what does she do?" I asked. "How does she employ herself?"

"Studying, reading, painting, and embroidery. When young Li refused to allow her to attend his father's funeral her sense of self-respect was outraged and she cut off her hair and threatened to commit suicide. She often fasts for a week, and has tried on several occasions to take her own life."

I asked them if they did not fear that she might succeed finally in this attempt to kill herself.

"Yes, we have constant apprehensions. But then, what if she did? It would only emphasize her virtue."

It was some months after the young ladies told me what I have just related that they called, for they had taken up the study of English and I had agreed to help them a bit.

"How is your sister?" I inquired, for the sad fate of this young girl weighed like a burden on my heart.

"She fasted more than usual during the early summer, but she bathed daily and changed her clothes, dressing sometimes in her most beautiful garments. She had not been sleeping well for some time, and one day she ordered her women to leave her and not return until they were called. They remained away until a married sister and a sister-in-law—a niece of Li Hung Chang—called and wanted to see her. We went to her room, but found it locked. We knocked, but received no answer. We finally punched a hole through the paper window and saw her sitting on her brick bed, her head bolstered up with cushions and her eyes closed. We supposed she was sleeping, but on bursting open the door we found that she had gone to join her boy husband, tho her color and appearance was that of a living person."

"And are you sure she had not swooned?"

"She remained in this condition for twenty-two hours without pulse or heart-beat, and so we put her in her casket."

I could not but feel sad that I had not been in the city, and had had an opportunity to help them to ascertain whether her life had really gone out. But the girls seemed proud of the distinction of having had a sister of such consummate virtue.

WAITING FOR A JAGUAR TO EAT HIM

MR. LEWIS R. FREEMAN, of Pasadena, Cal., relates in a jocular way an experience that must have been anything but jocular in reality. Rolled up in blankets from head to foot, in a terrific thunderstorm at night, he watched a jaguar circling round him, and wondered whether the animal would begin the meal at his head or his feet. To let him tell his own story, as he gives it in the New York *Tribune*:

It was in the Verde Creek Cañon of Mount San Pedro, Baja California, in the spring of the year, just at the time when the last of the season's storms come in rains in the valley, hail and sleet in the foothills and lower spurs, and solid snow on the lofty mountain. The camp was in the cañon, well inside the boxed-in stretch. The Mexican cook had deserted a week before, and my companions were off on a three-day mountain-sheep hunt, leaving me with a stiff knee alone in the camp.

Late one afternoon the air became close and stuffy, the breeze died out, and great black clouds came wheeling down from the summit of San Pedro. Soon the thunder began to roll and rumble among the crags and echo with deep reverberations through the cañon, while the lightning flashed with vivid glare and shot in zigzag lines from cliff to cliff. Then the rain came, and in torrents. I retreated supperless, into the tent, which was under the tallest and thickest pine on a little bench at a bend of the stream. The thunder roared louder than ever and, pulling in the tent flap, I looked out. The lightning was leaping from pole to pole, and the heavens were fairly ablaze. At this juncture it suddenly occurred to me that lightning always struck the tallest trees, and, grabbing my arms full of blankets, I rushed out into the rain, not stopping until I was in a clear space, well beyond the range of the big pine. Then I rolled up in the blankets—there must have been eight or ten in all—one after the other, making a big, half soaked bundle, almost as high as it was long. My arms, head, and shoulders were out of the main wrapping, but I protected them somewhat with the loose end of the last blanket.

In half an hour the rain ceased and the heavens began to clear, but the thunder and lightning were still busy, and I was afraid to trust myself under

(*Continued on page 714*)

You get the full richness and fine flavor of the finest grapes grown, in

VINELAND

Grape Juice

"From the Land of the Vine"

E use Ives grapes almost exclusively because they are the sweetest and richest.

They are picked when fully ripe here, where they reach their greatest development — in the best grape-growing section of America.

Vineland Grape Juice is the pure natural, undiluted, unfermented juice of these choicest grapes, bottled just as it comes from the presses, Pasteurized to keep it sweet and true to nature.

No preservative of any kind is used.

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When you buy **VINELAND GRAPE JUICE** you get the best, sweetest and richest juice and you may be absolutely certain of its purity and cleanliness.

On our property is located the experimental vineyard of the middle Atlantic States—of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

At Druggists, grocers, etc., and at soda fountains. If your dealer will not supply you with Vineland Grape Juice, we will ship direct, paying delivery charges. 1 doz. qts., $5.50; 1 doz. pts., $3.00.

Ask for it by its full name —**"VINELAND"**—and insist on having the genuine.

Trial Bottle 10c—Just enough to show the fine flavor and greater richness of Vineland Grape Juice. Send your name and 10 cts.

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A bottle of Johnson's Electric Solvo to quickly remove the old finish—
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Use this outfit which we want to send you free, for refinishing it, and you will be surprised to learn how easily the work is done and the beauty of the result.

May we send you these three packages, and the valuable six-color book free at once? Learn from the test the beautiful effect obtained from the use of

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It is not a mere stain. It is a deep-seated dye—sinking into the pores of the wood and bringing out the beauty of the grain. When finished with Johnson's Prepared Wax you have a permanent finish of real beauty and most artistic effect. We want to give you these three packages at once. Send ten cents to partially pay cost of packing and postage—using coupon below for your convenience.

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I enclose your offer and enclose ten cents to partially pay postage and packing on Free Booklet Edition 1.4, one sample bottle of Johnson's Wood Dye, shade No. ..... one bottle of Johnson's Electric Solvo, and a sample of Johnson's Prepared Wax.

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Your ad will talk to your prospective customer every time he uses his 'Phone if you give him an Automatic 'Phone Card Index with your ad on it. Contains space for 200 names alphabetically arranged—yet automatically concealed from view. The most striking and attractive advertising medium on the market today. We can make these in quantities, bearing your ad, at a price so low you can afford to give them away.

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the tree. I was just getting ready to unroll, however, congratulating myself on not being wet through, when out of the darkness beyond the end of the blankets came an ear-splitting yell. It is at this stage in the story-book tales of cougars and jaguars that the lone but kind-hearted traveler always starts out with the condensed milk can to succor the distrest child, always, of course, to be ambushed, killed, and eaten. No such impulse was mine. I knew the distrest child was there all right, but I also knew that it was wrapt two or three feet thick in the best product of an American woolen company, and I was loath to expose it to the elements.

Twice more sounded the cry, and twice more I refused to listen to its call. It seemed to be coming nearer, tho I would have sworn that it had its nose under my feet when it yelled the first time. Again the shriek; this time so near that I thought the blankets vibrated in sympathy, a moment later discovering, however, that my knees were responsible for the latter phenomenon. Then for several minutes I waited and trembled. I wondered if he would begin at my feet and eat me up by inches, or mercifully kill me at once by beginning at my head. At last my ears, strained to catch the slightest sound, detected his step, as the cushioned feet, one after the other, were drawn from the sticky mud. Then he crept into my range of vision. "Thank heaven, it will be the head!" I thought, and waited for him to begin. I could scarcely make out the outline of the body, so that the fiery, vitreous eyes seemed moving all alone. Now they passed behind me and out of range of my vision, but still the spring was not made. Now they gleamed on my right, still moving around the bundle in a circle. Now they disappeared beyond my horizon of blanket, and I realized that, after all, the worst was to happen. I was to be eaten from the feet upward. Then the overwrought nerves gave way and the whole chestful of air I had been holding for so long went ripping out through my tense vocal cords in one wild yell. That was the true cry of the distrest child.

As if in answer to my cry, I heard some one breaking through the underbrush at top speed, and my heart beat high with hope. Then I perceived that the sounds were retreating. My preserver had seen the jaguar and turned back. All I felt in the next ten minutes is beyond words to describe, but at length, reassured by the silence, I rolled out of the blankets to find myself alone. The jaguar had evidently no idea that the funny-looking bundle contained a man, and must have fled at the sound of my voice. The beast certainly missed the chance of its life, for I doubt very much if a young, fairly fat, and altogether eatable man was ever laid out quite so helplessly under the nose of a hungry jaguar.

SEEING WENDELL PHILLIPS HOME

NOT many men are left who had a hand in the exciting events in Boston before the Civil War, when mobs were breaking up antislavery meetings and Wendell Phillips was risking his life every time he made a speech. One of these men, however, is publishing his recollections in the New York *Tribune*. Mr George W. Smalley, the famous newspaper correspondent who has described England to America and America to England, tells how he

Pears'

"Just soap," is good enough for some, but most women insist on having Pears'. Ask some girl with a good complexion—why?

Sold by the cake and in boxes.

helped guard Wendell Phillips home from Music Hall in Boston through a seething mob that threatened their lives at every step. Mr. Smalley writes:

Phillips' speech had been all through one to stir deep resentment. The atmosphere of the Music Hall was seething with fierce passion, and it seemed likely enough there would be a rush for the platform when he had finished. If it had come it would have been met. The little band of armed men who concerned themselves about his safety never left his side But there was no rush. The plans of the enemy were of a different kind. The audience passed quietly out of the hall. A police officer came to tell us that there would be trouble outside. A mob—of course, a broadcloth mob—had assembled. What the mob intended only the leaders of it knew, but he assured us that the police were strong enough to deal with it But he said Mr. Phillips' friends should go with him when he left the hall, and keep with him.

There were, I think, not more than half a dozen of us who were armed—Le Barnes, Hinton, Redpath, Charles Toller, and one or two others. We told Phillips what he was likely to meet, and that we should walk next to him. When we got to the outer door we found the police disputing with the mob the narrow passage, perhaps fifty yards long, from the hall to Winter Street. It was slow work thrusting these disturbers out, because Winter Street was crowded with the main body of rioters, and there was no room for more But the police knew their business, and meant to do it, and did it. Inside the passage there was not space enough for an effective attack, even had not the police been too strong. But it took us, I judge, some fifteen minutes to make our way from the hall door to the street.

During this space of time the mob in Winter Street roared at us They seemed to think we were afraid to go on, and they flung at Phillips such insults as hatred and anger supplied them with—coward, traitor, and so on: with threats besides. Phillips met it all with a smiling face. His hand

TURN OVER TIME

When Nature Hints About the Food.

When there s no relish to any food and all that one eats doesn't seem to do any good then is the time to make a turn over in the diet, for that's Nature's way of dropping a hint that the food isn't the kind required.

"For a number of years I followed railroad work, much of it being office work of a trying nature.

"Meal times were our busiest part of the day. Eating too much and too quickly of food such as is commonly served in hotels and restaurants, together with the sedentary habits, were not long in giving me dyspepsia and stomach trouble which reduced my weight from 205 to 160 pounds.

"There was little relish in any food and none of it seemed to do me any good. It seemed the more I ate the thinner I got and was always hungry before another meal, no matter how much I had eaten.

"Then I commenced a fair trial of Grape-Nuts and was surprised how a small saucer would carry me along, strong and with satisfied appetite, until the next meal, with no sensations of hunger, weakness or distress as before.

"I have been following this diet now for several months and my improvement has been so great all the others in my family have taken up the use of Grape-Nuts, with complete satisfaction and much improvement in health and brain power.

"American people undoubtedly eat hurriedly, have lots of worry, thus hindering digestion and therefore need a food that is predigested and concentrated for nourishment." "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

By-Town Sanitary and Economical Hair Brush

Take Out the Bristles in Strips to Clean or Renew

Looks exactly like an old fashioned brush, yet it is wonderfully different. Turn a small knob at the end of the handle, and the bristles come out on wooden strips. These strips each contain only three rows of bristle tufts.

Each bristle is easily reached for cleaning. The strips may be boiled in soapy water. You can now always have a clean brush. You can avoid baldness and scalp diseases due to inefficient and unsanitary hair brushes.

Dry cleaning of bristles

You can have a new brush whenever you wish. The cost is only 40 to 78 cents for the new bristles. The backs last forever. They do not lose their polish, warp and split—because they do not get wet.

The By-Town backs are made in three styles and finishes; small long-handled, large long-handled and military, Oak, Mahogany or Ebony.

You may choose any bristles you desire: soft, medium, stiff or very stiff; short, medium, long or very long; flat or oval trimmed; white, black or black and white.

Order any combination of the above backs and bristles, at the price of $1.50, each single brush complete, or $3 for pair military brushes.

If your dealer has not yet put in the By-Town brush, write us direct enclosing $1.50, and we will mail you the kind of a brush you have dreamed of possessing.

Say "Long, stiff, white bristles, oval trimmed, with ebony military back," or "Soft, medium, black bristles, flat trimmed with long-handled mahogany back," or any other combination that meets your views of what an ideal hair brush should be, and we will send it prepaid for the one price of $1.50.

We will take it back and return your money if you are not satisfied after 30 days' trial.

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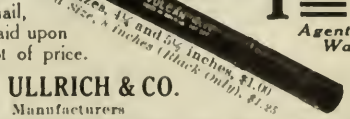

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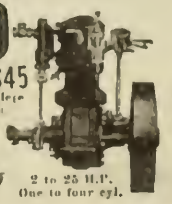

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was on my arm, so that if there had been any nervousness I would have been aware of it. But the pressure of the hand was firm and steady. He was as cool—to use Mr. Rufus Choate's similitude—as a couple of summer mornings. The police who had been a rear guard, satisfied they were not needed there, had gone to the front.

At first, the mob gave little heed to the police. They expected the police, as in Tremont Temple, December 3, to be on their side. But this time an officer had command who knew only his duty as policeman. No politics but to keep the peace and protect peaceful citizens. The officer was Deputy Chief Ham. I have since seen a great deal of police work in many parts of the world—in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere; nowhere any better handling of a dangerous mob than this by Deputy Chief Ham. His force was none too large, but his mastery over the mob was never in doubt. In their hand-to hand struggles in the little passageway, the police showed what they were made of. Of Phillips' friends the number had increased as we passed from the platform, but if we had been alone we should have been swallowed up, or we should have been driven almost at once to use our revolvers. But the police were an impregnable wall.

Once out in Winter Street, they formed in a solid square, Phillips and his friends in the center. The square was never broken. The mob were many thousand strong. There were wild rushes, there was the tremendous pressure of great masses of men, but against it all the police held good. Down Winter Street to Washington Street, along Washington Street to Essex Street, and in Essex Street to the door of Phillips' house, the mob kept us company, oozing and surging slowly on, reviling and cursing all the way. They thought they would have a chance at the house, but the deputy chief had taken possession there in advance, and when the door opened we passed comfortably in between the police lines. It had taken us an hour or more from the hall to the house. The distance is a short half mile.

HE KNEW BYRON

THIRTY-FIVE years ago there lived at Newcastle on Tyne an old man who was once invited by Lord Byron to accompany him on his tragic expedition to Greece. He was Dr. Alexander, Byron's physician at Genoa, and altho the doctor did not go, he grew to be a very close comrade of the poet before his journey, and consequently had many intimate stories to tell of him. A writer who knew Dr. Alexander many years rehearses an interview with him in which they discuss the Genoa days. We quote from *T. P.'s Weekly*.

The old army surgeon, who competes with David Urquhart for the honor of having introduced the Turkish bath into England, was still practising his profession in a quiet way, tho he was then in his eighty-seventh year. His memory of the Genoese days still remained clear and sharp. He called to mind that Byron spent his days in riding, in entertaining his friends, and in copious talk. Much of the night was spent in a feverish literary activity that still remains marvelous. Dr. Alexander recalled one of the circumstances of the first interview. Byron was engaged in conversation with the British Vice-Consul at Genoa, and he sat with his legs stretched out and his feet crossed. The left foot was uppermost, and Dr. Alexander's attention was attracted to it by its unfortunate malformation. He had no idea of the poet's extreme sensitiveness on that subject, and was surprized to see the foot suddenly withdrawn, the blood rush to Byron's face, and a flash of irritation dart from the splendid eyes. At a later date, when the poet was absent from Genoa, Dr. Alexander forwarded to him a newspaper which, he had noticed, contained some reference to his work, and was astounded when he received it back by the next post. What had ex-

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

cited Byron's anger was a piece of sheer brutality that had been overlooked "We have received Lord Byron's new poem, and are not pleased with it," the newspaper remarked. "The deformity of his foot seems to have got into his verse." "That foot has been the bane of my life," the poet said to Dr. Alexander. And then he went on to tell how he once went to London with the purpose of having it amputated, but the surgeon whom he consulted refused to perform any such operation, and the idea was abandoned.

One of Byron's amusements was to go out shooting with Trelawney They would throw soda-water bottles into the Bay of Genoa, and fire at them with pistols as they rose. And Byron, it seems, was much the better shot of the two. It was seldom that he missed a bottle. There were quarrels with others beside Leigh Hunt. In fact, according to Dr. Alexander, the poet quarreled with nearly everybody except his medical adviser. When he wrote at night he always had a little gin-and-water beside him. It was almost his only indulgence, for he was starving himself to keep down the corpulent habit. Dr. Alexander warned him of the consequences of this, but quite without effect. The poet continued to live chiefly on biscuits and a peculiar kind of dry food which he obtained from Turin. When the Countess of Blessington remonstrated with him, he said that his doctor had ordered low diet; but Dr. Alexander denied this, and was of opinion that the poet's abstinence in the matter of food weakened his resistance to the malady from which he died.

In spite of the regularity of his life, there were few unhappier men than Lord Byron at that time. There were days when he contemplated suicide. "Which is the best and quickest poison?" he said to Dr. Alexander. "Dr. Polidori used prussic acid," was the reply, given to what was not believed to be a serious question. "Ah," said Byron, "I had not heard of that. I knew Polidori; he was once with me." The poet was longing for action. "A man ought to do something more for society than write verses," he said. "If I live ten years longer you will see that it is not over with me. I don't mean in literature, for that is nothing; and—it may seem odd to you, but I don't think literature was my vocation. You will see that I shall do something—the times and fortune permitting—that, like the cosmogony of the world, will puzzle the philosophers

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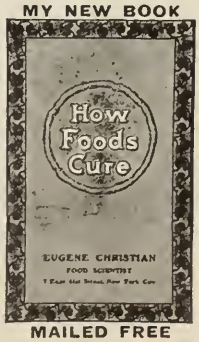

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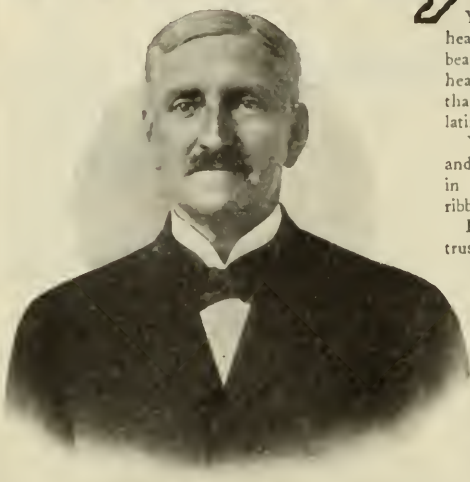

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of all ages." Then came the call from Greece. The poet asked Dr. Alexander to go out with him. "I am married, and can not come," said the doctor, quoting Scripture. "Oh," returned Byron, "how different it is with me! I go just because I am married." The last service was to recommend another medical man, Dr. Bruno. And then Byron went away to his death.

WATCHING CERVERA AT SANTIAGO

THE death of Admiral Cervera, commander of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, recalls many interesting stories of the great sailor. George E. Graham, who interviewed Cervera just after the disastrous battle, gives the following graphic account of the Spanish commander's behavior in defeat. As he tells it in the Washington *Herald:*

I saw him first through my binoculars from the forward bridge of the *Brooklyn*, where I rushed when the signal was made, "The enemy is escaping." His beautiful ship, the *Maria Teresa*, painted black with a gold and yellow crest of Spain on its bow, looked as if it had been newly varnished for the occasion. Above her floated the great ensigns of Spain, flags of double silk with heavy bullion embroidery, as if she were coming out to a feast instead of a fight. As she turned her prow west, I saw him a second on the forward bridge, in his immaculate white, with his binoculars glued to his eyes, taking a look at the opening between the *Brooklyn* and the *Iowa*, where the *Massachusetts* should have been, but which position she had left to go down for coal. Then the shells began to hit his ship, and, as they exploded, he was covered in a mass of dense smoke. I saw him no more during the fight.

I saw the old admiral the next day aboard the *Harvard*, a prisoner of war, and waiting to be taken to Annapolis. I went aboard the *Harvard* with Commodore Schley.

His short, rather pathetic figure, with a white, almost womanlike skin, not at all of the Spanish hue, and with clear, bright eyes snapping from under heavy eyebrows, was clad in an ill-fitting pair of blue trousers which some officer on the *Gloucester* had contributed to cover his nakedness, for when he was picked out of the water he simply had on his underwear. A loose black alpaca coat, which somebody else had given, a straw hat a size or two too large for him, and a pair of white canvas "sneaks," like the ordinary sailor wears, made up his attire. With all this ludicrous dress, he was still dignified in looks and action when he rose to greet Commodore Schley, and the two conversed in the purest Castilian, the defeated admiral smiling with joy over the fact that Schley could speak his native tongue volubly. When they had finished, I sat down along side and talked with him. He spoke fairly good English, and told me frankly that he did not expect to defeat the American fleet when he came out. He said, in rather low voice, "I was ordered out. My government ordered me to come out, and I obeyed. I knew your force was superior, but I hoped to get one or two of our ships away. Unfortunately, your *Brooklyn* and your *Oregon* were too fast for us, and my ships did not seem to be able to reach their accredited speed. But it is the fortunes of war," he said wearily. "You have great sailors and great gunners and great ships, and you are entitled to all that comes from the victory. I shall go back to Spain." And then he added, with a little note of doubt in his voice, "I hope my people will believe I did my best." He held out his hand, and the interview was over.

Prohibitive Price.—Wilbur Wright, on the broad, green plain of his school of aviation at Pau, talked about his early struggles. "We had in those Dayton days," said he, "wonderful offers, magnificent promises, but when it came to the actual laying down of money, then gloom descended on the scene. Our friends, with their mouths full of millions and their quite empty hands, reminded me of a Dayton barber. This barber said one day as he shaved me. 'That's a fine pup of Simmon's. I'd give anything for it.' 'Well, it's for sale, isn't it?' said I. The barber burst into sneering laughter. 'Oh, yes, it's for sale,' said he, 'but do you know what Simmons wants for it? Why, two dollars!'"—*Kansas City Star.*

SHEAR WIT

The Latest.—This is said to be the latest song hit in Atchison: "No Matter How Hungry a Horse Becomes, it Can Not Eat a Bit."—*Kansas City Journal*

Real Sarcasm.—"Shake before taking," read the fever and ague victim from the label on the bottle of medicine.

"Talk about your sarcasm," he said to himself, "that is sure the real thing."—*Chicago News.*

A La Directoire.—BEGGAR—"My dear lady, I am without either petticoat or corset."

DEAR LADY—"The same as I. It is the latest fashion."—*Journal Amusant.*

His Hope.—"Papa," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with calisthenics."

"Well, daughter," replied the old man, "If your heart's sot on him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."—*Houston Post.*

Her Bargain.—HE—"Will you share my lot?"

SHE—"Yes, when you have a house on it that is paid for."—*Judge.*

His Scheme.—"I compel my daughter to practise four hours a day," said Mr. Cumrox.

"But you will make her hate music so that she will never want to go near a piano!"

"That's what I am hoping."—*The Pittsburg Observer.*

Frank about It.—The day after the club meeting the lady egotist and the sarcastic lady met again.

"I suppose," said the former, "that the rest of you talked about me after I left."

"Oh, no," rejoined the latter. "We tired of that subject while you were there."—*The Pittsburg Observer.*

As Willie Saw It.—Willie, accompanied by his father, was visiting a circus and menagerie. "Oh, papa," the boy exclaimed, as they passed before an elephant, "look at the big cow with her horns in her mouth eating hay with her tail!"—*Christian Register.*

Progress.—"Mister, you're wasting time sketching that old ruined bridge."

"Indeed?"

"Yes: there's a fine new steel bridge just a mile further on."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Something In It.—"What are you talking about? A thing can't be a great help and a great drawback at the same time."

"I don't know. How about a mustard plaster?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Danger.—PHOTOGRAPHER—"Great Scott, man! Can't you look a little more cheerful?"

MR. H. ENPECK—"No, sir; not for this picture! I'm to send it to my wife, who is away on a visit, and if I looked too cheerful she'd take the first train for home."—*Chicago News.*

Quite an Order.—He was out with his best girl, and as they strolled into the West-End restaurant he tried to put on an I-do-this-every-evening kind of look. When they were seated at a table a waiter approached them.

"Will monsieur have à la carte or table d'hôte?" he asked.

"Both," said the young man, "and put plenty of gravy on 'em."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Reason.—"What makes the Balkan states so sassy?"

"Every one of them has a big brother."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Brilliant.—"Does he know much?"

"Well, he not only knows that he doesn't know much, but he knows enough to keep others from knowing it."—*Judge.*

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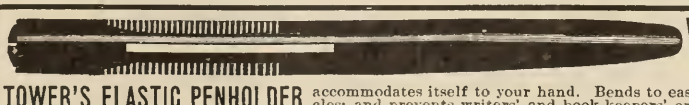

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Completely equipped for hand operation, the ***IDEAL*** Vacuum Cleaner ***COSTS ONLY $25.*** Equipped with electric motor for direct current, $55; for alternating current, $60. The motor is of the best standard type. It uses only about two cents worth of electricity an hour. All you have to do is to attach it to your electric light fixture.

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Operated either by hand or electric motor, the ***IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER*** does the work of power plants costing a thousand dollars and upwards, and does it better and with more convenience. No skill needed either to use or maintain it.

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At the Box Office.—"Give me two seats, center orchestra, fifth row, for October 20, 1912."

"Are you crazy?"

"Very likely; but I thought I might get ahead of your speculators on the sidewalk."—*Puck.*

Effective Treatment.—Asked the Progressive Woman of the Beauty Culturist: "Don't you think women should exercise the suffrage?"

"Certainly. My method will increase it two inches."—*Puck.*

The Denomination.—HARDUPPE—"Er—what was the denomination of that bill you loaned me?"

CUTTING—"Episcopalian, I think—it keeps Lent so well."—*Life.*

Hopeless.—NELLE—"Is that fellow of yours ever going to get up the courage to propose?"

BELLE—"I guess not—he's like an hour-glass."

NELLE—"An hour-glass?"

BELLE—"Yes—the more time he gets, the less sand he has."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Something New in Chickens.—Little Mary went into the country on a visit to her grandmother. Walking in the garden she chanced to spy a peacock, a bird she had never seen. She ran quickly into the house and cried out; "O! grandma, come out and see. There's an old chicken in bloom."—*The Delineator.*

An Omission.—KNICKER—"Did your father give you an auto?"

BOCKER—"Yes, but he didn't endow it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Confession.—"Mother, I've a dreadful thing to confess to you. Last night, when you told me to lie down in bed, I lied down, but after you turned out the gas I grounded my teeth at you in the dark!"—*Punch.*

Willing.—DOCTOR—"If you won't take the medicine I prescribe, you must go to another doctor."

PATIENT—"Who do you recommend?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Just In Time.—A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and upon arriving in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion, and the shoemaker was blown out through the door almost to the middle of the street

A passer-by rushed to his assistance, and after helping him to arise, inquired if he was injured.

The little German gazed in at his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, and said: "No, I aindt hurt. But I got out shust in time, eh?"—*Lippincott's.*

He Knew.—"Do you know how to use a chafing-dish?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "I have some novel ideas on the subject."

"What are they?"

"The best way I know of to use a chafing-dish is to punch a hole in the bottom of it, paint it green, and plant flowers in it."—*Washington Star.*

The Question.—Why hide your light under a bushel when a pint measure will answer the purpose?—*Judge.*

A Poor Memory.—"Have you forgotten that you owe me seven dollars?"

"Dear, dear, I had forgotten. My memory is miserable—but wasn't it only $6.40?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Unusual.—"What makes that fellow so popular?"

"He'll listen to a funny story without insisting on telling another."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Encouragement.—"Miss Emma, I love thee."

"Well, now you are down on your knees you may as well tie my shoe laces."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Poor Illustration.—PRINCIPAL—"Johnnie, I'm surprized that your French is so weak. Now, think. Chapeau. What is that? What does your father throw up when he's merry?"

JOHNNIE—"His job, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Won.—Two men were having an argument as to their respective strengths.

"Why," said the first, "every morning before breakfast I get a bucket and pull up ninety gallons from the well."

"That's nothing," retorted the other. "I get a boat every morning and pull up the river."—*Universalist Leader.*

Plenty of the Real Dust.—Western editors delight in publishing little paragraphs like the following: "Nearly 70 States the size of Rhode Island could be carved out of Missouri, 50 out of Illinois, 53 out of Arkansas, 205 out of Texas." If this sort of thing is kept up much longer, Rhode Island will draw its money from the savings-banks, go down there, and buy some of those States.—*Boston Transcript.*

Fortunate.—COOK—"Taylor was always a fortunate man, but doesn't it seem wonderful that his luck should stay with him to the very last?"

RALEIGH—"How was that?"

COOK—"He was operated on for the removal of a pearl which he had accidentally swallowed while eating oysters, and when the pearl was examined it was found to be valuable enough to pay for both the operation and the funeral."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Did His Best.—"Convicted?" exclaimed the prisoner in disgust. "Well, I'm not surprized. My lawyer made a fool of himself."

"I tried to represent you faithfully," remarked the lawyer, mildly.—*Judge.*

Unreliable Dog.—"Come right on in, Sambo," the farmer called out. "He won't hurt you. You know a barking dog never bites."

"Sure, boss, Ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man, "but Ah don't know how soon he's going to stop barkin'."—*Success Magazine.*

Quoted From a Recent Prosperity Speech.—Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Chairman, that the cotton cloth made in South Carolina annually would make a sheet big enough to cover the entire face of America and Europe and lap over on the toes of Asia? Or, if all the cattle she raises in each year were one cow, she could browse on the tropical vegetation along the equator, while her tail switched icicles off the North Pole, and that her milk could float a shipload of her butter and cheese from Charleston to New York? Or, if all the mules we market each year were one mule, it would consume the entire annual corn crop of North Carolina at one meal, and kick the spots off the sun without swelling its sides or shaking its tail? Or, if the hogs we raise annually were one hog, that animal would dig the Panama Canal in three roots, without grunting, and its squeal would be loud enough to jar the cocoanuts off the trees along the Canal Zone.—*New York Sun.*

An Ancient One.—M. Hamelin, the police magistrate of Paris, was the victim of a venerable practical joke on April 1. It began in the early morning with the arrival at his residence in the Avenue Henri Martin of several carts of coal, followed by a continuous procession all day of other vehicles conveying similarly unordered goods—five pianos, jars of cod liver oil, hams, mineral waters, and vegetables—while among the visitors whose services were supposed to be required were an embalmer, a masseuse, an undertaker, and half a dozen pedicures. Altogether 322 vehicles drove up to the house in the course of the day. Amid the confusion M. Hamelin went quietly off to preside as usual at the police court.—*London Daily News.*

The Art of Persuasion.—POSSIBLE EMPLOYER—"But we are slack ourselves. If I found you anything to do it would be taking work from my own men."

APPLICANT—"The little I should do wouldn't 'arm nobody, guv'nor,"—*Bystander.*

There is But One "Holeproof Hosiery"

It has the name "Holeproof" on the toe. Please do not judge the genuine by heavy and coarse imitations.

"Holeproof" is the original guaranteed hosiery. We worked 31 years to perfect it. No maker with less experience can make a hose as good.

It is light, soft and attractive.

There are a hundred other hosieries with guarantees like ours. But you don't want hose cumbersome, heavy and coarse.

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This guarantee comes in each box of six pairs: "If any or all of these hose come to holes or need darning within six months from the day you buy them, we will replace them free."

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"Holeproof" are made for men, women and children. Ask your people to try them.

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Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, black with white feet, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal and mode. Sizes, 9½ to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—Made entirely of Sea Island cotton. 6 pairs, $2.

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Holeproof Full-Fashioned Sox—6 pairs, $3. Same colors and sizes as Lustre-Sox.

Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan, and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

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Reg. U.S. Pat. Office, 1906.

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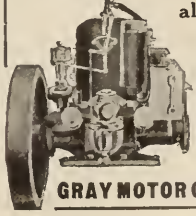

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Whiteness means *fineness of grain*—that the reduction of the metallic lead is perfect. This fineness makes Carter spread farther, just as a cup of flour spreads farther than a cup of wheat.

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If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

Tale of a Turkey.—Mr. Philip Snowden is quite one of the best orators in the labor party. He is, moreover, blest with a fund of humor, and his speeches are frequently spiced with some excellent stories. A short time ago, illustrating a point to the effect that Parliament only helps those that help themselves, Mr Snowden told of a man who coveted a plump turkey belonging to his neighbor. He prayed long and earnestly, but without avail, that his neighbor's turkey might be sent into his backyard. Then he changed his prayer, and asked that he might be sent into the garden where the turkey was. And, curiously enough, says Mr. Snowden, the prayer was granted that very night.—*M. A. P.*

A New Tune.—The merchant stared hard at the latest candidate for office boy.

"Well," he asked, "how many afternoons will it require to b. y. g.?"

The boy did not smile.

"My grandmother was buried many years ago," he replied. "But, frankly, sir, I would like to see a good ball game once a week—without any fictitious excuses for leaving the office." He got the job.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

A Wrong Reading.—Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the eloquent New York clergyman, at a recent banquet said of charity:

"Too many of us, perhaps, misinterpret the meaning of charity as the master misinterpreted the scriptural text. This master, a pillar of the western church, entered in his journal:

"The scripture ordains that, 'if a man take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' To-day, having caught the hostler stealing my potatoes, I have given him the sack."—*The Advance.*

Paying Politeness.—"Politeness," said Senator Gallinger, in the hope of stilling a rather acrimonious argument in a clubroom, "always pays."

His flushed listeners looked up at him in inquiry, and he smiled and repeated, "Politeness always pays. Two little girls I knew were seated before a plate containing two bunches of grapes—one a very large and tempting and perfect bunch, and the other small and hard and green. The two little girls looked at the two bunches for a space of silence. Then the polite child said:

"'Is oo gweedy?'

"'No,' the other answered; 'I's not a bit gweedy.'

"'Then, said the first, 'oo choose.'"—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 9.—F. Marion Crawford, the American novelist, dies after a long illness at his home in Sorrento, Italy.

April 10.—President Castro is expelled by France from Martinique.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, dies at his home in Putney.

April 13.—The garrison in Constantinople mutinies and forces the government to dismiss the Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, and the President of the Chamber. Seventeen persons are reported killed and thirty wounded.

The expedition investigating the murder of Professor Jones, the Chicago scientist, by Philippine tribesmen, recovers the collection made in the islands by the slain man.

April 14.—A new cabinet, with Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, takes office in Constantinople, and the Sultan grants other demands made by the mutinous troops.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 9.—The House passes the Payne Tariff Bill by a vote of 217 to 161.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, ex-Secretary of the Interior, dies at Washington.

April 10.—The bill to provide for the taking of the next census is passed by the Senate.

April 15.—A message from the President, transmitting a tariff bill for the Philippines, is received.

GENERAL

April 9.—The conference between the hard-coal operators and mine workers ends in a deadlock at Philadelphia.

To test your taste A pure Havana filled Cigar for Two Cents

Panetela Shape
NOT a Stogie
4½ Inches Long
Pure Havana Filled
Two Cents

Is there any other tobacco grown that can even approach the rich, full, delicious flavor of genuine, pure Havana! You know that taste—that indefinable unapproachable Havana taste!

Among the millions of cigars sold there is so much GROSS MISREPRESENTATION about HAVANA TOBACCO that we propose putting our pure Havana filled Santa Gloria TO TEST.

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Box of 50 Santa Gloria for $1.00 Prepaid Everywhere

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We guarantee, absolutely, to refund your purchase price (no matter where you buy them—from your dealer or us) if a single **Santa Gloria** is ever found different from our representation.

Ask your dealer for **Santa Gloria**. Ask about our standing in the tobacco world.

Or, send a dollar bill to us direct for box of 50, prepaid. State color wanted.

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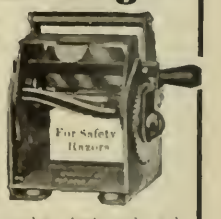

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Your dealer is authorized to guarantee satisfactory trial. If he cannot supply, write for our **Ten day Free Trial Offer.**

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CHICAGO

Interesting proposition to dealers and agents.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. F.," Denver, Colo.—"Will you kindly inform me. (1) If the substance of a fish is to be considered flesh-meat? (2) Is the tomato fruit or vegetable? (3) Is it preferable or more correct to say, '*Please* favor me with an early reply,' or '*Kindly* favor me with an early reply'?"

(1) No; "flesh-meat" is "butcher's meat," which is the flesh of mammals as opposed to that of poultry, game, fish, frogs, turtles, etc. (2) Botanically the tomato is a fruit, but popularly it is considered a vegetable. (3) Either "kindly" or "please" may be correctly used in the sentence you cite.

"J. G.," Chicago, Ill.—"Can you tell me who is the author of the following quotation, 'He is not of an age, but for all time, our myriad-minded Shakespeare'?"

The quotation you send us is made up of two extracts, the first from "Lines to the Memory of Shakespeare," by Ben Jonson ("is" should be changed to "was"), and the second is from "Biographia Literaria," by Coleridge.

"G. O. P.," Buras, La.—"(1) What is the meaning of '8vo,' '12mo,' '16mo,' etc.? (2) Why is the name 'Turkey' given to the Ottoman Empire?"

(1) These are contractions of *octavo*, *duodecimo*, and *sextodecimo* An octavo is a book or pamphlet in which the sheets are so folded as to make eight leaves. The following sizes are generally recognized in the United States: *cap 8vo*, 4¼x7 inches; *demy 8vo*, 5½x8 inches; *imperial 8vo*, 8¼x11½ inches; *medium 8vo*, 6x9½ inches, the size usually assumed when *8vo* is written without a limiting adjective; *royal 8vo*, 6½x10 inches. *Duodecimo*, called also "twelvemo," denotes a page 4½x7½ inches in size; or a form made up of 12 or 24 pages. It is used also to describe a book having 12 leaves to the sheet. A sixteenmo or sextodecimo, written often *16mo*, is a book or pamphlet having sixteen leaves to the sheet the pages being, in size, usually 4½x6⅞ inches; hence, loosely, a book having that size of page.

(2) The term Ottoman designates the Turkish branch of the Tatar race that founded the Turkish empire: so-called from Othman or Osman I. (reigned 1288–1326), who established it in Asia Minor, and took the title of Sultan.

"J. G. E.," Hillsboro, Kans.—"In the last number of THE LITERARY DIGEST you use the form 'Doukhobor' (plural 'Doukhobors'), which has become current in this country. In the Russian language the singular number is 'Dukhoborets' and the plural 'Dukhobortsy.' How can we form a singular 'D(o)ukhobor' from this?"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the form "Dukhobortsi" in the plural, but gives also "Duchobortsi," "Doukhobortsi," and "Doukhobors" as alternative spellings. From the last term given above the singular "Doukhobor" is formed.

"H. O. B.," Chicago.—This correspondent claims that "vociferous applause" is not good English. He is in error. Applause is "the signification of approval by clapping the hands, *shouting*, or the like." Acclamation is an inherent part of applause, and if "H. O. B." had ever attended, for instance, a baseball game between the "Cubs" of Chicago and the "Giants" of New York he would revise his opinion that "applause is seldom or never given by the voice."

The dogmatic assertion that there is only one form of pluralizing "Miss Bell" which is grammatically and scientifically correct does not dispose of the fact stated in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 6, 1909: "There is authority, in some senses at least, for all three forms."

"G. W. C.," East Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which is correct, 'What *kind of a* judge do you want,' or 'What *kind of* judge do you want'?"

"Kind of" does not require the indefinite article before the following noun in such expressions as "What *kind of* man is he," "What *kind of* animal is it."

Ask Your Architect to Tell You About

Tapestry Brick

(Trade Mark Reg U. S Pat Off.)

He knows that there is as much difference between Tapestry Brick and smooth, highly finished conventional facing brick as there is between hand-made furniture and the varnished products of a chair factory.

He knows that Tapestry Brick, with its deep, rich colors and contrasts (mellowed by innumerable intermediate shadings), will give you walls that will be individual, artistic and interesting.

He knows that until recently, the artistic possibilities of brick as shown in old English country houses could not be fully realized in America.

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have been set down in an attractive booklet, generously illustrated, showing in colors many of the sizes, shapes and textures in which Tapestry Brick is made. It is instructive, for it gives a history of artistic brickwork, and shows the various "bonds," mortar joints and patterns in which Tapestry Brick can be laid. It also gives some instructive figures on comparative costs of brick, frame and stucco buildings. Write us *now* and enclose 20 cents in stamps to pay postage and mailing.

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Ayscough, John. Dromina. 12mo, pp. 477. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Barr, Amelia E. The Hands of Compulsion. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Berry, John B. N. Some Assurances of Immortality. 16mo, pp. 66. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Bowen, Edwin W. Questions at Issue in Our English Speech. 16mo, pp. 154. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. $1.

Channing, Edward, and **Lansing**, Marion Florence. The Story of the Great Lakes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Chatfield-Taylor, H. C. Fame's Pathway—A Romance of a Genius. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Cholmondeley, Mary. The Hand on the Latch. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Conant, Charles A. A History of Modern Banks of Issue—With an Account of the Economic Crises of the Nineteenth Century and the Crises of 1907. Fourth Edition—Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. xi–751. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Cooley, Charles Horton. Social Organization—A Study of the Larger Mind. 12mo, pp. xvii–476. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Davis, Norah. Wallace Rhodes—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

THE LATE ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE,
Author of "Katrine."

Dudley, Gertrude, and **Keller**, Frances A. Athletic Games in the Education of Women. Pp. 268. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

This is the joint effort of an instructor of physical education in Chicago University and a writer on sociological subjects to show that athletic training is of vast importance to women. It attacks the attitude of the indifferent and hostile. In the first section, "The Value of Athletic Games," is emphasized the fact that this branch of education, if properly taught, has a value far above that of health or recreation, in that it tends to develop the mental, esthetic, and social qualities. Social ethics are "essentially the result of team work according to the prescribed rules of the game."

The second section represents data gathered from secondary schools, universities, and organizations of various kinds in different parts of the country. While present-day tendencies are more favorable than formerly, the play spirit is not recognized and directed as it should be and

unwise discriminations are drawn in regard to sex. Pertinent suggestions are offered for arousing a more general interest in athletic games for women.

Under the general heading "Methods of Instruction" is presented matter of direct benefit to teachers. Basketball, indoor baseball, and field hockey are discust in detail with diagrams, definitions of technical terms, and questions for students. The book is well written and constitutes a forcible argument in favor of the subject in hand.

Forsslund, Louise. Old Lady Number 31. 16mo, pp 275. New York: The Century Co. $1.

Fort, Charles. The Outcast Manufacturers. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Galsworthy, John. Fraternity. 12mo, pp. 386. New York G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Hall, Francis J. The Being and Attributes of God. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 50 net.

Hapgood, George. Solitaire and Patience. 12mo, pp. 179. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

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Hunting, Henry Gardner. Witter Whitehead's Own Story—About a Lucky Splash of Whitewash, some Stolen Silver, and a House that Wasn't Vacant. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Lane, Elinor Macartney. Katrine. Pp. 315. New York: Harper & Bros.

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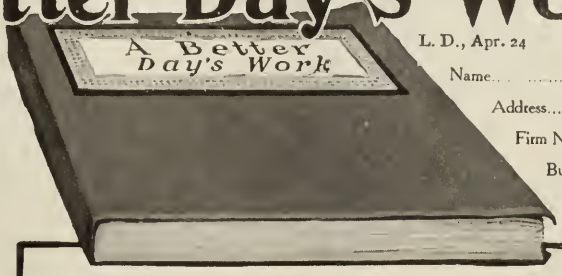

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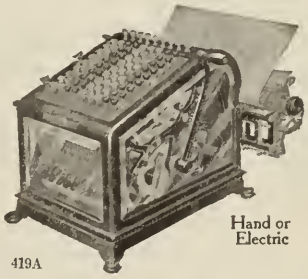

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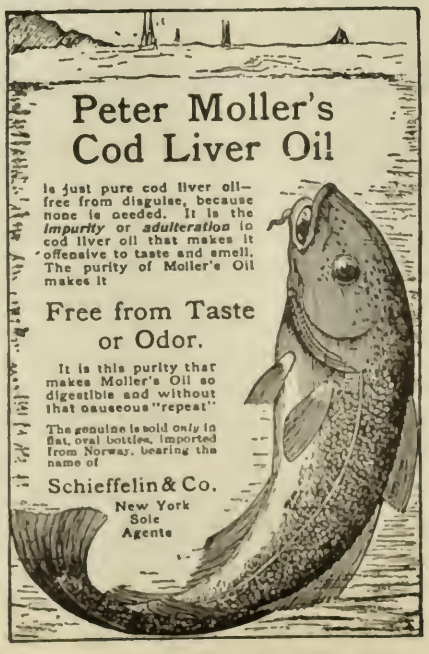

Nancy Stair. There are just enough obstacles in the course of Katrine's love to keep the reader in a state of suspense to the close. Far from being a merely sentimental romance, however, the story deals with the awakening to manhood of Katrine's lover, the heroic sacrifice of his rival, and Katrine's own growth in nobility of soul.

Her wonderful voice proves her salvation at a time when there seemed nothing in the world to live for. She takes as her text, "No great artistic success ever came to any woman that had not its root in a dead love." Inspired by the truth of these words, she finally succeeds in accomplishing what her tyrannical, erratic teacher Josef predicted—made of her sorrow diamonds and rubies and pearls to set in her voice. As to whether Katrine chose wisely between the aristocratic Francis Ravenel and the blustering but whole-souled Dermott McDermott, there may be a difference of opinion. One thing is certain—Katrine wouldn't have been Katrine had her decision been different, for according to her Irish

LOUISE MORGAN SILL,
Author of "Sunnyfield."

standards of loyalty, "To an Irishwoman the drame comes but the wance."

Lynde, Francis. The King of Arcadia. Illustrated. Pp. 354. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

If a story replete with human interest entertainingly told constitutes a claim to popularity, then "The King of Arcadia" ought to hold high rank among the best sellers of the current year. There is the breath of out-of-doors in every page, while the general tone of the novel is clean and wholesome.

The reader is plunged into the thick of a feud between "The King of Arcadia," who has made his home in the wilds of Colorado, and an irrigation company who are considered by the former as unlawful trespassers on his domains. The corporation's chief engineer occupies the foreground much of the time, with his numerous engineering and love problems. These he proceeds to settle in a manner worthy of the upright young American that he is. Not the least of his tasks is the hunting down of the "hoodoo," that has been responsible for

one calamity after another and is regarded by his workmen with superstitious awe.

More than one person has a hand in the game. "The King of Arcadia" is made to appear in various guises, from that of a courtly Kentucky gentleman of gentle birth and breeding to an inhuman villain. The telling of the story also involves the engineer's trusted lieutenant, the king's daughter Elsa, and a playwright ever on the alert for dramatic situations. Altho the love element is somewhat subordinate to the recital of adventure, the author does not neglect to relate how the stalwart hero and his "cow-punching princess" find a true Arcadia after many trials and delays.

McCahan, Belle Travers. The Preshus Child. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. The Gorgeous Borgia—A Romance. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Mackall, J W. The Springs of Helicon—A Study in the Progress of English Poetry from Chaucer to Milton. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Mackay, Helen. Houses of Glass: Stories of Paris. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Macvane, Edith. The Thoroughbred. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. The Blue Bird—A Fairy Play in Five Acts. Translated by Alexander Teixeira Mattos. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Mapes, Victor. Partners Three—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Marden, Orison Swett. Peace, Power, and Plenty. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Marks, Jeannette. Through Welsh Doorways. Pp. 245. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10.

"Through Welsh Doorways" we have a peep at well-swept hearths and thrifty homes whose presiding genius appears to be a never-failing row of china cats on the mantel. These short stories show various phases of the life of a people with whom we are none too familiar. Their lack of demonstrative affection, reverence for religious things not untainted with superstition, uncompromising honesty, and disinclination for change—these are all brought out in a manner indicative of thorough appreciation of Welsh characteristics. The subject is handled with a light, delicate touch.

The first story tells of the pathetic attempts of a faithful old wife to imitate the cuckoo that her husband may die happy, arousing thereby the righteous indignation of her gossipy neighbors who lose no time in reporting her hypocrisy to the minister. Again, in "An All Hallows' Honeymoon" is the love of a couple past the first bloom of youth made the subject of an artistic and touching little sketch. This ranks among the best of these Welsh character-studies. The theme of "The Heretic's Wife" and "The Last Discipline" is similar. The element of humor is not wanting, as is illustrated in "Mors Triumphans." It tells of the ingenious scheme of Griffith Griffiths to obtain his election to the Town Council by the importation of an expensive hearse that shall be at the disposal of the first to need it. Excited speculation follows regarding the favored one on whom the honor shall fall and meanwhile the donor becomes the great man he had longed to be. This small volume is quite worth while.

Meissner, Madame De. The Words of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ spoken from the Cross:

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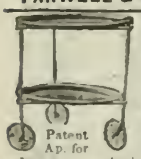

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A Meditation. 16mo, pp. 26. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. 25 cents.

Merwin, Bannister. The Girl and the Bill. Illustrated 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mill, John Stuart. Autobiography. 16mo, pp. 191. New York Longmans, Green & Co.

Mitchell, John K., M.D. Self Help for Nervous Women—Familiar Talks on Economy in Nervous Expenditure. 12mo, pp. 201. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

More, Paul Elmer Shelburne Essays, Sixth Series. Pp. 355. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This sixth series of the Shelburne Essays represent a collection of former essays that were published at different times in magazine form as well as three new ones that now appear in print for the first time. Tho religious dualism constitutes the main theme, Mr. More by no means confines himself to this phase of the various subjects under consideration. In fact, a few of the essays would pass for purely literary studies. They presuppose, possibly, a rather extended knowledge on the part of the reader, but they bear the undisputed marks of scholarly criticism.

Beginning with the forest philosophers of India, those peculiar anchorites who turned their backs on the natural world that they might better realize the life of the spirit, the author points out that they reduced all philosophy and religion to a study of self. There follows a brief sketch of the Bhagavad Gitâ, the Bible of the Brahmans, with extracts illustrative of its teachings.

In the chapter on St. Augustine, some space is devoted to the consideration of Manichæism, which bridged the gulf between the religions of the East and Western Christianity. Dissatisfaction with its negative doctrines turned the current of St. Augustine's thought toward Christianity and into the new faith he poured all the fervor of his half-starved emotions. His contributions to modern theology are evident in the theory of the total depravity of man and his salvation through the miraculous power of God. Pascal's mission was much the same as that of St. Augustine, except that whereas St. Augustine's world was in a state of ready acceptance of the new faith, Pascal had to face conditions brought about by the waning of Christianity. The Catholic Church had reached a crisis which made it seem expedient to compromise with the world. Against the casuistry of the Jesuits, Pascal expended such unbounded scorn that the very name Jesuit has remained a term of opprobrium to this day.

Sir Thomas Browne stands as the type of man whose interests were divided between the claims of the old religion and the new science. His literary efforts, particularly the Religio Medici, show a tendency to effect a compromise between the two. He himself related that he could not go to cure the body of a patient without losing his profession in concern for the man's soul. Bunyan, on the other hand, was an extremist who could not tolerate any middle course. In common with the great mass of Puritans, he was too sure of his position.

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former's life are reviewed in brief, while the Apology, or defense of Socrates, makes the narrative complete. Plato's teachings are defined as a development of those of his teacher.

Morse, Margaret. On the Road to Arden. Pp. 252. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

"On the Road to Arden" relates the story of an unconventional vacation undertaken by two girl friends who are longing to do something out of the ordinary. In imagination they are journeying to the Forest of Arden. They have not traveled far toward that region of mystery and delight when they are overtaken by two other travelers, a very modern Orlando and Oliver, in a snorting motor-car. Their dashing speed is not to be equaled by that of Rosalind and Celia with their slow ponies, but these maidens visit one rustic retreat after another only to find the young gentlemen already stationed there calmly awaiting their arrival. These apparent coincidences disturb the rather serious-minded Celia, who serves as a sort of self-appointed chaperone. That she has been the victim of a well-planned ruse finally becomes evident and when Rosalind and Orlando decide to travel the Road to Arden together, she completes the romantic adventure in the only sensible way.

The story is written in the light, happy style befitting a summer's idyl. The pages are enlivened by comments on passing men and women that are both amusing and entertaining.

Musselman, Rev. H. T. (Edited by). The National Teacher-Training Institute Text-Books. 16mo, pp. 223. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society.

Newcomb, Katharine H. Steps Along the Path. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.40 net.

Niven, Frederick. The Lost Cabin Mine. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Noot, J. Lady Dean's Daughter, or The Confession of a Dying Woman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 219. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

North, Luke. Rubaiyat of Life. 12mo, pp. 85. La Canada, Cal.: The Golden Press.

Norton, Dora Miriam. Freehand Perspective and Sketching. Principles and Methods of Expression in the Pictorial Representation of Common Objects, Interiors, Buildings, and Landscapes. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 172. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Pratt Institute.

O'Brien, Sara R. English for Foreigners. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 158. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents.

O'Neill, Rev. Delix D. Does Christ Say Go to Church? 16mo, pp. 14. Stafford Springs, Conn.: The Author. 5 cents per copy.

Osborne, William Hamilton. The Red Mouse—A Mystery Romance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Osbourne, Lloyd. Infatuation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 380. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Osgood, Irene. Servitude. 12mo, pp. 421. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Parabellum. Banzai. Pp. 320. Leipzig: Theodor Weicher. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

"Banzai," which is translated into English from the German, describes an imaginary war between the United States and Japan. The object of the novel, as given in the foreword, is to arouse public sentiment as a preventive against the actual occurrence of such a catastrophe. With an imagination worthy of Jules Verne, the author proceeds to paint the horrors of war in all their lurid colors and allows our country to fall an easy prey to the infernal wiles of her Eastern rival.

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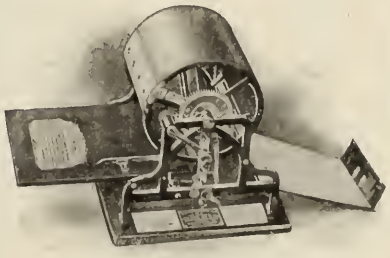

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flict is traceable to President Roosevelt's intervention at the Peace of Portsmouth in 1905 which ended the Russo-Japanese War. In a spirit of revenge, Japan decides to strike back. But so silently is this animosity fostered, and so secretly are the war preparations carried forward, that the United States is taken by complete surprize when the war-clouds burst. The Japs have it all their own way until Canada and Australia send volunteers to aid their struggling brothers in order to evade "the yellow peril" themselves. In the end, America wins.

As far as the construction of the book is concerned, it is not well put together. It lacks unity, while the introduction of a new set of characters in nearly every chapter is confusing. It is to be doubted if "Banzai" will be taken very seriously. The danger of a treacherous surprize from Japan is undoubtedly overestimated, and in any case the moral effect of such a war novel is not of the best. The bringing about of more amicable relations between the two nations will hardly be accomplished by literature of this kind.

Pennel, T. L. Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier. 8vo, pp. 324. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

Dr. Pennel's daring adventures as a medical missionary among the wildest tribes of Northwest India are full of excitement, interesting anecdote, and lively description. He saw the Pathans as Rudyard Kipling, or even Rudyard Kipling's "Soldiers Three" never saw them. Traveling as a Sadhu, or mendicant pilgrim, and living on the alms of the people, he crossed the five rivers of the Punjab on his way to India. He was much imprest with the possibilities of the national character, and relates the following anecdote of Afghans:

"On a certain frontier expedition the regiments were passing up a defile on a height, above which some of the enemy had ensconced themselves in ambush behind their Sangars. The Afghans had been soldiers in the Indian Army, also had now completed the service and retired to their hills, and were, as is often the case, using the skill which they had gained in their regiment against us. They were about to fire, when one of them recognized the officer riding at the head of the regiment as his own colonel. He stopt them and said! 'That is our Karnal Sahib. We must not fire on him or his regiment.' That regiment was allowed to pass in safety, but they opened fire on the line which succeeded." Among the Sadhus Mr. Pennel associated with as a pilgrim he found 'men of great devotion and self-abnegation' and many examples of men turned to Christianity and made into "The Wesleys and Whitefields" of Hindustan. Lord Roberts, who writes an introduction to the book, says that Dr. Pennel "in his long and intimate intercourse with the tribesmen throws many new and interesting side-lights on the domestic and social as well as on the moral and religious aspect of their lives and character." The perils which beset the life of a doctor-missionary are many, as we learn from these interesting pages. Dr. Pennel, says the British commander-in-chief, "faced them bravely and cheerfully." While many writers have given us descriptions of military expeditions made into the Pathan country, this is the first account we have met with of a sixteen-year-long residence by a European in that region of disturbance and discord. The work is of exceptional interest, is well illustrated, and the course of the Doctor's travel can be traced by the assistance of two of the latest maps.

Powell, Lyman P. The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town—A Systematic Account of Experiments and Reflections Designed to Determine the Proper Relationship between the Minister and the Doctor in the Light of Modern Minds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Robinson, Charles Napier. The British Tar in Fact and Fiction—The Poetry, Pathos, and Humor of the Sailor's Life. With Introductory Chapters on the Place of the Sea Officer and Seaman in Naval History and Historical Literature. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii–520. New York: Harper & Bros.

Robinson, Victor. Comrade Kropotkin. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 127. New York: The Altrurians. $1.

Roget, Peter Mark. Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition. Enlarged and Improved, partly from the Author's Notes, and with a full Index. By John Lewis Roget. 12mo, pp. xliv–670. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

Sidis, Boris. An Experimental Study of Sleep. 12mo, pp. 106. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1 net.

Sill, Louise Morgan. Sunnyfield. Pp. 228. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

"Sunnyfield" tells of two happy, healthy specimens of childhood—a brother and sister—who answer to the euphonious names of June and Podsy, respectively. These children, having tasted the freedom of country life during their summer vacation, are discontented with the limited enjoyments of a city back-yard. To please his young people, their father purchases an adjacent vacant lot where they can run wild. This is promptly christened "Sunnyfield" and the story of the various uses to which it is put is told in a manner sure to meet the approval of juvenile readers.

This delightful paradise includes a diminutive playhouse bearing the dignified name of "Sunnyfield Lodge" and this is succeeded by one of larger dimensions in the form of an abandoned street-car. The animal pets of Podsy and June contribute in no small measure to the success of the Sunnyfield enterprise and aid materially in making the children's circus the greatest show on earth. No sooner does one pleasure pall than these irresistibles are ready with a new one to take its place. A happy picture is presented in the description of an outdoor Christmas with the live hemlock tree of Sunnyfield serving as the Christmas-tree. The practical carrying out of the children's various schemes is due to their indulgent parents who are "the best ever." Another efficient helper is the colored butler, "Uncle" Walker, who while grumbling about the frequent demands on his time and attention, is in reality the biggest child of all.

The authoress shows a thorough sympathy with child life. No a single "goody-goody" type is to be found.

Standard Bible Dictionary, A. Designed as a Comprehensive Guide to the Scriptures, Embracing Their Languages, Literature, History, Biography, Manners, and Customs, and Their Theology. Edited by Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D., Edward E. Nourse, D.D., and Andrew C. Zenos, D.D., in Association with American, British, and German Scholars. Embellished with New and Original Illustrations and Maps. Pp. xxiv–920. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1909. $6.

To make a Bible Dictionary which shall

in one volume satisfactorily present the great gains from investigations in the Biblical field during the last decades calls for scholarship of a high order, judgment both keen and well-balanced, a comprehensive grasp of the whole field, and a close knowledge of what the general public needs. The publishers have done well to create a work *de novo*, reconsidering their first intention to translate the *Bibelwörterbuch* of Professor Guthe; for, whatever the excellences of that work, it is well known that the output of Germans in the form in which they issue it is not adapted to the needs of such Americans and English as consult works like that under discussion. Yet the scholarship represented in this new dictionary is not in any sense provincial. Of the thirty-six contributors, including the editors, twenty-three are American, seven are English, five are Germans, and the other is Professor Lake of Leyden, one of the foremost New-Testament scholars of the day. Nearly all of these are eminent professors in theological schools or universities, whose contact with students has shown them both what is most required by Bible students and what are the essentials of all present accessible knowledge concerning the Bible. They include such well-known Germans as König, Dobschütz, Guthe, and Nowack, such Englishmen as Gray, Milligan, Dods, Driver, and Sanday, while of the Americans almost all are widely and all favorably known.

Examination of the work shows in the making an eminent degree of courage, evinced (1) in condensation of matter—it is easy to write *in extenso* on favorite topics, but the writers have restricted themselves to the observance of a wise proportion; (2) in the standard of scholarship—the authors have not been afraid to express critical views when those have approved themselves (cf. the article Tabernacle), or conservative views where those seemed correct (cf. the article Peter, Second Epistle of); (3) in accepting and stating limitations of knowledge, as in the case of many geographical names and in discussing such deities as Nisroch. The editors have followed the excellent practise of gathering into what may be called major articles treatment of subjects which may best be dealt with as a whole, making cross references from the separate rubrics to these larger articles. This permits a comprehensive discussion which conveys a much more satisfactory kind of information than isolated treatment of many unrelated details. Such articles—to name only a few—are Agriculture; Alphabet; Assyria; Cosmogony; Family and Family Law; Food and Food Utensils; Pure, Purity, Purification (tho this last title is rather infelicitous). This suggests another excellence in the fact that the subjects treated are not limited to the Biblical vocabulary, a fact illustrated by the titles already named and such others as Ethnography and Ethnology; Greek and Roman Idolatry; and Semitic Religion.

The volume is not wholly letter-text; it contains illustrations and maps of unusual excellence. The editors have introduced some well-known pictures (like that of the god Shamash, p. 789) where they really illustrate, and many new ones, unique both in character and in teaching-power (pp. 16, 56, 264, 564). The maps are extraordinary, and stand out from the customary maps in such works. They owe their clearness in part to the fact that they are not crowded with names but register only such names as correspond with the character of the work itself, in part to their unusually large scale—Palestine has four maps, one of two pages.

To say nothing of the excellence of this work as a pastor's study handbook, it should win for itself a place in every Sunday-school library, for it is the Bible Dictionary of all in existence best suited to that purpose. To find faults is perhaps ungracious. Yet new editions will surely be called for, and the volume may in small matters be improved. Thus, Apocrypha tabulates the books of the Apocrypha; but some Pseudepigrapha are treated, *e.g.*, Baruch and Enoch—then why not an article telling something about these important works and tabulating them? The cross references are sometimes inexact and obscure; thus (p. 118) "Carcass. See Defilement under Purification" should read "Carcass. See Pure, Purity, Purification, § 6 (2)." The statement (p. 308) that "the gods of early mankind were mortal, because the gods were deified men" needs very essential modification; Herbert Spencer is not good authority in comparative religion.

Stawell, Mrs. Rodolph. Motor-Tours in Wales and the Border Counties. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 280. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter and His Classmates, or For the Honor of Oak Hill. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Stringer, Arthur. The Gun-Runner. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Swayze, Dr. George B. H. Yarb and Cretine, or Rising from Bonds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 414. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Thomson, Edward William. When Lincoln Died and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 146. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Trowbridge, J. T. A Pair of Madcaps. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Vaughan, Monsignor John S. Dangers of the Day. 16mo, pp. 239. Notre Dame, Ind.: The Ave Maria Press. $1.

Vedder, Henry C. Church History Handbooks—Book I. The Early Period. 16mo, pp. 120. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society.

Walker, Charles. Edited by. Ball, The Very Rev. T. I. (LL.D.) Revised with Corrections. The Ritual "Reason Why." 16mo, pp. 259. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co.

Walser, G. H. The Life and Teachings of Jesus. 12mo, pp. 442. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.35 net.

Watson, Annah Robinson. The Victory. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 69. Memphis, Tenn.: Annah Robinson Watson. $1.50.

Webster, Jean. Much Ado About Peter. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Wenley, R. M. The Baldwin Lectures, 1909. Modern Thought and the Crisis in Belief. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Whiteing, Richard. Little People. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 295. New York: Cassell & Co.

Wynne, May. The Gipsy Count. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: John McBride Co. $1.50.

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Cleveland & Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	102	3.92
Erie & Pittsburg R. R.	Pennsylvania	100½	4.25
Fort W. & Jackson preferred	Lake Shore	142	3.86
Morris & Essex	Lackawanna	184	3.80
Pitts., Ft Wayne & C	Pennsylvania	176	3.98
R., W & Ogdensburg	N. Y. Central	127½	3.92
United N. J R R. & Canal Co	Pennsylvania	255	3.93
Warren Railroad Co	Lackawanna	177½	3.95
Renss. & Saratoga	Del. & Hudson	200	4.00
Joliet & Chicago R. R Co	Chicago & Alton.	175	4.00

Bonds.	Price.	Yield. (about)
Lake Shore 4s, due 1931	96½	4.25
C., B. & Q General 4s, due 1958	100	4.00
Louisville & Nashville Unified 4s, due 1940	102	3.85
Central Pacific Refunding 4s, due 1949	98½	4.20
Reading Gen Mortg. 4s, due 1997	100	4.00
So. Pacific First Refunding 4s, due 1955	95¾	4.20
Penns. Convertible 3½s, due 1915	95¾	4.30
Atlantic Coast Cons. 4s, due 1952	96¾	4.15
N. Y Central Debenture 4s due 1934	95	4.25
Ch., Rock Island & P Refunding 4s, due 1934	93½	4.45
Arch. To. & Santa Fe Transc. First 4s, due 1958	96	4.20
Chesa. & Ohio Cons. 5s, due 1939	116	4.10
Union Pacific First Ref 4s, due 2008	99	4.00
B. & O Southwestern First 3½s, due 1925	91	4.25

It will be noticed that the amount of yield for each class of investment is given. The bonds yield about 4 per cent., sometimes a little more. The yield in a few cases is higher than that for some stocks. One marked advantage which bonds always have over stocks is that in case there should be a season of financial stringency, and perhaps panic, "railroads are among the first to feel the depression; their earnings decline, and when earnings decline under such conditions, it means that dividends are usually reduced and at the same time the market value of the stock goes tumbling down." But as to bonds:

"No matter what season of financial turmoil may come, the high-class bond will in all human likelihood keep on paying its interest of $40 a year. Stocks may totter and fall, but the railroad must take care of its bonded debt. Otherwise the owners of the bonds might foreclose the mortgage which secures their bonds. In addition, the bond is liable to come due within a few years and the owner of it can cash in its par value, or a thousand dollars. The chances are that he has bought it below par, so here is a bit of profit. In short, the man who buys a bond of the best type is not only assured of a steady income practically free from impairment by general business conditions, but at the same time secures a sort of unwritten guaranty of the integrity of the principal invested.

"The investor may buy high-class industrial bonds and obtain a yield of 5 per cent. or better, which is as high as that of the best stocks. This is also true of some public-service corporation bonds underwritten by the great bond and investment houses, who make careful investigations of the properties before taking over the securities."

George Garr Henry, whose little book on "How to Invest Money" is among the most recent publications on the subject, recently gave in a public address methods by which the value of a railroad bond may be judged. He says any man of experience can determine the security of such an investment, providing he has before

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The cultivation of cotton is one of the leading agricultural industries. The yield per acre is equal to that of the best cotton producing territory in the United States.

Provision has been made by the State of Durango for the redemption of $103,500 bonds annually. These bonds will be drawn by lot beginning with the year 1912. Thus, the entire issue will be redeemed in eighteen and a half years.

Since the adoption of the Gold Standard by the United States of Mexico, the nation has prospered immensely. Never before has Mexico enjoyed such an era of prosperity as now and everything points to even a greater future.

No Mexican State has ever been known to delay or default in the payment of its obligations. The failure of a chartered bank in Mexico is unknown.

Such a form of security speaks for itself. Mexican State bonds are regarded abroad as exceptionally choice securities. Previous issues have been largely taken by foreign investors. The opportunity to participate in this bond issue should be welcomed by American investors.

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THERE are other hats that wear well; other hats that have style, but where a number of hats impress themselves upon your attention as having been well selected from both these standpoints the chances are that the most of them will prove to be

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him the mortgage and trust deed describing the property, and the last annual report, which gives the financial condition of the property. The first document will show whether the principal is secure, the second, whether the income is. As to the first, he said in illustration of it:

"Say a road is down South somewhere—take the road that runs from Birmingham to Atlanta. You ask, 'How much did the road cost?' The answer is, it is bonded for $25,000 per mile.

"You say, 'I do not want any of these bonds; the Atlantic Coast Line, which is a very profitable property, is only bonded for $20,000 per mile. If they build a road at $20,000 per mile, I do not believe I want the other bonds. I would rather have the Atlantic Coast Line's."

In the matter of earnings an important point is the net income of the property—that is, what remains to pay interest after the wages, maintenance, repairs, etc., have all been provided for. A prosperous road should earn more than twice its interest charges. No bond belongs to the first class unless it does at least that:

BONDS TO BUY

In some articles in *Success* during recent weeks writers have dealt from first-hand knowledge with some general principles which should govern investors in bonds. One of the best type of bonds is the bond of a street-railway company, provided it be an underlying bond. It does not matter in such a case how many more issues of bonds the company may make, since the proceeds of these issues, if expended on the property, have added, or will add, to the value of the first liens. The writer says:

"The company issuing the bond should traverse a populous and thriving community, and should have a good earning record over a reasonable period of time. The face interest rate of the best street-railway bonds is 4½ and 5 per cent. The yield on the best types averages about 5 per cent. When properly selected, a street-railway bond has as good a chance for appreciation in value as any other type of sound investment bonds. They are not so readily marketable as the listed bonds of the standard steam roads, but bonds of street-railways, in cities like St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Atlanta, are constantly in demand.

"A feature of the street-railway bond as an investment is what might be called its home quality. In other words, if you buy a bond in your home company, you can see just what is being done with the property. It is an interesting fact, however, in connection with street-railway securities, that a very large per cent. of them are held outside of the territory in which the companies operate. This gives them a wider market."

In another article it is pointed out that equipment bonds of railroads afford the best protection to be found in railroad securities. They are usually issued for short terms, with a first mortgage upon the equipment, that is, the rolling-stock, etc. Few railroads purchase all, or even part, of their equipment through the sale of long-term bonds. Equipment bonds in most cases are paid off in instalments from money provided by earnings. The last instalment is usually paid in ten years, the life of the equipment being about seventeen.

Under the terms of these bonds, roads

are under agreement to keep the equipment in good working-condition, replacing any equipment worn out, lost, or destroyed, and at least once a year must furnish to the trustees statements as to the condition of the equipment. Insurance is also called for. The most obvious source of the value of bonds of this class lies in the fact that they are liens upon that property of the roads, without which the roads could not be operated. Failure to pay the interest would entitle the holders of these bonds to a foreclosure of the rolling-stock, which would literally put the roads out of business. Experts in investments always keep these facts in mind. As to the history of such investments in the past the writer says:

"The statement emanates from reliable sources that a careful search has failed to reveal a single case of loss to the holders of such securities, either as to interest or principal. Other recognized authorities claim that during the depression of 1893 and 1894, when railroads aggregating 98,000 miles went into the hands of receivers, the outstanding equipment obligations, amounting to approximately $60,000,000, were paid in full, except that, in some few cases, holders of equipment bonds were offered in exchange securities which afterward sold at prices in excess of the original cost to them of their equipment bonds. On the other hand, many of the first-mortgage bond issues of the same railroads were reduced in interest rate or value. One of the explanations of this remarkable record is doubtless the fact that the receivers found it to be absolutely essential to have the equipment in order to operate the various railroads."

Another article took up the subject of municipal bonds, which, when of the highest type, have largely become with investors substitutes for government bonds. One reason for this has been the scarcity of governments. There are not many of them, and the national banks make such heavy demands for them that they are at high premium, and the interest-return is low. At one time, individuals held about $2,000,000,000 of these bonds, but to-day it is believed that they hold less than $300,000,000. Meanwhile, with this decline in the supply of governments, there has been an increase in the number of investors. Unable, therefore, to get governments, the investor turns to the bonds of cities. Of the nature and value of municipal bonds the writer says:

"A municipal bond should be issued with full official authority and be secured by the whole taxable resources of the community. The debt of the city or town should not be excessive and the revenues from taxation must be ample to pay both principal and interest of the bonds. Above all, the city must have good credit.

"The average investor will find a good guide for the purchase of municipal bonds in the laws regulating the investment of savings-bank funds in New York, where the laws pertaining to savings-banks are more rigorous than in any other State. By their provisions, the banks can only buy the bonds of cities having at least 45,000 population, and which have been incorporated for at least 25 years. The cities must be located in States admitted to the union before 1896. The total bonded debt of the municipalities must not be more than 7 per cent. of the entire value of all taxable property. The cities

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must have faithfully paid all their bonded obligations since 1861.

"It must not be assumed, however, that an ideal municipal bond must necessarily be that of a large city. Some of the most desirable bonds for general investment purposes are those of smaller places. A man who seeks steady, safe, and profitable employment for his money may find it in a village bond. There are many reasons for this. The most important, perhaps, is that the authorities of villages and towns are usually very careful about incurring debts for the community."

An interesting feature of bond-buying has been the growth of a custom on the part of small investors to buy on the instalment plan. A person may have, say, $100 or $200 only, but by this system he may become able to purchase a thousand-dollar bond. The system is explained as follows by a writer in *Success:*

"One plan in successful operation is to pay down 10 per cent. of the par value of the bond. If it is a thousand-dollar bond this means a cash payment down of $100. The bond is transferred to the buyer on this payment but is held in the vaults of the investment-house until the bond is paid for. The purchaser pays interest on the balance due at the current rates of interest. Meanwhile, however, the bond is earning money, and, as its interest coupons come due, this interest is credited to the purchaser. This helps to offset the interest that is being paid on the balance. If the buyer happens to acquire any large sum of money before the balance is paid off, he can pay the amount due on the bond at once and thus become the owner. It frequently happens that the bond bought on the instalment plan appreciates in value during the progress of the payments. By means of this admirable plan, investment of the very highest kind is brought within the reach of nearly everybody."

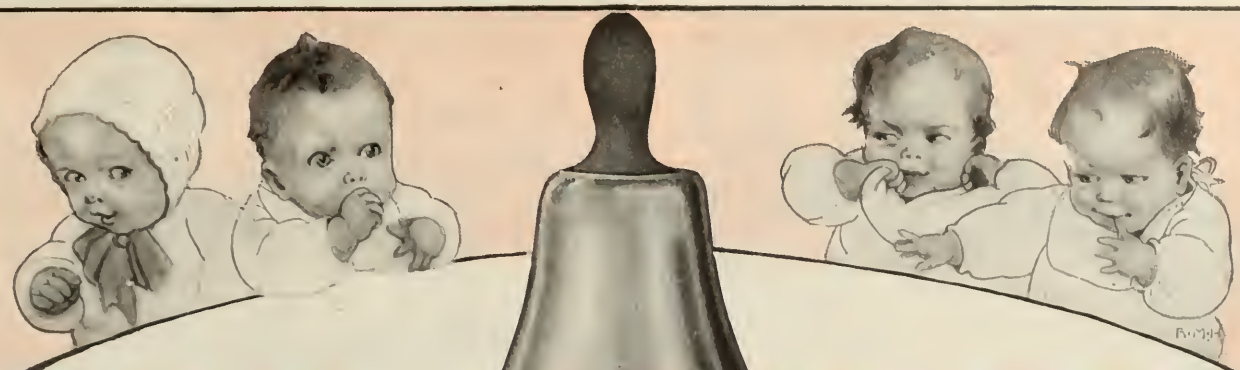
BETTER GROSS EARNINGS FOR MARCH

Preliminary reports of gross earnings of railroads for March, as compiled by *The Financial Chronicle*, "make a better showing than any early monthly compilation we have presented thus far in 1909." This "is very encouraging as far as it goes," but it is to be remembered that throughout the whole of the first half of last year "returns kept growing steadily worse each month, until the culmination was reached in the colossal shrinkage in earnings recorded in May and June." As the losses last year kept growing, "so this year the gains should likewise keep expanding, for, with each succeeding month, comparison will be with poorer results." While, therefore, improvement is to be noted, "the normal status has by no means been restored."

The tables compiled by *The Chronicle* represents 48 roads, with an aggregate mileage of 77,056, or fully one-third of the mileage of the whole country. On these the increase over last year is $5,082,356, or 10.99 per cent. This gain, however, does not equal the shrinkage of last year, when the mileage reported on showed a decrease aggregating $9,150,668, or 14.31 per cent.

Unfortunate.—ELLA—"Her face speaks for itself."

STELLA—"Yes; and it is pretty plain talk."—*Chicago News.*



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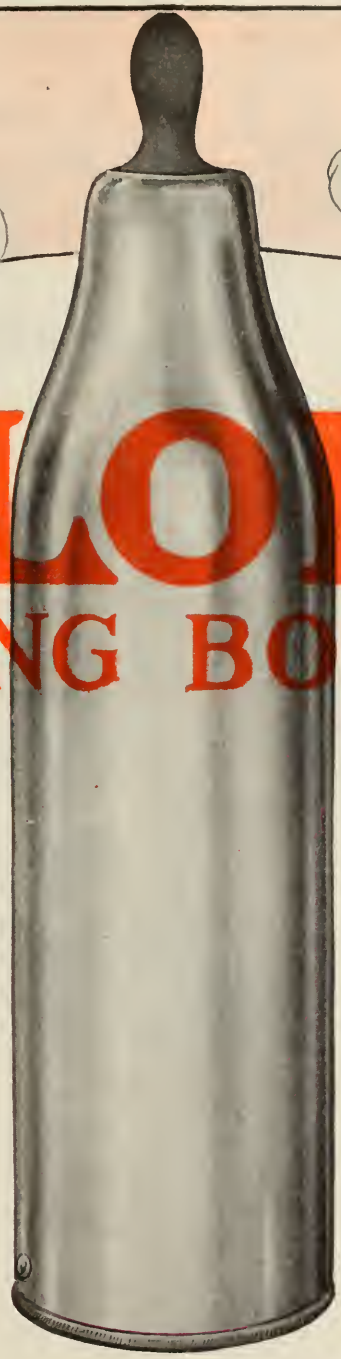

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The glass bottle can be instantly removed from the metal case and sterilized—all parts can be cleaned exactly the same as an ordinary bottle.

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The glass part is protected by a light aluminum case, and danger of breakage while using is eliminated.

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4-oz.	bottle in	Aluminum	Case,	$2.50
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Bottles are sold individually, or in wicker baskets containing two or more bottles.

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Buy only the best milk—use certified milk if possible—that will insure its freshness and food value.

Never place milk in a vessel of any kind without first sterilizing (boiling) the vessel.

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Never allow metal to come in contact with milk—it causes almost instant fermentation.

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Remove glass bottle from metal case. Place glass part in boiling water and clean inside and out as you would an ordinary bottle.

To Chill the "CALORIS" NURSING BOTTLES:

Place a few small lumps of ice inside the bottle for a few moments. Empty the ice, then fill the bottle with milk as cold as possible.

If these precautions are followed, pure fresh milk may be kept safely for at least 3 days in "CALORIS" Bottles.

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We **guarantee** that the **"Ever-Ready"** Safety Razor will shave you **best of all** safety razors. Whatever disappointment you have had with higher priced "safeties" you *can't* have with the **"Ever-Ready."** We guarantee that the **Ever-Ready** is the **best** at any price; we make this unqualified claim—it's up to us to "make good," but it's up to you to put our proof to test. If you have never known the advantages of self-shaving, you can try at our risk.

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RAZOR SET OPEN

RAZOR SET WRAPPED

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If any dealer attempts to substitute some other razor or does not sell you the **Ever-Ready** *—write us enclosing stamps or money order and we will send the Ever-Ready direct to your home, prepaid. By all means buy and try.*

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10 EXTRA 'Ever-Ready' BLADES for 50¢

DEPENDABLE DRUGGISTS never abuse a customer's confidence by offering imitations of the "Ever-Ready." The "Ever-Ready" is the original dollar safety razor. It is sold by more dealers and used by more men than any other make. Our own branches supply the world. Nearly 2,000,000 in use. The "Ever-Ready" is practically the only advertised Dollar Safety Razor, has twelve blades, guarantees every purchaser money's worth or money back, sells readier, attracts trade and makes good. Dealers will do well to write the makers for *facts* and selling helps.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII., No. 18 New York, May 1, 1909 Whole Number, 993

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAFT'S ANSWER TO THE CANAL CRITICS

HAVING listened more or less attentively for some years to a controversy of experts over the relative merits of the lock or sea-level type for the Panama Canal, the lay public probably finds itself almost as bewildered as a jury which has tried to follow the testimony of the rival alienists in one of our famous murder cases. Certainly an attitude of mingled skepticism and puzzlement is still intermittently reflected in the press, in spite of Theodore Roosevelt's recent assurance that all doubt had been eliminated by the unanimous report of the second advisory board of engineers, and that hereafter attack on the lock type would be "in reality merely attack upon the policy of building any canal at all." The confusion, according to the New York *World*, began when Mr. Roosevelt, having submitted the question to an international advisory board of thirteen engineers, accepted the minority report of five in favor of the lock type, altho all of the foreign engineers and three of the American engineers on the board had advocated a sea-level canal. Two of the eight American members of the board were army engineers, the other six civil engineers. Now President Taft—who, like Mr. Roosevelt, was converted by the minority report of 1906—answers the persistent critics of the lock canal in the May *McClure's Magazine*. In striking contrast to the manner of Mr. Roosevelt's last communication on the subject, he begins with the remark that, as the canal is being constructed by this nation for the benefit of world commerce, "every citizen of the United States, and indeed any citizen of the world, properly feels himself authorized to criticize the work as it is being done, and to express his opinion as to the type of canal that is selected." Mr. Taft points out that the present design—a lock canal of which the main feature will be a lake with the level of the water at 85 feet above the sea—had been approved not only by the Canal Commission, the President, and the War Department, but by both houses of Congress, when what he calls "the newspaper war" on the canal broke out. This outbreak of criticism he traces to three causes. To quote:

"The first is that a newspaper correspondent on the Isthmus, while detained by a washout on the railroad in one of the heavy rains that are frequent on the Isthmus, heard that the rock and earth which are now being deposited in great quantities to form the Gatun Dam, had, under the effect of the flood, sunk out of sight into a subterranean lake, and cabled to the United States that the whole structure of the Gatun Dam had given way.

"The second circumstance was that the estimates of the engineers in the actual construction of the work and the expenditure of the money from time to time showed quite clearly that the cost of the construction of the lock type of canal would be at least twice that which had been estimated as its cost by the minority of the board of consulting engineers.

"The third circumstance was that under the present efficient organization, with the use of steam-shovels and dredges, the amount of excavation has considerably exceeded that which had been anticipated.

"In this wise, the argument in favor of a change from the lock canal to the sea-level canal apparently is given great additional force because it is said that by the sinking and giving way of the Gatun Dam, the indispensable feature of the lock type, it has been demonstrated that the lock type is unsafe, dangerous, and impossible.

"Second, it is said that the argument which has been made in favor of the lock type of canal on the ground of economy is shown to be unfounded because the real cost of the lock type of canal is demonstrated by actual construction to be equal to, or in excess of, the estimated cost of the sea-level canal.

"Third, it is said that the argument that the sea-level canal would be a great many years in process of construction, which was vigorously advanced, is now shown to be erroneous by the great increase in the daily, monthly, and yearly excavation as compared with the total amount of excavation needed in the sea-level type."

He takes up these three arguments in sequence, and undertakes to show how little weight attaches to each. Thus:

"First, as to the sinking of the Gatun Dam. The report of the newspaper correspondent, like so many other statements made with respect to a matter two thousand miles away, under the influence of a desire to be sensational and startling, was founded purely on imagination. The only foundation for the statement was that in a comparatively small stretch on the site of the dam, perhaps two hundred feet across, some rough material had been piled up on the upward side of the dam, and there had been excavated immediately back of this pile or dump a lot of material from an old French diversion channel; that the water accumulated above this dump in the very heavy rains; that the water behind the dump and the material there had been taken out; and that there was a slide down into the cavity that had been made just back of the dump. The slide could not have been more than 100 feet. The whole mass was not more than 200 feet across, and on a personal examination, for I was there, it was evidently nothing more than an ordinary slide, such as frequently occurs in the construction of railroad banks and other fills when they are not properly balanced, and are without the proper slope. The material on the inside of the dam, that which is to be impermeable and puddled, has not yet been deposited at all. This was a mere deposit on the edge of the bottom of the dam upstream. The dam at that point, when constructed, would be nearly half a mile wide. The insignificance of the circumstance when one takes into consideration the whole size of the dam, and the relation of this particular material to the entire dam, is apparent. It appears that there is clay in the material taken out of the excavation at Culebra which is slippery and upon which other material will slide if the pressure is unequal and the usual precautions against sliding are not taken. But this has

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

"COME, LITTLE BIRDIE."
—Coffman in the Boston *Herald*.

"THERE'S A HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT SOMEWHERE."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

always been known, and is true of most clays. It is not a danger that can not be provided against, and, indeed, the shape and form and exact method of building the dam are for the very purpose of producing the stability needed, and of avoiding any danger of a slide due to a lack of proper balance and weight in the material put into the dam."

This reported failure of the dam led President Roosevelt to send a second board of engineers to report upon any change of conditions which might necessitate a change to the sea-level type of canal. The report this time was unanimous in favor of the lock type.

Mr. Taft goes on to explain the discrepancy between the original and the present estimate of the cost. We read:

"The estimate of the cost of the canal, exclusive of the interest during construction, sanitation, and the expense of Zone government, and the $50,000,000 paid Panama and the French company, was $139,705,200. The present estimate of the cost of the canal as now projected, exclusive of the same items, is $297,766,000, or a grand total of $375,000,000. The increase arises, first, from the fact that the yardage or excavation to be made was 50 per cent. underestimated. This was due, first, to insufficient surveys, and second to changes of plan. These changes of plan involved a widening of the canal, for a distance of 4,000 feet, from 500 feet to 1,000 feet in width, just below the Gatun locks on the north side, in order to furnish a wider and more commodious place for vessels anchoring before entering the locks. The canal has also been widened for 5 miles from 200 feet to 300 feet across the bottom; this in the Culebra cut. Again, the material supposed to be easy of dredging turns out to be in many places more of rock than was supposed, and the average cost of excavation has been increased generally about 20 per cent. In addition to that, the locks as originally projected were 900 feet usable length and 95 feet in width. They have been increased now, in response to a request from our Navy Department, from 900 feet to 1,000 feet usable length and from 95 feet to 110 feet in width. This greatly increases the amount of concrete, greatly widens the gates, and greatly increases the whole cost of the locks at both ends of the canal. Then, too, it was thought wise not to follow the minority report which contemplated dams immediately on the shore of the Pacific at La Boca, in Sosa Hill, but to move them back to Miraflores and San Pedro Miguel. This was chiefly done for military reasons, in order to take the lock construction out of sight of an enemy approaching the canal on the Bay of Panama.

"The advocates of the sea-level canal point to the fact that the estimate by the Consulting Board in 1906 of the cost of the sea-level canal was $247,000,000, plus cost of sanitation, government, and the $50,000,000 paid Panama and the French company, or $50,000,000 less than the admitted cost of the lock type. They assume, therefore, that the difference in cost originally advanced as an argument against a sea-level canal has now been refuted. The defect of this argument is that the same circumstances that have increased the cost of the lock type of canal would increase the actual cost of a sea-level canal. Much of the work that has been done—indeed, a very large part of it—is work that would have had to be done for a sea-level canal, and we are furnished now by Colonel Goethals with an estimate of what the sea-level canal would cost, in the light of the actual cost of the work and unit prices on the Isthmus. This would be $477,601,000 without cost of sanitation or government and exclusive of the original $50,000,000 payment. When the loss of interest and loss of revenue by delay is taken into consideration, the cost is easily increased $200,000,000 beyond the cost of the lock type of canal, so that the difference between the cost of the lock type and the sea-level canal is shown by actual construction on the Isthmus to be greater than was estimated when the lock type of canal was selected as the proper one."

The President clinches his argument with these words:

"The facts to-day are the same as they were when the lock type was adopted, namely, that it would take at least $200,000,000 more of money and at least five years more of time to construct the sea-level type of canal 150 to 200 feet in width; that the canal when constructed would be dangerous for the passage of the larger vessels; and that the lock type of canal constructed at $200,000,000 less in cost and five years less in time will be a better canal, a safer canal, and one in which the time of passage for large vessels will be even less than in the sea-level type.

"For these reasons the Administration is proceeding to construct the canal on the type authorized and directed by Congress, and the criticisms of gentlemen who predicate all their arguments on theory and not upon practical tests, who institute comparisons between the present type of canal and the sea-level type of 300 to 600 feet in width that never has been or 'will be on sea or land,' can not disturb the even tenor of those charged with the responsibility of constructing the canal, and will only continue to afford to persons who do not understand the situation and are not familiar with the history of the canal and of the various plans proposed for the canal, an unfounded sensation of regret and alarm that the Government is pursuing a foolish and senseless course. Meantime the canal will be built and completed on or before January 1, 1915, and those who are now its severest critics will be glad to have their authorship of recent articles forgotten."

THE TURKISH MASSACRES

ABDUL HAMID is blamed by the American papers for the frightful massacres in Asia Minor, where from 10,000 to 15,000 Christians have lost their lives at the hands of the Moslems. His idea in provoking this carnival of racial and religious fury is declared to be a shrewd scheme to divert popular attention from himself by directing it toward the Christians. "Massacres of Christians were so highly convenient to his purpose that he may easily be suspected of having provoked them," remarks the New York *Press*; and the New York *Globe* thinks there is no doubt that "the Sultan himself is directly responsible." Our Government has ordered the armored cruisers *Montana* and *North Carolina* to the scene, but it is not expected that they can reach there before May 5. A revenue cutter now in the Mediterranean has also been sent to overawe the Turks. Meanwhile the Americans in the disturbed district are depending on the ships and sailors of the other Powers, who have apparently been unable, however, to stop the killing. The massacre at Adana is thus described by a missionary in a cable dispatch to the New York *Sun*:

DANIEL MINER ROGERS,

Killed with Henry Maurer at Adana. He leaves a widow and a baby two months old.

"The immediate pretext was the action of an Armenian who shot three Turks, one of whom died on the evening of April 11. A large crowd of Moslems beat the Armenian to death. Armenian notables thereupon urgently demanded of the governor that he take adequate means to preserve order.

"On April 14 the situation became critical. The Armenians closed their shops and the Turks followed their example. The Armenian notables then repeated their demands and the governor promised to preserve order. Moslem and Armenian notables walked through the streets and urged their coreligionists to reopen their shops.

"However, a Moslem mob armed with clubs filled the market-place and other streets near it, and about noon began massacring the Armenians and looting and burning their shops and houses. The Armenians offered resistance, and the conflict raged fiercely through that day (Wednesday) and until Friday morning.

"Two American missionaries were killed, and the British vice-consul, while riding through the streets in an effort to preserve order, was wounded. The Armenians defended themselves stoutly and killed some Moslems.

"On Friday morning the Armenians through a friendly mollah begged for government protection, and troops paraded the streets, while guards were posted at various points. Order was slowly restored, but at night extensive conflagrations threatened to destroy the city. Thousands of Armenians were killed and more are homeless, penniless, and hungry. The devastation in the outskirts of the city is inconceivable. Enormous efforts will be necessary to give relief."

Our Government is sharply criticized by *The Sun* for not having any war-ships near this troublous region. It says:

"Exclusive of torpedo-boats and auxiliaries there are about seventy United States war-ships in commission. They patrol West Indian and Central American waters, where they are found in every foreign port; they frequent in great strength Magdalena Bay, Mexico, which they use as a station as well as for target practise; almost two entire divisions of the second squadron of the Pacific fleet are now in Chinese waters, at Shanghai and Nimrod Sound, and they fly the flag in the islands of the South Pacific; but there is not one United States war-ship, not even a gunboat, in the Mediterranean. For the protection of American interests and American citizens at the ports of European and Asiatic Turkey in the present grave emergency the United States Government must depend upon the war-ships of Great Britain and France. And we are the second naval Power in the world! No wonder the State Department is concerned about the state of anarchy that prevails in the Adana region at a time when the Sultan in the capital, 600 miles distant, is dealing with a mutiny in the army presaging not improbably a civil war. . . . . .

H. C. BASKERVILLE.

Killed while leading a sortie from Tabriz, Persia, against the Shah's troops. In a letter to the editor his father says: "He was gentle and brave. Thus early has it been given him to wear the martyr's crown."

"If there are fresh massacres and more American missionaries are killed, obviously the United States will make a formidable display of force in the Eastern Mediterranean and the handy marines will be put ashore wherever they may be needed. Their work would be done well, of course, and we should be proud of the men who distinguished themselves; but it may be submitted with all deference to the Administration and the two departments most concerned that a good policeman on the spot where deviltry may break loose is worth a squad waiting in the station-house.

"There ought to be an American cruiser or two in the Mediterranean at all times ready to go to any port where there is a call for protection. Dependence upon British or French or Italian naval officers in emergencies that are not uncommon is not the policy of self-respect or common sense."

Two American missionaries, Henry Maurer and D. M. Rogers, were killed at Adana while trying to put out a fire in the house of

From the New York "Herald."

SCENE OF THE MASSACRES IN ASIA MINOR.

The trouble began in Adana. The Armenian population of Antioch and vicinity have been practically wiped out, and the Armenian villages in the Alexandretta district are being destroyed. Five American women missionaries are in danger at Hadjim and the neighboring villages have been burned. The entire population of Kirikon, between Aleppo and Alexandretta, have been massacred, to the last babe.

A SECTION OF THE GREAT WALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

an aged Turkish woman. The Philadelphia *Press* couples their death with that of W. H. Baskerville, killed while leading a sortie from the beleaguered city of Tabriz, in Persia, and remarks that "this is the familiar record of missionary life"—

"Primarily the missionary preaches and teaches, but he can not represent a higher civilization and a better faith without leading in all else. His schools and colleges begin education. His printing-press is first, and it has more than once begun, as in Turkey, a free press. His hospital and his dispensary introduce modern medicine. He opens strange tongues to learning, and his grammar and dictionary lead the way.

"When trouble comes he is at the front of danger. He faces the riot, fights fire, and risks his life for those about him. His house and school is the one refuge for those hunted by the mob. Two American teachers thirteen years ago in Aintab, Turkey, faced all that concourse alone to open their doors to fleeing Armenian women, and held back the Moslem mob by sheer moral force and personal presence. The Catholic missionaries at Peking led the defense of their cathedral, crowded with converts, against the Boxers. A Baptist missionary, with an engineer's training, planned and laid out under incessant fire the fortifications for the legations there and led the attack which seized the central point of defense.

"At Adana, Tarsus, and Mersina to-day the refugees from the Moslem massacre crowd the American mission-houses."

WAKE UP—AND GET BUSY

Bradley in the Chicago *News*

THE WORK OF WIVES

WOMEN who do household work, without wages, in their own homes, are listed in the United States Census Reports as having "no occupation." This apparent lending of official sanction to the popular American notion that such toil is not really work moves Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson to an interesting marshaling of facts in *The Outlook* of April 28. Marriage, asserts the writer, so far from placing wives in the category of those "not actually engaged in economic production," confers upon women a dual power in production. To quote:

"Let us see whether or not that which the wife produces in the home comes within the scope of economic production. What is she doing there? At a glance, we discern that she is producing things which are actually articles of commerce—manufactured food, manufactured clothing, and that supreme work of domestic art, a poor imitation of which is marketed in hotels, lodging- and boarding-houses—comfort. Moreover, as buyer for the family and administrator of the family funds, she is performing services as distinctly and essentially related to the production of wealth as any similar work done by men in business houses. But this is not the full extent of the contribution she makes to the wealth of the nation. She bears children: that is to say, she produces labor.

"Wives employed in the home engage in two separate and distinct forms of production—one is purely industrial in character and differs not at all from the production in which men engage; the other is the unique work of women—child-bearing; and the product is labor."

Moreover, "if all the women working without wages in our homes were suddenly to quit cooking, cleaning, sewing, taking care of babies, and planning to make ends meet, it would mean nothing less than a cessation of general industry." Yet the average conditions of this work, according to Mrs. Thompson, are worse than the average conditions under which women work for wages. Carrying on the comparison, she says:

"It has been established by law in most civilized countries that the maximum amount of time a woman shall be required to work in industry—work for wages—is sixty hours per week; in the home, the wife, because she works for nothing—or shall one say for love?—may be forced to toil, day after day, all day long, far into the night, and all night, if the convenience of the family shall so be served. The law requires that the shop or factory where women work for wages shall conform to certain standards of health and physical well-being; in consideration of the woman's particular physical needs, she must be provided with a seat so that she may rest properly even while at work, and any occupation deemed threatening to her life is forbidden her. The sanitary condition of the home, the wife's workshop, is a matter of no public concern; every man's home is his castle; the work done there is his personal affair; the rest of the world may mind its own business. If the wife work in the home in foul air, bending over a wash-tub all day and nursing a sick child all night, that is a family matter; science does not apply here, and here remedial legislation has no mission. By law in England and by custom in France it is decreed that a woman engaged in industry shall not return to work for one month after confinement; the wife at work in a home in the United States may be compelled to resume her accustomed labor the day after, or two or three days after, confinement, and it is to nobody's interest to prevent her. Yet the woman's body is the same; the strain upon her maternity is the same; the burden of her task may be greater in the home than if she labored in industry; and her contribution to wealth is worth money; but because of the sanctity of the home—such sanctity! such homes!—the situation of the wife's labor is ignored on principle; no record is made of the profit and losses of her production; and if the health, happiness, and even the life of the wife go to balance the account, the assumption is that this is quite right and proper; it is a fine instance of the beautiful spirit of devotion to duty which makes wives and mothers toiling in the home so eminently fit to die and go to heaven."

THE DONKEY'S TURN TO LAUGH.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

NOT SO MUCH REVISED AS IT MIGHT BE.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

IN THE TARIFF ZOO.

It is not surprizing, therefore, that official reports show an increase in the percentage of married women employed in American industry. But another side of the story is told in certain statistics gathered in Great Britain, where the employment of wives in industry has lately received special attention. These statistics reveal the following evils associated with the industrial employment of married women: the slaughter of infants, degeneracy of children, neglect of children and the home, lower wages, unemployment of men. Says Mrs. Thompson:

"None of the sorrow, pain, privation, degradation, resulting from these evils do the women themselves escape by their occupation in industry, yet, in ever-increasing numbers, wives abandon work in the home for wage-earning. Why is it? What impels them, against the will of their husbands, when no actual necessity exists, to seek work in shop and factory at any price rather than stay at home? Is not the reason this:

"Wives to-day realize that the situation of their work in the home is more intolerable than the worst possible consequences of their wage-earning.

"Industry, at least, admits the fact of the woman's individual existence, of her individual contribution to production, of her individual right to live as well as to labor, to have her labor measured, the burden of it weighed, the product of it known, valued, priced and paid. In the home, on the contrary, her labor is lost to sight; none of the evils of her situation there are known, her work there is not so much as credited with being work; during not one moment of the day, week in and week out, year in and year out, can she extricate consciousness from the overwhelming burden of toil, the prostrating sense of failure, the wastage of life—her own, her children's, her family's life—which her work imposes upon her. It seems perfectly reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the increasing demand of married women for occupation in industry is, *au fond*, a revolt of wives against the intolerable conditions of their occupation in the home."

The writer sums up the situation as follows:

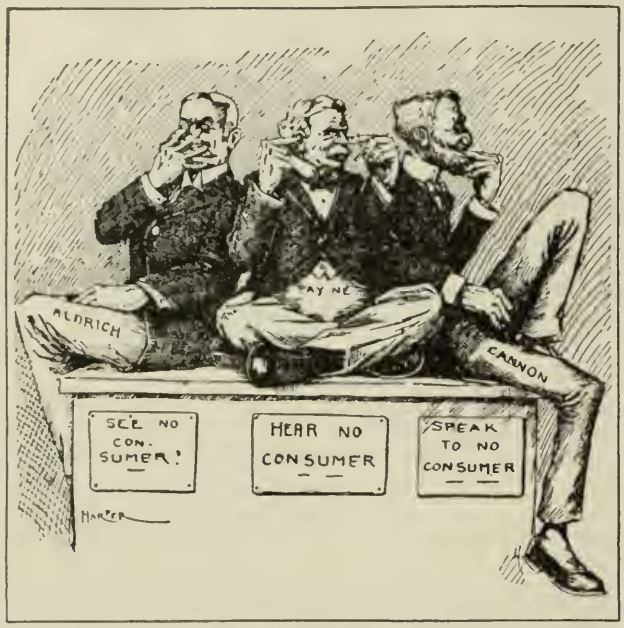
"American women are bound to crowd into men's work, and to regard matrimony as an experiment and maternity as unprofitable, until the work done by wives is recognized as being work—work which has value: work which, as it is well or ill done, as it is well- or ill-conditioned, adds to or subtracts from the wealth of the nation. The work done by wives in the home is the last determining factor of the problem of the cost of living, and is also the first determining factor of the cost of all production. Labor itself—the numerical strength of the workers of the nation and their efficiency—depends in the beginning upon the industrial situation of wives. The question demanding investigation is not, Are wives supported by their husbands? but, How far are husbands—men in general—supported by the work of wives?"

THE CONSUMER AND THE ALDRICH BILL

THROUGH the fog of opinion which obscures the process of tariff revision one fact seems to have emerged last week with startling definiteness. That fact is that Senator Aldrich does not pretend to share the desire of President Taft and of the public in general for such a downward revision of the schedules as would bring relief to the consumer in a lessened cost of living. The Rhode Island Senator's formal analysis of his bill before the Senate is described by the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.) as "a queer mixture of sound statesmanship and vicious service to the trusts"—the sound statesmanship being found in his advocacy of Federal economy, and the alleged service to the trusts in his failure to state, or even hint, "that wherever duties are too high they should be reduced, and wherever they are superfluous they should be dropt." Later in the week, when Senator Bailey complained that the Aldrich schedules violated the platform pledges of the Republican party, Senator Aldrich retorted with the question: "Where did the Republican party make the statement that it would revise the tariff downward?" And he went on to state that the only pledge of his party in the matter of revision was to make the tariff equal to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable allowance for profit to the American manufacturer. "The Republican party," he added emphatically, "stands for protection, no matter where it strikes." This attitude brought into the open two new "insurgents" on the Republican side, Senators Nelson and Dolliver attacking the bill more violently, according to a Washington dispatch, than had any of their Democratic *confrères*, on the ground that it promised no relief to the consumer. Other dispatches say that President Taft shares this disapproval of Senator Aldrich's measure, and that he would like to see a new bill made containing all the reductions in both the House and the Senate bills, and others besides. Some papers look upon Senator Aldrich's attitude as a direct challenge to the President. Recalling

the fact that Mr. Taft, both before and after election, identified himself with the movement for lower duties, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks:

"Hence Senator Aldrich was at once put into the position of opposing President Taft. His little game has been to give the



FIXING THE TARIFF.
—Harper in the Atlanta *Georgian*.

impression that he was deep in the confidence of the present Administration, and that his tariff bill was in high favor at the White House. That was never probable, and was shown yesterday by Senator Dolliver and by Senator Nelson to be impossible. And to-day our Washington correspondent states explicitly that the President does not approve the Aldrich Bill, and that Aldrich knows it."

The impression that the Aldrich Bill as it stands offers little consolation to the consumer seems to be wide-spread. Where the Dingley Law carries an average rate of duty of 44.95 per cent., says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "the average rate of duty under the pending Senate bill is 47.77 per cent." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) points to the recent phenomenal inrush of foreign goods to this country as corroborative evidence that the coming revision will not be downward, and it asserts that President Taft can not afford to let such a tariff "settlement" pass into law without protest or veto. The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), a paper which has always been frankly protectionist, lifts the most vigorous voice of all in denunciation of the Aldrich schedules. To quote in part:

"If there is to be docile submission to his arrogant ignoring of the party platform, the campaign pledges and the avowed principles and desires of the President, let us study what we are to expect from Aldrich.

"He promises increased income because of increased duties, and in the next breath declares that retention of the highest duties is necessary to prevent an increase of revenue which lowered duties would bring forth, such as would lead to national extravagance.

"He says that to lower the tariff on the trust-controlled necessaries of life would glut the Treasury with customs receipts and so induce spendthrift policies. Yet his chief plea for his own schedules is that they may produce revenue enough to avoid bond issues to cover deficits.

"Yet so uncertain is he of his own figures that he selects for his basis of estimate the fiscal year of the most superabundant prosperity and superlative inflation in our history. Even Payne's figures were based upon the imports for 1906, on the theory set forth by Payne himself that '1907 was an unusually prosperous year, on which obviously, it would not be fair to base estimates.' But Aldrich takes 1907 as the basis of his estimate on the ground that it was the 'last year in which the finances and business of the country were in a normal condition.'

"It is absurd, however, to discuss the Aldrich Bill as it now stands as if it were a final proposition. He is playing the same swindling game that he played last year with the currency. Now, as then, the pressure of honest commerce is for some, for any sort of agreement, so long as it comes speedily.

"And when the deliberately withheld 'administrative' clauses, the schemes for the maximum and minimum, the methods of valuation, the tricks of the drawback—when these are submitted at the eleventh hour with the ultimatum, 'take this or nothing,' as the cheat of the Vreeland Bill was foisted upon the country, then, and not until then, we shall see to what extent Aldrich, of Rhode Island, can make of the President a nullity and of the Republican party a pledge-breaking liar."

Even more significant, perhaps, is the attack upon "Aldrichism" in *La Follette's Weekly*, a magazine published by a fellow Senator of Mr. Aldrich's own party. In a recent issue we read:

"The Roll-Call last week noted the fact that 'Boss' Aldrich was making the real tariff bill, not through public hearings, but by private interviews with the representatives of the interests. . . . .

"Well, who gives Mr. Aldrich his commission to rule?

"He is Senator from the smallest State in the Union in point of territory, and from any viewpoint, except Mr. Aldrich's influence in government, which alone makes it preeminent. Ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, has held up that State to contempt as one in which the electorate is corrupted by money and in a large measure purchased and purchasable. The Aldrich rule, therefore, is the output of a small community in which money power determines its representation in the Senate. . . . . .

"Mr. Aldrich is connected most directly in personal and family and business ways with the Standard Oil group. When all is said, his commission to rule comes from railways, trust companies, insurance companies, and the great monopolies and combinations which Standard Oil owns and controls.

"But Mr. Aldrich's commission to rule would be void if it were not for the acquiescence of the people of the United States in his rule. . . . . .

"Aldrich will drop out of the Senate one of these days, but in his place will arise another who, no matter what his name or his abilities, will rule just as despotically, just as completely for the interests as he, unless the people of every State, Democratic and

THE VALUABLES OF THE HOUSE.
—Grue in the Minneapolis *News*.

Republican, arouse themselves and fight. There is not a voting precinct in the United States in which there is not a fight to make. *Aldrichism must be made a local issue everywhere if it is to be beaten.*"

Up to the present we have searched in vain for any better cham-

pionship of Mr. Aldrich's measure than that offered by himself. In his explanatory speech to the Senate he claims that his measure, without resorting to inheritance, income, dividend, or other "onerous" special taxes, will give a revenue of $345,000,000 from customs annually. He expresses himself optimistically, moreover, in regard to commercial conditions. To quote in part:

"The changes which we propose to make in the administrative act include (1) new definitions of dutiable value and new methods in its proper ascertainment; (2) more efficient collection machinery, and (3) a provision for the creation of a customs court to insure uniformity of decisions in customs cases. The provisions suggested will, in the opinion of the committee, result in the collection of a certain percentage more revenue in the importation of the same articles than was collected under the act of 1897.

"The extent of the undervaluations practised under existing law is variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent. of the revenue collection. If any considerable portion of this practise is corrected by the provisions I have alluded to, we can certainly safely add $5,000,000 to the estimate of revenue of the year 1910, making a total estimate of revenue for 1910, based upon the importation of 1907, of $345,000,000. I have assumed that the importation of 1907 is the proper basis for comparison.

"Business activity and the movement for increased importations have already begun. We can feel the change in the air. The customs receipts for the thirty-nine business days from March 1 to April 15, inclusive, increased, as compared with the corresponding days in 1908, $12,031,093.08, or an average daily increase of $261,545.50. This increase seems to be progressive, as the report for the last day which I have, April 16, shows receipts from all sources $2,072,071.86, as compared with receipts of $1,283,321.30 on the corresponding day of last year. . . . . .

"For the year 1911 I have estimated an increase of revenues of $40,000,000 and a reduction of expenditures of $35,000,000, and a consequent surplus of $30,000,000. This surplus would certainly continue under normal business conditions. There can be no reasonable question of the sufficiency of the Senate bill to provide adequate revenue."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* thus summarizes Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the relative taxation of luxuries and necessities:

"According to his figuring, the revenues on luxuries under the Dingley Law for 1907 were $144,351,506. He estimates that his bill, which provides an average *ad valorem* increase of 3.3 per cent., will produce $155,542,538 from the same imports. Necessities under the Dingley Law brought $184,766,757 in 1907. Mr. Aldrich estimates that under his bill the same imports would bring $183,510,141.

"Thus, after all the talk that has been had about reducing the rates on necessities the actual reduction, as figured out in Senator Aldrich's own book of estimates, is only $1,256,616 in a total of $184,000,000, or .17 of 1 per cent. It is to be noted that the Aldrich estimates include hides as dutiable at 15 per cent. and coal at 67 per cent., altho both questions are yet to be determined."

TAINTED EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

WHILE Mr. Rockefeller and his product may have done much to inspire and encourage a critical spirit in his neighbors and contemporaries, it is sometimes difficult to determine just how far he is responsible for the specters uncovered. It was darkly rumored recently that the oil magnate was behind the national antisaloon movement, and now Bishop Warren Candler, of the Methodist Church, South, sees evil in what he considers a gigantic plot of Mr. Rockefeller's to gain control of the schools and colleges of the United States. Bishop Candler denounces the recent conference of Robert G. Ogden's Southern Educational Association as being affiliated with Mr. Rockefeller's General Educational Board. In a recent speech in Atlanta he said:

"Let us not imagine that the General Education Board will stop with controlling the colleges through its allied body, the Southern Education Board. It seeks to influence public opinion and direct legislation concerning the common schools. With its professorships of secondary education tacked on to the State universities it will project its influence into the high schools of the country. With its agricultural lectureships it will lay hold of the farmers. Then after a time, when its conferences for education in the South, together with its other schemes of propagandism, have done their work, we may expect to see the old Blair Bill for Federal aid to education.

"After Federal aid to education is secured, we may expect to see started a movement to make the national Commissioner of Education a Cabinet officer.

"Mr. Ogden, one of the leading spirits in all this movement, favors Federal aid to education in the South. With Federal aid we must submit to Federal supervision, and with that subjection accepted, why not raise the Bureau of Education at Washington to an Executive department and make the Commissioner of Education a Cabinet officer?

"In such an event the General Education Board, with its multiplied millions, would have something to say about who should be chosen for the position of secretary of education. Then Rockefeller and his millions would control the educational system of the country, which is the end sought.

"Shall we have that sort of method in education? Dr. Washington Gladden considered Standard-Oil money tainted. Shall we have tainted education also?"

The Southern press do not seem greatly alarmed over the Bishop's predictions. They do, however, show a growing interest in the work of the long-reviled Southern Educational Association. *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), a strong opponent of the Ogden movement, is still unconverted, and believes that "evidence is increasing daily that the principal value of last week's meeting at Atlanta of the so-called Conference for Education in the South was in its emphasis of the fact that the campaign maintained by *The Manufacturers' Record* against the movement behind the Conference has been effective for the good of the South."

But this note has not grown dominant. "The South is as able now to take care of itself as it ever was, and we are quite sure that no enterprise looking to the spread of education can harm its people," remarks the Chattanooga *Times*. Likewise the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, always a strong champion of education in the South, finds that the "conferences are inspirations to workers." It says further:

"They are power-stations for the renewal of hope and courage. At them is given a glimpse of men and women in the South and in the East and in the West who are in heart-and-hand touch with humanity; there is given a glimpse of the men and women who 'do things,' and whose labors are unclouded by the breath of selfish politics. These encourage each other and they inspire emulation."

The Richmond *News-Leader* "sees no sense" in the usual newspaper discussion which "develops each year when Mr. Ogden comes South to the convention of his society." It says more at length:

"Mr. Ogden and his associates have been at work now ten years for improvement of educational conditions in this section. They have given very freely of their own money, time, and energy. They have not done or said anything to unsettle our conditions, to bring about a revolution or to put the bottom rail on top. Men and women of both races who are going into life with fairly good educations and such equipment as the schools could give them, would be intellectually blind and deaf and dumb lacking the power to read, to see, to understand, to hear, or to express their thoughts if the Ogden movement had not come to their rescue. The children of ten and twelve years old to whom the Ogden schools began to offer opportunity ten years ago may be mothers and voters now.

"Year after year we have heard shrieks from *The News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, and a few others that the Ogden movement was an insidious and dangerous conspiracy against Southern civilization and an intrusive Yankee intermeddling in our affairs which should be resented. The matter has been brought into politics, and in this

Photograph copyrighted, 1909, by Brown Bros. — AT GIBRALTAR.

Photograph by Paul Thompson. — AT NAPLES.

AT MESSINA.

SNAP-SHOTS BY THE WAY.

State some cheap and small political talk is made of the fact that Mr. Tucker, candidate for Governor, was in sympathy with the Ogden movement.

"All this puts us in the attitude of a narrow, ignorant, prejudiced, and arrogant people, resenting honest attempts to help us. It classes us with the Cubans and Filipinos who fight against light coming from beyond the borders of their own islands. The fact is we have thousands of children, white and colored, growing up here in the South and denied even the primary elements of education because the State is unequal to the task of providing schools for them. These Northern people come in and ask the privilege of helping us in work too heavy for our strength. So far as the developments and acts of ten years may be accepted as evidence of intent, these people mean nothing but the cleanest patriotism and philanthropy. They realize that ignorance is a burden and a hindrance anywhere in the country and a danger to the entire country. They sympathize with us in our struggles and are trying to work with us. Naturally and inevitably they make some mistakes, fall into some rather fantastic errors. Error invariably is a companion of reform. But with thinking people the purposes and the results command attention and respect, and the errors may be overlooked and corrected. Therefore, *The News-Leader*, while not accepting or indorsing all that the Ogden movement undertakes or represents, has very cordial and respectful sympathy for the movement itself. We believe the motives behind it are high, that it has done vast good and will do much more."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NAPLES has lost Roosevelt, but it still has Vesuvius.—*Chicago News.*

EITHER it is another kind of big stick or it is wielded in a different manner.—*Chicago News.*

VENEZUELA is one republic that seems to know what to do with her ex-presidents.—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S messages are shorter than they were. Time works its changes.—*Boston Transcript.*

To the suffragette: Is a woman who puts her head in a waste basket qualified to vote?—*New York Tribune.*

As an aid to the general uplift movement cash wheat doesn't greatly impress the farmer who sold his last fall.—*Toledo Blade.*

AFTER Spain builds its new fleet, a great inland lake should be constructed so that it can be kept out of danger.—*Washington Post.*

THE general regret over the passing of Poet Swinburne will be intensified by a few timely verses from Alfred Austin.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THERE are 30,000 reformed spellers in the United States. This does not include those who have their own private system of spelling.—*Washington Post.*

A NEW YORK milliner declares that she has never seen a suffragette wear a fashionable hat. This is a splendid compliment to the suffragettes.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ALL Castro asks is that some one show him the way to go home.—*Washington Herald.*

SERVIA ought to have a cheaper king, thinks King Peter. But could it?—*Cleveland Leader.*

SPRING would be just as welcome if it would not work the coquet game so persistently.—*Chicago News.*

GEORGE H. MOSES is going to Greece as minister. Shouldn't he have been sent to Egypt?—*Deseret News.*

JOHN L. SULLIVAN says he may become a preacher. He certainly is a fine old ex-pounder.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IT is reported that natives of East Africa are threatening an uprising. Probably they haven't heard who's coming.—*Toledo Blade.*

REMEMBERING that a new set of voters appears every two years Congress put back the tariff on toys to where it was.—*Chicago News.*

SOMEBODY predicts that the end of the world will come in 1914. If it does it will play smash with Mr. Bryan's plans for 1916.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SIGNOR FERRERO says he found Wall Street calm. This must have been after the report that Roosevelt was going to Africa was verified.—*Washington Post.*

A NEW ANANIAS-CLUB MEMBER

"AS Mr. Roosevelt continues on his travels, the Ananias Club takes on a broadly international scope," remarks an observant editor, as our ex-President denounces a Paris paper for printing an unauthorized interview. Mr. Jean de Bonnefon is the author of the interview in question, which appears in the Paris *Journal*, and he declares he had it from Mr. Roosevelt's own lips aboard the *Hamburg*. Mr. de Bonnefon is a well-known journalist of the French capital, and has served on the *Gil Blas*, the Conservative *Gaulois*, and Mr. Clemenceau's *Éclair*. His views are radical and strongly anticlerical, and he has written several works treating the Church and religion from this point of view. "All these extremely frank sayings were really uttered by Mr. Roosevelt," he insists, "and all I did was to write them down." In reply the ex-President roundly exclaims: "I did not say a word to the correspondent of the *Journal*!" So there we have it.

What was this interview that has made such a stir? The Paris paper containing it has just come in. Mr. de Bonnefon, totally unconscious that he is initiating himself into a famous club, starts off with a description of Mr. Roosevelt—

"The ex-President is better than his portraits, in that he is more vivacious. He wears the low open collar affected by Casimir Perier. A bull neck, corded with muscles, rises above it, too large a pedestal for the head, which is square, but small. His hair, now thinning, seems to be stiff as the bristles of a wild boar. His forehead is very low, unwrinkled, with an astonishingly clear outline. His ears, small and shapely, lie flat on his skull; but his eyes, gray as a cloud, are lost in the folds of his somewhat unsightly eyelids. The blinking of his short-sighted glance, which his glasses do not conceal, make his gaze hesitating and unsatisfactory," etc.

The impression of Mr. de Bonnefon was that "this great man" was thinking of "nothing but himself and his great work," and he reports Mr. Roosevelt as saying:

"My sole glory is that I have worked my very best for my country. I believe that I have rendered the army the sword, the fleet the buckler, of the United States. A President of the United States has more responsibility and more power of initiative than any constitutional monarch of Europe. The life I led as cowboy in the Far West, in the interval between my first and second marriages, equipped me with the maximum of daring and activity. You are aware, sir, that I have published a book about my life in those regions. You ought to read it, it is very fine," etc.

A TIMELY GIFT.

BUELOW—"I wish I had the hide of a rhinoceros. The press, you know—"

ROOSEVELT—"I've worn one for years—you shall have the first I get in Africa." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Mr. Roosevelt is then credited with talking about his ancestry, and his grandmother; about his marriage with "Miss Carow, a friend of my sister"; his "conflict with the trusts, as a representative of honesty pitted against the power of money." Of the administration of President Taft he is reported to have remarked:

A NEW BUST OF MR. ROOSEVELT
For the Senate Chamber.
By James Earle Fraser.

"The Government will go on without me, at the pace which I have set. My worthy successor Taft will control the works at Panama, will continue to strengthen the Army and Navy, and will moderate the conflict with the money of the trusts, if this conflict should become too violent. But I have returned to my metier as hunter and journalist. The hunting of big game is the only thing which will refresh me after my toils of office."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY ASHAMED

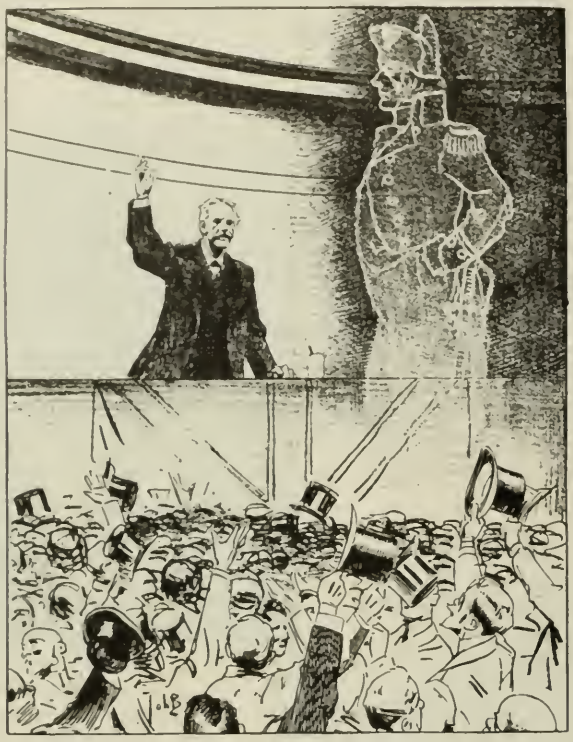
THE disrepute that a few of the Italians in this country have brought upon all the rest is stirring up no little concern and chagrin in their native land. The press of Italy is awakening to the suspicion that Calabrian and Sicilian bravos are taken in this country for the only successors of the rulers and educators of the world, and the murder of Petrosino has aroused the attention of the *Tribuna* (Rome) to the fact that the good, the learned, the desirable Italian element in this country are suffering for the faults of the criminal, and that the very name of Italy is becoming dishonored by the flagrant acts of Italians in the United States. It is in consideration of these facts that a writer in the *Tribuna* mourns over the pitiable figure at present cut by Italians in the United States. "The poor name of Italy" is referred to sadly and almost compassionately. "Poor Italy!" exclaims this editor. The fate of Petrosino has disgraced the great, the historic peninsula, and the successors of the Romans blush to own the assassins as "our fellow countrymen." To quote:

"We hesitate to call them 'ours.' This is a brutal avowal, but it is the naked truth. They are Italians, born and brought up in our beautiful land. But in the midst of America's industrious and laborious multitudes they have planted their parasitic roots with the object of carrying out their vendettas, extorting blackmail, and spreading terror and panic around them. Every day we read of threatening letters dispatched by them, letters of blackmail, demanding money, money, always money, under penalty of a bloody reprisal. Such reprisals are frequently sought. Attacks are made on the lives of individuals, bombs are exploded, stores are set on fire, children are kidnaped."

The writer has no excuse to make for this condition of things, excepting the fact that Italians in America are not yet ripe for liberty. As he observes:

"And these, alas, are our fellow countrymen! Yet they do but

represent the fruit of centuries of despotism, and the liberty they now enjoy has not yet been able to redeem them. Moreover, the conflicting political parties of their new country have been too



BALFOUR—"The country is in great danger. Already Germany's fleet is half as great as our own."
M. P's "Hear! Hear!"
GHOST OF NELSON—"In my time we didn't consider ourselves in danger before fleets twice as great as ours."
—*Amsterdammer.*

much preoccupied to find time or means to bring about a better understanding."

Until now Americans have gone on the idea that these acts of violence would be confined by Italians to the circle of their compatriots. The assassination of Petrosino, a lieutenant in the New York police force, has put a different face on the matter. To quote further from the *Tribuna* editorial:

"The criminals whom we are ashamed to call our fellow countrymen had at first the cunning to confine their malefactions to their own people, and this proved a sort of sop to general public indignation. It was said, 'Let these good Italians fight it out among themselves.' But it was quite impossible that a civilized state should continue to tolerate the existence of such a disgraceful condition of things, or that the program of the criminals, who under the name of the 'Black Hand' conspired against the public safety, should always confine their operations to the sphere of their own compatriots."

The people and press of America have at length awakened to this fact, we are told. While wide sympathy has been exprest for the fate of Petrosino, especially in the press, "some papers have taken occasion to express their profound antipathy toward Italians, and we must needs say it—the general mass of the people know very little, and that little only evil, of us and our country." Extreme measures are threatened and we are reminded:

"The assassination of Petrosino has given rise to the opinion that a complicated web of criminal intrigues and plots has been established between Italy and the United States, and this opinion has now been accepted as a certainty. It is impossible to measure the grave consequences that may result. Already people are talking of new restrictions on immigration; some people go so far as to say that a plan is on foot to forbid all Italian immigration whatsoever. In short, a new 'yellow peril' has appeared and has to be averted."

The article concludes as follows:

"The position of Italians in America is therefore by no means a happy one, especially at this present moment. All the Draconian impulses, all the restrictive measures which are calculated to check the crimes of the evil-doer will doubtless prove injurious to the good and the innocent also. . . . When this is realized, and when we reflect upon the invincible antipathy that many Americans now entertain toward the Italians in the United States, we are compelled to feel sorry for those Italians who have made so many sacrifices to become and to show themselves true American citizens."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL SCARE GROUNDLESS

FOR once we find English and German authorities agreeing on the relative position of England and Germany as naval Powers. Both conclude that the recent panic stirred up by the Conservatives in Parliament, and thence communicated to the whole country, was preposterous and even ridiculous. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is the organ of the Radical section of Prince von Buelow's *bloc*, declares openly that the navies of England and Germany are organized for different purposes and must necessarily be of different characters. This is enlarged upon by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), in which we read that "England needs a navy quite different from that of Germany." England, because of her colonies and her dependence on imported food, "must and will secure to herself the most powerful navy at any period. Upon her navy she stakes her very existence."

This influential and impartial journal laughs at the idea of any attempt to be made by Germany on English territory, on Canada, Australia, or India. An English authority of the very highest weight, Sir William White, the most eminent naval constructor in the employ of the British Government, thinks similarly that there is no justification for the scare about German and Austrian *Dreadnoughts*, and that England will be supreme on the seas three years hence. In his article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) we read:

"The assumption . . . is that Germany sees an opportunity of

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

ASQUITH (watchman)—"All's well."
JOHN BULL—"So *you* say. All the same, I think I shall sit up for a bit."
Punch (London).

overtaking or surpassing Great Britain in the number of *Dreadnoughts* available for service at particular dates during the next three years, and that this superiority in *Dreadnoughts* alone would be fatal to our naval supremacy, because *Dreadnoughts* have rendered all earlier types obsolescent and of little fighting-value. The latter doctrine has been preached so long and loudly in this country during the last four years that it has found many converts here, and possibly also in Germany; but the naval authorities of that Empire are not among the believers in that fallacy, and have given evidence again and again that they are not. They cherish no illusions, but fully recognize the enormous preponderance in power of the British fleet, and it is folly to attribute to them the desire to provoke a conflict in the near future."

Of the foolishness of the recent naval panic in England this experienced authority observes:

"We have reason to be ashamed of the wild talk which has been indulged in by some writers during the last few days, and for an assertion that 'unless the Government can be induced or forced . . . to lay down eight ships in the next few months, and to order that those vessels shall be pushed on night and day, our naval supremacy is doomed, and our national life, our imperial existence, are worth little more than two years' purchase.' While the talk of a possible invasion of Great Britain by German military forces goes on here, in Germany the possibility of a repetition of the 'Battle of Copenhagen' and the destruction of the German fleet by the British is troubling the minds of many people who sincerely desire the existence of friendly relations between the two countries. The writer speaks of what he knows in regard to German feeling, and regrets to add that the indiscreet utterances of some of our fellow countrymen, whose position and knowledge render inexcusable what has been said by them, have given color to the suspicions and fears of Germans. Is it not time that this unnatural and unnecessary irritation should cease? Germany and Great Britain must be rivals in industry, trade, and commerce, and also in naval power; but there need be no reason for a permanently hostile attitude, which even now exists chiefly, if not exclusively, in the minds of a limited number of irresponsible but noisy persons on both sides."

After all, the *Dreadnought* is not everything in naval warfare, and the enormous superiority of England in vessels of a pre-*Dreadnought* type would tell heavily in naval conflict. A large vessel might be sunk by submarine attack, and a reenforcement would be necessary, even if provided by ships of inferior weight and size. The British Admiralty have long been alive to these considerations. They have consequently kept in commission old-fashioned ships which may be brought into action as reserves during the destructive vicissitudes of a great naval war, in the course of which many superior ships must be sacrificed. Sir William sensibly remarks on this point:

"Increase in the power of artillery and explosives and the extended use of under-water attacks—by means of locomotive torpedoes and submarines—have rendered greater the probability of serious damage to structures, armament, and equipment. Developments of mechanical power and of elaborate as well as delicate organisms in armament and equipment have enlarged the risks of injury to offensive power and maneuvering capability, and have added seriously to the time and cost of making repairs. Both sides engaged in a contest must suffer; but it is undoubted that supremacy on the high seas can be assured only by considerable superiority in numbers as well as in the power of individual ships of the several classes. The British Navy ought, therefore, to possess such a reserve of ships available for service that after a campaign with a powerful enemy its effective force shall still be able to meet, with assurance of success, any fleet which is likely to be brought against it; even if that fleet had not been engaged in the earlier stages of the war and consequently remained practically intact, while many of our ships will be war-worn and to some extent deteriorated. These are the commonplace considerations which have governed our naval policy for nearly twenty years, and have led to the retention on the effective list (altho in inferior categories) of a considerable number of vessels of various classes which had passed by lapse of time through the process of gradual degradation in rank. As 'in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed man is king,' so in the last stages of a great naval struggle these ships might play a decisive part."

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR AUSTRIA

"INJUSTICE is never a barren mother" was a saying of the great French historian Guizot. According to the London *Spectator*, Austria will one day learn this lesson, if she has not already learned it. By her recent action in the Balkans she has undoubtedly gained one point, the acquiescence of the Powers in her annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, but against this one there are twelve which she has lost. Francis Joseph has virtually broken up the Triple Alliance, we are told, has diminished England's regard and respect for his government, has turned the Slavs into deadly enemies of Austria, roused Servia to rebellious frenzy, disturbed the peaceful international unity of his own parliament, owing to Slav alienation, put himself under the thumb of the

THE AUSTRIAN GARGANTUA.
"The day before yesterday it was Bosnia-Herzegovina, yesterday it was Servia; to-day it is Montenegro—but what shall I have to-morrow?" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

Kaiser, and brought financial loss upon Austrian exporters through the stubborn boycott of their goods by Turkey.

The bold and defiant violation of the Berlin Treaty by Austria has been seriously and ominously commented upon in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour felt himself recently compelled to declare, as reported in the London *Times*, that "the great organization of the public law of Europe showed signs of weakening and falling away," and "peace and security among civilized society must eventually suffer."

The London *Chronicle* thinks that "the immediate results of Austria's perfidy are small in comparison with its ultimate results." These "ultimate results" include a public distrust of treaties, and the spread of a belief that unless enforced by arms international agreements are not binding on the honor of the signatories. This has been proved, continues the paper quoted, by the fact that the Balkan dispute was not adjusted until Germany threw "her sword into one of the scales, with the result that the other kicked the beam." Peace has followed merely "through Germany's dramatic interference." But the result may eventually prove disastrous to Austria, for "what has happened will eat like acid into the memory of the Serbs; and Russia will not soon forget or forgive the humiliation to which she has been subjected." "Diplomacy, for the moment, is based on force," mournfully remarks *The Westminster Gazette* (London), and it adds that "we are not sure that even now

they [the Powers] have fully calculated on all the consequences of this procedure even in the Near East."

Austria has put herself into a deplorable position of danger and discredit, thinks the Manchester *Guardian*, by stretching "to the limit the claims she drew from superior strength." The Servians had "a national issue of real importance at stake." Austria has sown the wind by compelling "a weaker nation to drink to the dregs the cup of bitter humiliation" and she may reap the whirlwind.

Even in Vienna there are opinions exprest, albeit with reserve, that reflect seriously on the wisdom of Francis Joseph's action, and the *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that some people are asking "whether the desired solution of the Balkan problem might not have been achieved without giving to Europe so heavy a mortgage on the diplomatic future of the Austrian monarchy." The indignation of Russia may be measured by the following calm but significant utterance of the ministerial organ *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) which seems, however, to contain a veiled threat:

"The lesson of Austria's triumph for Russia, unless our Empire is no longer to count as a Great Power, is, that the country must resolutely proceed to set its house in order, to reform itself on strictly constitutional lines, and to make the world, friends and foes alike, clearly understand that what the heart of Russia longs for and desires, her arm is strong enough to accomplish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S GIBRALTAR

WHEN in 1890 Heligoland was ceded to Germany by Great Britain Kaiser William II. declared to the naval forces gathered in his presence: "This island is destined to become a bastion in mid sea; a protection for our fishermen; a base for our ships of war; a fortress and defense for the German Ocean against every enemy that shall venture to show his face there." Recent engineering and building works on this island, says the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), are now in progress "so that this program seems likely to be fulfilled."

When the Kaiser made the above speech the London journals rather smiled at the imperial bargain. Hundreds of square miles of territory in Zanzibar had been bartered for this piece of crumbling rock. According to the *Koelnische Zeitung* 40,000,000 marks [$10,000,000] have been voted by the Reichstag for the improvement of the island during the present year. It will cost 37,500,000 marks to construct a port for torpedo- and dispatch-boats. To save the shores from further corroding inroads of the sea 1,560,000 marks will be devoted. The balance will be employed in erecting new barracks. Apropos of a visit to Heligoland we read in the *Tour du Monde* quoted above:

MIGHT IS RIGHT—A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL CHIVALRY.

GERMANY (to Russia)—"I am sure you will find my arguments irresistible in your present condition." —*Punch* (London)

"It is well worth while to pay a visit to this German Gibraltar as, indeed, it has become through the patient and tenacious genius of Germany. We see here a most striking example, a most suggestive reminder, of what immense labor can accomplish in producing a naval stronghold of the first order. Great national self-sacrifice, practical genius, and patriotism have been called for in gaining this victory over nature."

The greatest care has been exercised in strengthening the shores of Heligoland, which was formerly a crumbling island of five times its present area—one-fifth of a square mile. The writer speaks of the ladder which leads to the fortress that surmounts its cliff, and observes:

"This stronghold is not accessible excepting by a ladder which it is easy to bar, or to destroy. We mount the steps and inspect the formidable defenses accumulated on the plateau. At the southwest extremity are three cupolas of steel; Krupp cannons are ranged under a protecting calotte or steel-roofed shed. At the north cape are the same formidable engines of war. A battery of nine howitzers stretches between these points."

Steel rails for carrying ammunition-wagons run from one end of the island to the other. There are subterranean magazines, arsenals, casemates, and batteries quarried into the rock. "It is plainly seen that the caverns which dominate the island with their massive walls were not built for times of peace." The writer concludes with the remark:

"The English ought to have thought twice before ceding Heligoland to Germany. They have given to their rival the rod wherewith to beat them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGER IN INDIAN REFORM—The government reforms which are being clamored for by the educated Hindus, and which Mr. Morley, secretary for India, has been trying gradually to introduce, are not likely to benefit India in the long run, avers Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). This writer was formerly lieutenant-governor of Bengal and is well known as an experienced civil servant. Representative government, which has now to some extent been initiated in India, will benefit only a class, and not the most important class. "Its effects will be inevitably to the disadvantage of the poor," who have so far been justly treated by a paternal government. The rise of a class of natives who by their official position will make "encroachments upon the authority of the state," as it hitherto has existed in British India, must be prejudicial. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Fuller observes that there are many dangers to be dreaded if the franchise be given in any shape to some one "upper" class, for "the most important and the most interesting figure in Indian economy is the cultivator or *ryot*." The *ryot* has long been tyrannized over by landowners and the educated Hindus. If this latter class is ever given the ruling power, "a price is to be paid for it in the lessened happiness of the poor." To quote the concluding sentences of this essay in which the writer speaks of the risk which the *ryot* will run of being merely "exploited":

"Exploitation creates the energy which nerves it; but to have exploitation there must be the exploited, and the social development of our country indicates that luxury, enterprise, and intelligence at one end of the scale are balanced at the other end by such misery and degradation as are hardly suffered in India by the poorest of the poor. It may be that a state which protects the individual saps the energies of the race; it is certain that the energy of the race satisfies itself at the cost of the individual. To some political enthusiasts these Indian reforms are as stepping-stones to the gate of a New Jerusalem; in truth they lead down to the arena of the Struggle for Life."

ATHLETICS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS

THE discussion regarding this subject, which has been brought to a head by the recent epidemic of so-called "Marathon" running, not only here but abroad, has been particularly brisk in the English papers, where all shades of opinion have been represented. A middle ground seems to be occupied by the Medical-Officers-of-Schools Association, whose president, Dr. C. E. Shelly, has recently stated its position. Says *The Hospital* (London, April 3), in an editorial on the subject:

"These medical officers adopt the extreme position of neither side; that is, they advocate neither grandmotherly coddling nor the Spartan survival-of-the-fittest attitude of many athletic persons. They point out that neither age nor distance is in any way an exact criterion of the strain inflicted on any given boy by any given race. The quarter-mile, they very justly observe, is a far more exhausting race for most boys than are the long-distance races; and to this we would add the half-mile, in which schoolboys have done at various times very notable performances, but, now and then, with considerable detriment to themselves. It would, in our opinion, be far wiser to prohibit these two distances for boys under eighteen than to interfere with 'school runs' and paper-chases. In the latter any chance of a boy damaging himself is practically absent, for the pace set is so much slower than that of flat races that exhaustion, when it does occur, affects the muscles of the legs and thighs rather than of the heart. The association lays it down that the plan of running all the boys, old and young, over the same distance in these runs, is not to be recommended; but we are not sure that in this particular we quite agree. For if a separation is made it must be on some rough line, such as age; and that means that a compact, well-developed youth capable of any exertion may be sent into the junior division to set the smaller boys a hot pace over a short run, while an overgrown and much less precocious boy a month older may be put to compete with the most athletic of his fellows over the longer distance. When all the boys run together, the best runners may finish a five-mile cross-country run half an hour before the worst; but at the same time this gives those who, by reason of youth or retarded development, can not excel at this exercise, a chance to complete the run and benefit by it without any undue strain."

Another point dealt with by the association the writer considers of vast importance; that is, the relation of meals to active exercise. It is true, he admits, that the digestion of the average boy rises superior to disturbing factors which would disorganize that of an adult; but the recommendation not to allow active exercise within an hour of a meal is one with which he agrees most emphatically, altho he believes that it is disregarded probably at every public school in Great Britain. He goes on:

"At regular intervals parents call attention publicly to the spare diet supplied at certain public schools; and we believe that there are many schools at which very serious deficiencies in this respect exist. But in one way a not too liberal midday meal may be no disadvantage; that is, when football or some other active exercise is indulged in immediately afterward. The medical officers of schools also do good service in pointing out that boxing, rowing, swimming, and long-distance diving are exercises which severely tax adolescents, and before beginning which they should be medically examined just as for running. Another very practical point made is that hockey is a more exhausting game than football. In this they are almost certainly right. Yet another precaution frequently omitted is the avoidance of severe exercise too soon after convalescence from infectious fevers and similar illnesses. Boys are usually so full of represt energy at such times that they require supervision to prevent excess in this direction.

"The situation, then, amounts to this: That the best medical authorities—for so we regard the association of which Dr. Shelly is president—are agreed that, provided there is a thorough medical examination of every boy on entering school; provided that the effects of various games on the younger boys are carefully supervised; provided that certain common-sense rules, which boys themselves often do not appreciate, are enforced upon them, then the risk of ordinary school exercises, including cross-country runs and flat races not exceeding one mile, is so reduced as to be quite negligible.

"Over-anxiety of parents about their children is only one of the manifestations of the increasing tendency of the day toward neurasthenic and introspective psychoses. At this time of the year large numbers of boys are turning their energies toward their annual school sports. If the masters and school medical officers do their duty in observing the limits laid down by the association, parents may safely leave their boys to follow their own inclinations and their school traditions in these matters without fear of the consequences."

TYPES OF COLOR IN HAIR

AN interesting study of the color of human hair is contributed to *The American Naturalist* (Lancaster, Pa., April) by Gertrude and Charles Davenport, of the Station for Experimental Evolution, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. They find that there is no such thing as really coal-black human hair, such as that of the black mouse; what is called black is only a very dark brown. The two main colors are a sepia brown and a reddish-yellow. The coloring is partly due to a special red pigment and partly to brown granules. In the black hair of a Chinaman these granules are large and numerous in each group. In lighter colors the granules are fewer and of lighter shade, and "in clear red hair one sees, in sections a yellowish-red tinge that is not bound up with any structures." Further:

"The dark-red hair of the orang-utan is due chiefly to granules whose color is well reproduced by sepia on a clear background; but in the head hair of the golden baboon, which is striped golden and black, much diffuse golden pigment is found and (in the black zones) dark sepia granules of medium size and frequency."

The experimenters conclude that discontinuous types described in domesticated animals, such as fancy mice and guinea-pigs, under the names of yellow, chocolate, and black, are not fundamentally distinct, but have probably been made so in the process of perfecting the standard groups. They go on to say:

"Indeed, a casual acquaintance with the variety of human hair-color as one meets with it in the streets of any large city shows that there are all intergrades between yellow, light brown, dark brown and black hair, and even the reds pass (through dark red and red brown) into the warm browns. It may consequently be concluded, at least provisionally, that there are two main types of pigment in human hair; a reddish-yellow, which finds its intensest development in bright red, and a sepia brown whose intensity varies from a light yellow to dark brown and black. Finally, the two pigments may be combined, and in such cases the brown pigment may quite obscure the red.

"The conclusion here reached concerning the factors involved in human hair-color are not, we fear, in accord with the recent investigations on other mammals. They rather speak against the theory of well-developed unit-characters in human-hair pigment. Brown and black colors there are and an intensifier or a diluter; on the other hand, these are not well-defined units, but occur in all conceivable degrees. The facts of intensity in human hair-color indicate that the absence of selection made on the basis of intensity has resulted in the blending of color-unit characters or has not afforded the selective means by which they have elsewhere been formed."

The writers here pass on to the main part of their paper, a discussion of heredity as illustrated by human hair; but most of this is too technical to be reproduced here. They conclude that the inheritance of hair-color is not of the "blending" type, as is that of skin-color. That is, the children of a white and a negro are mulattos, but those of a dark-haired and a light-haired person have not uniformly hair of an intermediate tint. Neither is it of the so-called "Galton's type," following the law that the two parents

determine 50 per cent. of the ancestry, the four grandparents together 25 per cent., and earlier ancestry altogether form the remaining 25 per cent. It is rather of the Mendelian or "alternative" type, following Mendel's law, according to which part of the descendants follow the father, part the mother, and others are indeterminate. The meaning of these different types of heredity and the explanation of their mechanism await the future Isaac Newton of biology.

PLAYGROUNDS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

THE difference between us and the ancient Greeks, says Superintendent George E. Johnson, of the Pittsburg Playground Association, writing in *The Psychological Clinic* (Philadelphia, March 15), is that they cared for the strong and sometimes left the weak to perish, whereas we care tenderly for the weak, and often leave the strong to the tender mercies of disease. Of the two plans, the Greek, tho somewhat heartless, would appear to be for the greater public good. There is no reason, however, why we should not give to both weak and strong the opportunities and care fitted to make them the best citizens. Playgrounds, Mr. Johnson thinks, are the means for doing this. After a brief discussion of the death-rate during school-years, he goes on to say:

MR. GEORGE E. JOHNSON,

Who thinks our humanitarian impulses have carried us so far that we are giving the weak a better chance for life than the strong.

"It is not the death-rate during the school age, however great or small, that is the significant thing for us. The significant thing is whether in these years of nature's smiles, strength or weakness is being laid by for future years. We are learning more and more certainly every year that our skulking foe, the microbe, of whatever tribe, strikes when a man is down. Patiently he bides his time, gathering his forces in secret until the time to strike. . . . Speaking along this line, Dr. Tyler says: 'It would seem highly probable that the increased death-rate of girls at eighteen and thereabout from consumption and other diseases of relatively slow action is the culmination of an attack begun at thirteen or fourteen. If we are to diminish this death-rate, we must fortify the girl against the periods of greatest weakness when she is most likely to receive hospitably the germs of fatal diseases. To accomplish this we must not wait until the twelfth or thirteenth year, but meet the difficulty in childhood.' Huber, also, in his work on 'Consumption' says: 'There is the long period of latency in which, if the child be well nurtured and if he live hygienically, he will be likely to overcome such tendency to disease as he may have begun life with.'

"When at some future time posterity looks back upon the conditions that prevail in our day, it will behold no darker picture, no more disgraceful thing than our weak surrender of our children to sickness and death. What excuse can then be offered for the fact that even in this land, more than one-half of all the children born into the world die before they have reached man's estate; that 70 per cent. of school-children suffer some physical handicap, more or less serious, at the very threshold of life's opportunities: that our schools not only do not fortify the children against known enemies, but actually betray them, in their innocence, to their deadly foes?

"To the American School Hygiene Association belongs the great credit of an organized effort to free us from this national error, but may I present the humble claim that the advocates of the playground offer the most promising single means for its accomplishment?

"From amœba to man the essential conditions to life and health have been few and plain. Through all the ages of that slow ascent, but with varying emphasis, these have been food, air, sunshine, exercise. Upon the supply of these in proper kind and amount depends the health of amœba, worm, fish, bird, dog, or man. Omitting the first of these for obvious reasons, let us consider the importance of each of the others in school hygiene and the office of the playground in supplying them.

"*Air.* The playground is the only place where a school-child gets air in the proper amount and kind, the only place where he obtains full and complete aeration of the blood. A despicable fraction of schoolrooms have standard ventilating-apparatus, and the rooms that have do not always adequately benefit thereby. I have personally tested a score of schoolrooms almost under the shadow of the capitol of a State that has the best of existing laws, and found the supply of air to equal the standard in only two of the rooms and in some it fell to less than one-fourth of that amount.

"But even could ventilation be perfect in a schoolroom, there would not be the same aeration of the blood in a seated studying child as in a child on the playground. There must be the exhilaration of joyous exercise, the strengthened pulse, the quickened, deepened breathing, the full chest of sustained effort that drives the air to the very apexes of the lungs, to meet the needs of the growing child. The schoolroom may be made less and less objectionable, but so long as it remains a schoolroom it can not escape the imperative need of the playground as a factor in school hygiene."

As is well known, Mr. Johnson goes on to say, it is not only the lack of oxygen but also the presence of organic poison in exhaled air that makes ventilation so important. All animal life excretes a poison destructive to itself. Bacteria may die poisoned by their own excretions. A child's body is an accumulation of cells, each of which excretes products so poisonous to itself that accumulation may result in death. Nature here gives us no uncertain hint. Playground activities not only purify the blood through the activity of the lungs in the pure air, but also stimulate the excretory organs, preserving a well-balanced system. To quote further:

"*Sunshine.* 'Where the sun does not go, the doctor does' is an Italian proverb quoted by Koetelmann. Try as we may, we can not get the sun sufficiently into all our schoolrooms, and if we could we would shut it out again as soon as we let the children in to study, because we say it hurts their eyes.

"Where then shall the children bathe in the sunshine as they should, but on the playground? We do well to debar contagious diseases from the schools, but let myriads of bacilli fly over our children's clothing and the most malignant perish in a short time in the joy and the sunshine of the playground. Few disease germs have been discovered that can survive even for one hour the streaming sun on the face of a laughing child. . . . . .

"Bring to these little ones medical inspection, examine their eyes, remove their adenoids, protect them from measles and all the rest, but shall we not also provide a playground, where for a part of the day they may bathe in the sun as God Almighty has said they must, if they are to live!

"*Exercise.* I have just examined the indexes of two famous books on school hygiene and in them was no such word as exercise. But exercise is life, and the absence of it is the sure sign of death. By exercise came evolution. Exercise shaped the body, determined the vital organs, built the brain. By exercise the child takes possession of his inheritance from the race. To him it is the past, the present, and the promise of the future.

"But that exercise no man can dictate, no teacher devise, no scholar fully define. It comes forth unbidden from the child, declares his nature, discovers him to himself, defines his relation to his mates, shows him the world. It is his play, it is himself. Can the school alone do this, be this? In the long process in which exercise shaped the body and built the brain, there was determined for all time the path by which the child must come into his own. In that shortened process we call childhood, every faculty, every

A BOHEMIAN FOLK-DANCE.
"There must be the exhilaration of joyous exercise."

power, every organ that fails to receive its due exercise shrivels, and health by so much suffers and by so much the man becomes less a man. It would require a book to speak in full of the exercises of the playground that meet the needs of health, physical, mental, moral, esthetic, social health; for all these are elements in the health of the body, as we all have come to understand. But in many respects, in the very nature of the case, these exercises are impossible in the school: they are possible only on the playground. . . .

"In the State where I had the privilege of acquiring most of my experience in educational work, a child to obtain the best educational advantages must be blind, deaf, feeble-minded, incorrigible, or a truant. Then he is given exercise, playgrounds, gymnasia, baths, fresh air in abundance, gardens, and playshops. The great majority of normal children get along the best they can without them. And now in Pittsburg they have an open-air school for children with a tendency to tuberculosis. So consumption seems to be another of the list of ills, one of which a child must have in order to enjoy the best educational advantages. I am not disapproving of this care for the weak. I believe in it with all my heart, but this we should have done and not left the other undone. There are thousands and thousands of children in the regular schools of Pittsburg who have no place to play, no recess, no really fresh air to breathe, little sunshine, and less genuine life-giving exercise.

"We have reversed the order of importance in education as it was observed by the Greeks. The Greek education was essentially a playground education and the education most nearly approaching it to-day is that supplied by the playgrounds of America. . . . Of the $10,000,000 playgrounds of Chicago, President Roosevelt says: 'They are the greatest civic achievement the world has ever seen.'"

Photograph by Pictorial News Co.
DUMB-BELL DRILL IN A NEW-YORK PLAYGROUND.
Few disease-germs "can survive even for one hour the streaming sun on the face of a laughing child."

HOW INVALIDS ACT

TWO extreme classes of invalids are described in a note in *The Lancet* (London, April 3), namely, those who, tho stricken with some serious, or even fatal malady, say nothing about it, and those who complain long and loudly about trivial ailments. Says the writer:

"The really sick patients who do not seek medical advice or complain may be divided into four classes. Firstly, there is the patient who suspects some very serious or fatal disorder—for instance, a woman who suspects she has a cancer. We say suspects, but she practically knows, and yet she dreads to be told the fact, with the result that she hesitates to submit herself to a medical verdict until she is past the reach of effective aid. Secondly, there is that class composed of people who take a somewhat fatalistic view of life or death and who tell themselves that it is no use worrying and that they will just go on as long as they can. Thirdly, there is the class composed of persons suffering from some very chronic complaint, such as, for instance, the business man suffering from granular kidney. He is conscious of feeling vaguely unwell, but having so much to attend to, and never 'bothering much about himself,' as he expresses it, he goes on with his daily occupation until one day a cerebral hemorrhage or an acute pleural effusion strikes him unexpectedly down, or perhaps one morning he wakes to find himself partially blind. And lastly, there are those brave souls who, knowing that they are doomed within a few years at the most, take up their burden for the sake of those near and dear to them, or for very love of labor, and work with undiminished courage to the end. Robert Louis Stevenson was

Photograph by Paul Thompson.
AN EAST-SIDE PLAYGROUND IN NEW YORK.

the type of this class of sufferers, and our own profession can afford other shining examples. The name of John Hunter comes at once to mind.

"Contrast with these that large class of persons who with nothing whatever definite the matter with them, or with nothing but some illness which is due to their own self-indulgence, fly from one medical man to another, while in the intervals of orthodox treatment they dose themselves with all the various quack remedies which figure so largely in the advertisement columns of the daily press and the popular monthly magazines. They always are complaining, never satisfied, and are a nuisance to themselves, to their friends, and to their medical man for the time being. The type of this class is the man who habitually overdistends his stomach and who translates the resulting frequent attacks of cardiac palpitation into the warnings of approaching death proceeding from a heart in a condition of hopeless disease. The contrast is a remarkable illustration of the complexity of human nature, and can only be paralleled by the way in which the really poor suffer in heroic silence, while the loafer parades the streets with banners inscribed 'Curse your Charity' at one end of the procession and a collecting-box at the other."

AUTOMATIC MACHINE-GUNS

AN interesting description of the various kinds of machine-guns, with a comparison of the two best-known types—the Maxim and the Hotchkiss—is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, February 27) by a writer signing himself "A. R." The inventors of the United States have been particularly active in developing this kind of firearm. In fact, the writer tells us, the first really practical automatic gun for war service was the Gatling gun of 1860. We read:

"This arm was composed essentially of a bundle of somewhat powerful guns (6, 8, or 10, according to the caliber), turning about a central axis by means of a handle, and thus passing successively before a needle that determined the explosion. The mechanism much resembled that of a modern revolver, and the rapidity of fire reached 300 shots per minute. The American Government . . . used several of these Gatling guns successfully during the War of Secession.

"All those who remember the last Franco-German war will recall the enthusiasm aroused in France at its inception by the appearance of batteries of automatic guns (mitrailleuses) and the great hopes founded on them. The mitrailleuse (Reffye's system) of these batteries was formed of 25 steel tubes arranged in square section, soldered together and covered with a bronze envelop. The mechanism resembled somewhat that of a Chassepot rifle. . . . It included 25 needles mounted on springs, and a release-plate pierced with 25 holes, which were brought successively before the needles, releasing them and discharging the gun barrels in quick succession.

"Besides these two old types the best known, until recent times, were the Belgian mitrailleuse of Montigny, which . . . much resembled Reffye's, and those of Palmcrantz and Winborg (Swedish), Hamann (Swiss), D'Albertini (Austrian), all having 10 barrels arranged horizontally.

"In general all these types had two great inconveniences—they worked by hand and therefore irregularly; and they had many barrels, increasing the weight and complicating the feed."

At present, the writer goes on to say, this kind of gun is looked upon not so much as a piece of artillery as a portable arm for reenforcing musketry-fire. Inventors have therefore attempted to lighten it by decreasing the number of barrels, to make the fire more regular by substituting a motor for hand-operation, and to make the aim better. There are now many models, but they may be divided into two classes, that in which the recoil operates the gun, as in the Maxim, Nordenfelt, and Bergmann types; and that in which part of the gases of explosion are used for this purpose, as in the Hotchkiss and Colt guns. The typical examples may be said to be the Maxim and the Hotchkiss. These the writer describes as follows:

MAXIM GUN IN FIRING POSITION.

"The first Maxim gun was built in England in 1882, and has since been slightly modified. . . . It has but one barrel, attached to a breech-box and enveloped by a cylinder for cooling by means of water.

"The mechanism works thus: At the discharge the gun and breech recoil together. The gun is stopt after a brief movement; the breech keeps on and operates the feeding and charging mechanism. A recuperative spring, comprest during this backward movement, produces when released a forward motion and determines the discharge. The cartridges are fed to the gun by means of a flexible belt from which they are plucked automatically one by one and put into place. The rapidity of fire is about 500 shots a minute and the crew is three men.

"The Hotchkiss gun has one barrel of the same size as that of a French infantry musket, but having its walls strengthened. A winged radiator serves to dissipate the heat and thus cool the gun. A breech-box holds the moving-mechanism. Below the barrel and parallel to it is a cylinder in which plays a piston. Actuated by the gases, this operates the machinery in the breech-box. . . . . .

"The barrel communicates with the cylinder by a gas-vent near the mouth. When the ball has passed this, part of the powder-gas enters the cylinder and forces the piston back. This backward movement opens the breech-box, which action throws the used cartridge clear of the gun. . . . The feeding-mechanism is a geared sleeve, which is given an intermittent rotation. The chargers are either rigid metallic frames or flexible bands, . . . the former holding 30 cartridges, the latter 250. . . . . .

HOTCHKISS GUN, WITH FLEXIBLE BAND FEEDER

"The fire may be either intermittent or continuous. For the former, the finger is prest upon the release-mechanism and held there. . . . when the firing will be kept up automatically until the cartridges are used up.

"The Hotchkiss gun is operated by two men—a pointer and a loader; but when necessary one man can fill both positions. . . . . .

"Most of the military powers have adopted one of these two types of gun. England, Germany, and Russia have preferred the Maxim type, while Spain and Japan have both kinds. In France the colonial troops are equipped with the Hotchkiss gun."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANT-HOTELS

THE most recent addition to the list of plants which afford board and lodgings to a defensive army of ants, according to Rudolf Beer, writing in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, March), is *Macaranga triloba*, which has been studied by Miss Winifred Smith. Says Mr. Beer:

"This plant, which belongs to the Euphorbiaceæ, was found growing in the neighborhood of Singapore. Its stems are hollow and divided into chambers by a series of diaphragms, which, however, become perforated. Ingress and egress into the cavity of the stem is afforded by little holes which are bored through the walls of the stem along a groove of thin tissue that extends above the point of leaf-insertion.

"At the base of each leaf-stalk are a pair of curiously shaped stipules which are prest against the stem. Over the concave surface of these stipules are arranged a number of little, pear-shaped or spherical, golden-yellow food-bodies. . . . . .

"The tips of the teeth along the margin of the leaf are converted into little cup-shaped glands which secrete nectar, no doubt for the benefit of the ant. In the hollow stem Miss Smith found not only adult ants, but also pupæ and larvæ. . . . . .

"Two very strange-looking plants from the Malay Archipelago —*Myrmecodia* and *Hydnophytum*—afford a home to certain ants, but do not provide them with food. These plants carry on an epiphytic existence upon tree-trunks, and, as an adaptation to such a dry and airy situation, they have developed enormous tuberous water-reservoirs.

"These water-reservoirs are not solid throughout, but their interior is channeled in every direction with communicating passages. These passages are very probably connected with the aeration of the tissues of the tuber. Certain warlike red ants bore their way into these tubers and find the system of air-passages a very comfortable home in which to live and bring up their young. A touch upon one of these plants thus inhabited will serve to bring forth an army of defenders ready to drive away the intruder."

WATER PURIFICATION BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT—It is well known that sunlight possesses germicidal properties, but it has not been thought possible to rival these with any artificial source of light. It now appears, however, that these properties are due chiefly, not to the visible, but to the ultra-violet, rays, and that artificial light-sources rich in these rays may also be fatal to bacteria and hence useful as germicides. For instance, Messrs. Jules Courmont and T. Nogier have just reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences that drinking-water may be easily sterilized by the use of the quartz mercury-vapor electric lamp. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 6) in a brief report:

"By means of the Kromayer lamp (4 amperes and 135 volts), the authors have obtained an intense bactericidal power in water 0.3 meters [about a foot] from the lamp. The sterilization is complete, embracing all the ordinary microbes of water, the colon-bacillus, Eberth's bacillus, etc., at the end of one or two minutes, even when the water is extremely foul, naturally or artificially. The water must be clear, however. The use of the quartz mercury-vapor lamp may thus enter into industrial practise in the sterilization of clear drinking-waters. It will be sufficient to arrange the lamps either in a reservoir or in a water-main, at suitable distances, so that the water will be illuminated for one or two minutes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IDEAL HEALTH-CITY

THE principles on which a city should be built in order to be ideally healthful and pleasant are laid down by H. Henriet in *La Clinique* (Paris). His plan, tho somewhat fanciful, is interesting as an indication of how much thought is given nowadays to considerations of this kind. What the writer says of street-directions is intended only for the vicinity of Paris, but in other respects his rules are of universal application. The following abstract is translated from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 20). Says this paper:

"Having specially demonstrated, with M. Bouyssy, that the southwest winds transport to the region of Paris an air containing little carbonic acid and ozone, originating in the higher regions of the atmosphere, under the influence of the ultraviolet solar rays, Henriet concludes that in a new city, in the neighborhood of Paris, all the streets should be parallel and running from northeast to southwest, so as to assure the southwest winds perfect circulation, and avoid stagnation of the air. The houses should front on two parallel avenues, without interior courts, and their thickness should be such that they will accommodate but a single row of rooms, having front windows and in the rear doors opening on a passage parallel to the street and having as many windows as there are rooms for it to serve. Every hundred meters [328 feet] would be streets at right angles to the others.

"The streets should be as wide as the height of the houses, so that there may be as much sunlight in them as possible.

"To get plenty of sun and air in such a city and to make it agreeable to the view, there should be scattered over it, in quincunx arrangement, at distances of about 1,000 meters [3,280 feet], squares of at least 35 to 40 ares [about ¾ acre] which will enable one to escape for a few instants from the movement of the street. Mr. Henriet remarks, in this connection, that we must not attribute any purifying action to the trees in these squares. In the first place it is not carbonic-acid gas that makes the air foul, and again, vapors and dust injurious to man are also injurious to plants.

"To ornament this city, there should be planted along the streets, not trees, but groups of shrubs 2 or 3 meters [6 to 10 feet] in height, alternating with sculptured pedestals supporting vases of flowers. Finally, all roofs should be flowered terraces, making the scene one of real beauty for aerial travelers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CURABLE COLOR-BLINDNESS—That color-blindness may in some instances be cured, or at least overcome, by practising color-comparison patiently and regularly, is asserted by Dr. Brawley, an American physician, in *The International Journal of Surgery*. Says *The Hospital* (London, April 3), in a review of the article:

"It is generally held that color-blindness is due to an organic defect in the visual apparatus which is permanent and unalterable, and it is rather surprizing to learn from this author that by diligent application and study the defect can apparently be completely overcome. He relates the case of a conductor on the Southern Railway whom on examination he found to be so color-blind that he was unable to distinguish in the skein test green, blue, gray, brown, and different shades of red, and said they were all the same color, differing only in shade. He was in consequence compelled to relinquish his post. He set to work, however, to study the colors and supplied himself with all the different colors of woolens and various samples of paint, and also provided himself with a miniature lantern. At the end of five weeks he was able to undergo the most rigid examination without a mistake, and later on he was also examined by the chief surgeon and two other oculists with the same result. Since then Dr. Brawley has encouraged several other color-blind applicants to study to overcome their defect, and they have been able to do this in the same way. The author is, therefore, led to the conclusion that with practise the intelligent color-blind can educate himself sufficiently to call ordinary colors correctly. Altho he does this, it is probable that he does not see them as they really are or as others see them, but has, as it were, a standard of his own by which he makes the necessary distinctions."

MR. ROOSEVELT IN HERETICAL COMPANY

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt joined the staff of *The Outlook* he expressed a profound admiration for that paper and its editor as forces for righteousness. Little did he think, seemingly, that he was yoking himself unequally with unbelievers. It now appears, however, that in some quarters our neighbor is viewed as an organ dangerous to orthodoxy. *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia) assumes responsibility for the statement that "*The Outlook* has been one of the most dangerous advocates of a rationalistic and unscriptural Christianity in the country, and a distinct menace to the fundamental evangelical beliefs." Where such views are held the new alliance of ex-President Roosevelt with the editorial staff of this magazine seems only an added danger.

CHAPU'S STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC
In the gallery of the Luxembourg, Paris.

A correspondent of this paper assumes that, gaged by the past, Mr. Roosevelt's "so-called gospels and epistles will continue to make for civic righteousness." But the chief editor, he asserts, "does not edit epistles or gospels that are inspired by Holy Writ." It is not his "inspiration or illumination" that are questioned, but "merely their source." The writer says:

"Guileless Lutherans therefore may confuse the stones, scorpions, and snakes with the bread, fish, and eggs and heartily eat the whole mess because it is served in the same dish. If they do, they certainly will have spiritual dyspepsia of the most chronic kind. Sometimes the Doctor offers a soup so thin, watery, and unsavory that no warning is necessary to the hungry. One would not drink it under compulsion. Again, however, he concocts a dish that has a very wholesome odor, but is full of concealed poison. All poison-squads that regularly have made a diet of this stuff have died or are dying. We would advise all the readers of *The Outlook* carefully to separate the contents of this 'potpourri' and boil down very thoroughly the foods offered by both mentioned editors. One will be improved, the other proved by it—however, use a separate pot for each and be sure to put a silver spoon in one of them.

"Dr. Abbott writes beautifully, glowingly, adoringly of the life of Christ and exhorts, entreats, and pleads with men to follow his footsteps; but slurringly, slightingly, and scathingly denounces all doctrines that insist upon the person and work of our blest Lord as our Redeemer."

The editor of *The Lutheran* backs up these observations by comments of his own, asserting that the writer, a "Western pastor," "expresses what many have been thinking since it became known that ex-President Roosevelt had joined the editorial staff of *The Outlook*." He adds:

"What makes *The Outlook* all the more dangerous from a theological point of view is the often beautiful spiritual flow of thought with which its intellectualism is adorned. Many things are so well and freshly said as to make them appear like a new discovery. They can be quoted with perfect safety. But when it applies its rationalistic method of explaining these spiritual truths, their beauty disappears as a flower, plucked from the rose-bush, withers in the burning sun."

JOAN OF ARC BEATIFIED

THE beatification of Joan of Arc was "something new under the sun," says Father M. Kenny, S.J. On April 18, in Rome, the highest honors of the Catholic Church were conferred upon a soldier-maid. Burned on earth as a witch, she is now named "blest of heaven." For forty years a searching investigation has been made into her words and deeds and Joan has been found to have "exercised justice, fortitude, charity, chastity, and other Christian virtues in a heroic degree." "Moreover, many wonderful cures have been wrought at her intercession," says a writer in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (April 17): "hence she is raised to the altars of the Church, priests may offer mass in her honor, and people may seek her intercession, saying, 'Blest Joan, pray for us.'" "The ceremony was performed at the great high altar of St. Peter's, surrounded by the French hierarchy and the cardinals, prelates, and bishops of the Church, in the presence of delegates, lay and clerical, from the universal world." Says this writer:

"The ceremony of beatification is one of the most impressive and lengthy in the Church, and one that is very rarely witnessed. The Holy Father (seated in his chair of state) is carried into the church where are assembled, standing, all the nobles and dignitaries of the Vatican. After a reading of the brief announcing the apostolic approval of the investigation, and the solemn 'Te Deum,' an image or picture of the newly beatified is unveiled for the first time upon the altar. Before this incense is burned and prayers recited.

"Altho the first steps toward the granting of this honor to Joan of Arc were taken centuries ago, it has been only within the past forty years, as stated, that definite and persistent efforts have been made. In 1869 Pope Pius IX., at the instance of the Bishop of Orleans and other church officials, ordered the preliminary investigations into her life and character. The report of these investigations resulted in the formal approval of the Congregation of Rites in 1894, and upon January 27 of that year Leo XIII., who was then Pope, ordered the introduction of her cause, styling her the Venerable. In 1904 and 1908 Pope Pius X. affirmed the authenticity of the report upon the practise of heroic virtues, and the performance of miracles. Finally, on January 24 of this year, the decree, 'De toto,' was promulgated, proclaiming that all the conditions had been fulfilled and that the Church might proceed to confer the title of Blest upon the venerable servant of God, Joan of Arc.

"From soldiering to sainthood, from the pyre to the altar—hers is a story unparalleled in history. It is also unique in this, that it comes to us under oath; every detail is sworn testimony. 'She was called by God,' declares Pius X., 'to defend her country, and accomplish a feat that was deemed impossible'—and she accomplished it in a few weeks."

There are thousands of minds in France to-day, says Curtis

THE STATUE AT BON SECOURS, ROUEN.

Expressing possibly the moment of abjuration which was the prelude of Joan's martyrdom.

Brown in the Springfield *Republican* (April 18), who are ready to utter the invocation "Joan of Arc, pray for us" —and this "in a country where for a time all prayers bade fair to cease." Some curious demonstrations in France show how strong is the sentiment of reverence ready to utter itself now that the Pope has given his sanction:

"Professor Thalamas, of the Sorbonne, is hissed by his students whenever he tries to speak because, forsooth, once in a lecture he assailed Joan's life and morals; the windows of a boulevard tailor have been smashed because he dared to exhibit a caricature of the Pucelle as an advertisement; two Englishmen were mobbed recently in Rouen for getting up a hoax that they were cousins of Joan's and came to search her dungeon for precious papers concealed in the walls. These events and many more of the same nature may be taken as isolated incidents bereft of real significance; but what can not be minimized is the importance of the mass-meetings organized all over France for April 18, the day fixt for the beatification of the Maid of Orleans, and such a tide of popular enthusiasm has made itself felt in advance that the French Government, which has done its utmost to stamp out religion and which sees that it has failed, experiences serious qualms for the maintenance of order, and there is talk of calling out the troops to prevent demonstrations in favor of Joan and Christianity."

A few Protestant journals look somewhat askance at this demonstration. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) recalls that an ecclesiastical court condemned her to death as a witch and a heretic, and adds:

"And now 500 years later that same Catholic Church, whose ecclesiastical court condemned her to death, has beatified her and canonized her *as a saint.*

"There is something wrong here with Rome. She claims to be unchangeably the same throughout the ages. How then can the *witch* and *heretic* of 500 years ago be a *saint* to-day? Does Rome thus apologize for her conduct in the past? Is it another case of a 'monument expiatoire' such as was raised in Geneva for Servetus? Is it possible that the canonization of Joan of Arc is due to the fact, as a Roman-Catholic paper has it: 'That she played an overmastering rôle in the history of the world to hinder Protestant England from ruling Catholic France?' Rome knows history too well to make such a mistake. We would like to see a good substantial justification, on the part of Rome, of this canonization of Joan of Arc."

The Central Christian Advocate (Kansas City) wonders if the celebration was not purposely arranged to gather a crowd of Frenchmen in Rome and then set them against their own government.

SLEEPING IN MEETING

THERE is solace for both pulpit and pew in a new explanation of why people go to sleep in church. The man who sleeps in sermon-time does so because of self-hypnosis, according to a French writer whose words, conveyed from a French magazine, are given in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate.* Ordinary observers who are not scientists or philosophers have formerly thought people slept because they failed to find anything of interest in the sermon, and so became inattentive, then drowsy, and finally yielded to the deadening effect upon the senses and slept. But the scientific Frenchman is thus reported:

"The true explanation of the cause of so many 'nodding heads' in a public place of worship is, in his opinion, due to the members of the congregation concentrating their gaze for a long time on a single object, either the countenance of the preacher or the pulpit, and thus unconsciously hypnotizing himself or herself. If the writer's contention is correct, those who sleep during the sermon are consequently the very members of the congregation who are entitled to the highest praise for their conscientious effort to follow the words of the preacher.

"This is borne out by the fact that during the preliminary portion of the church services the point of attention constantly changes, and no sign of drowsiness is to be seen among the members of the congregation. But it is only when the sermon commences, with the head and body fixt in one position and with the eye self-hypnotized by resting on the bright space of a window or the preacher's lighted face, or some other source of illumination in the pulpit or the body of the church, the devout will fall into a slumberous condition. The character of the discourse or the tone of the voice of the speaker does not seem to affect the result in the slightest degree."

Clergymen have noted, sometimes with mortification, it is said, that the most devout hearers are occasionally afflicted with the same drowsiness which overcomes the godless. "The spectacle of the venerable steward or deacon sound asleep in the amen corner is far from edifying, but not less so is the mortifying fact that hearers who stay awake and watch with keen attention every movement and listen to every word of the speaker are often found on later examination to know nothing of what was said by the pulpit orator." The charitable Frenchman, however, has an excellent excuse for this delinquent also:

"Slumber, however, is not always produced by hypnotic influence of close attention to sermons. Sometimes the listener is plunged into a trance. The eyes are directed straight to the face of the clergyman in the pulpit. The facial expression is one of

ROOM IN THE COTTAGE AT DOMREMY, Where Joan of Arc was born.

strained attention, the kind described in the report as 'breathless and interested attention,' and not one word is lost so far as the sense of hearing is concerned. But of all that was said and heard during this trance the auditor retains no recollection. Hence we have the reason why so many devout worshipers return from church without the slightest notion of the drift of the sermon.

"They have concentrated their attention too closely upon the words of the preacher. The only cure for this is inattention. The eyes should wander from time to time during the sermon over the church, taking in the forms and faces of other persons in the congregation. Any slight distraction during the service would awake many auditors from trance or slumber and enable the whole congregation to follow the sermon more intelligently. The experienced clergyman, however, knows how to make his hearers relax from time to time the attention with which they follow his words."

The Advocate recapitulates:

"Thus does science come to the aid of the sleeper and of the man who can not remember the text, or aught of the sermon. Henceforth he is not to be stigmatized as a dullard, or stupid fellow, who listens without hearing. He is hypnotized, or has worked himself into a trance, and sleepiness and inability to tell what the preacher has said must not be considered as evidences of a close atmosphere, or of the relaxation which comes on Sunday, after a week of hard work, but as indications of a piety that has passed beyond the control of its possessor, or of attention so acute that it concentrates itself on the words and face of the speaker, to the disregard of the thought exprest by the words. The sleepy old brother in the side pew must no longer be laughed at, but held up to the admiration of the godless. The man who knows naught of either text or sermon is no longer to be vilified, but exalted as a marvel of attention. Science has its curios, but among them all, few are greater than this laudable attempt to explain a phenomenon which has occasionally proved the chagrin of even the most gifted pulpit orator, when soaring in his highest flights of eloquence."

TENNESSEE BLOCKS CHURCH UNION

AFTER the affirmations of the Supreme Courts of five States cementing the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches a sixth dissolves the bond and shakes the consolidation of all the others. Tennessee in a recent decision of her courts contradicts what had been accomplished by Georgia, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Texas, so that while the two churches are legally united in the other States, they remain separate in Tennessee. Less will be heard of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in this case than in cases of the nightrider troubles and the assassination of Senator Carmack, says *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), "yet many more people are directly affected by this decision than by the earlier events which created such wide-spread comment." The surprizing thing about this verdict, says the editor of this journal, is that "in the face of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and of numerous opinions of State Supreme Courts on this particular union or in cases involving the same principles, the court should affirm that the union had not been legally consummated. Even the lower court saw and declared that the union was legal, but our Supreme Court decides otherwise and practically announces the principle that churches in Tennessee can not unite in an effective union without the consent and approval of the civil courts." Churches, it appears, "may not act in accordance with their own constitutions as interpreted by their own judicatories, but can act only in accordance with methods prescribed by civil courts." As reviewed by *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) the court's decision covered these points:

"According to the summary which was given to the press, the court decided that the union between the above-named denominations is null and void for the reasons—first, that all the material parts of the plan of union were not submitted to the presbyteries, this being true of that part which involved the surrender of the name, creed, and organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the turning over of all funds, property, and other assets to appropriate corporate agencies in the Presbyterian Church in the United States. The court held that only a doctrinal basis of union was submitted, and therefore the presbyteries did not pass upon the whole question. Secondly, that there exists wide doctrinal divergence between the creed of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the creed of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. And thirdly, while the submission of the question of union was intended to be in accordance with an amendment to the constitution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, it did not in fact conform to such a constitutional amendment. The Confession of Faith and form of government of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were not specifically repealed, and the Westminster Confession of Faith and catechisms and other ecclesiastical standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, as amended in 1903, substituted therefor. The terms of union which were agreed upon did not involve on the part of those who went into the union any surrender of views which were peculiar to the Cumberland system of doctrine, a fact which the 'Moffat Resolutions' in the Northern General Assembly make clear. Therefore, the court held that 'the proceedings taken for union were not effective to merge the Cumberland Presbyterian Church into the Presbyterian Church in the United States; that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church still remains a vital and independent organization, with a General Assembly, synods, and presbyteries; that the defendants are truly identified therewith in doctrine, policy, and organic subordination; that the complainants are not so identified, but have united themselves with another and different ecclesiastical organization.'"

The decision rendered by Justice Neil was concurred in by three of his associates. But the presiding magistrate, Chief Justice Beard, repudiates the conclusion and the ground for it. He insists, says the Chicago *Interior*, "that there was full and competent submission to the presbyteries of all matters involved in the union of the Cumberland Church and the mother denomination, and that it is impossible to conceive that any member of any presbytery could have voted for union without knowing that union involved the abandonment of the distinctive name 'Cumberland,' and consolidation with the older and larger church." *The Interior* on its own behalf asserts that "it has seriously tried to read the court's decision with an open mind and to preserve toward it an attitude of respectful consideration. But the effort, we must own, has not sufficed to bring a sense of the weight of the court's opinion. It still seems to us deficient in legal logic and inconsistent in its practical reasoning." This paper goes on:

"*The Interior* is well persuaded that impartial persons, who appreciate the significance of the case as it affects hopes of church unification in the United States, will take their stand with Chief Justice Beard. For a decision based on the premise that the Cumberland presbyteries did not have a chance to vote on the real issue can certainly not command the respect of the well-informed. The premise is simply unfounded, and with that assumption taken away, the whole opinion of the court falls to the ground. It is true enough that the question submitted to the presbyteries did not include in form all points of agreement made between the union committees in their negotiations; but every such stipulation was plainly set out and embodied in an official document called the 'Basis of Union,' which was transmitted to all the presbyteries along with the specified question to be voted on, and that question was everywhere regarded and accepted as a substantial epitome of the full terms exprest in the official paper accompanying it. It may be confidently affirmed that every individual who ever registered a vote on the union question registered it having complete information of every stipulation fixt at any time in the whole process of negotiation.

"The decision is therefore, as has been said, unreasonable and inconsistent. None the less, it will, as *The Interior* has already said, be accepted submissively by all former Cumberland Presbyterians of Tennessee now become Presbyterians. The seceders who choose to continue the Cumberland name will be accorded without demurrer all the rights in local church property which the court has declared to belong to them. Of any legitimate doubt of the scope of the decision the defeated party will take lawful advantage, but they will not manufacture doubts to order."

MARK TWAIN'S DEATH-BLOW TO SHAKESPEARE

MARK TWAIN'S latest "fall" is taken out of the Shakespeare-Bacon problem, and he comes to the fray with all the ardors of youth coupled with the caution of experience. By implication he is not on the side of Shakespeare and the angels, tho he protests that he is not so soft, after having known the human race familiarly for nearly seventy-four years, as to try to convince anybody that Shakespeare did not write Shakespeare's plays. No, he says in a new book called "Is Shakespeare Dead?" "I am aware that when even the brightest mind in our world has been trained up from childhood in a superstition of any kind, it will never be possible for that mind, in its maturity, to examine sincerely, dispassionately, and conscientiously any evidence or any circumstance which shall seem to cast a doubt upon the validity of that superstition."

The particular matter which engages him is the monstrous difficulty of the necessary "assumptions" to be made in any belief that Shakespeare was fitted by education and experience to produce the plays, filled with legal, military, and other multifarious knowledge, attributed to him. He illustrates the Shakespearite and Baconian claims "in a simple and homely way calculated to bring the idea within the grasp of the ignorant and unintelligent." Thus:

"We will suppose a case: take a lap-bred, house-fed, uneducated, inexperienced kitten; take a rugged old Tom that's scarred from stem to rudder-post with the memorials of strenuous experience, and is so cultured, so educated, so limitlessly erudite that one may say of him 'all cat knowledge is his province'; also, take a mouse. Lock the three up in a holeless, crackless, exitless prison-cell. Wait half an hour, then open the cell, introduce a Shakespearite and a Baconian, and let them cipher and assume. The mouse is missing: the question to be decided is, where is it? You can guess both verdicts beforehand. One verdict will say the kitten contains the mouse; the other will as certainly say the mouse is in the tomcat.

"The Shakespearite will reason like this (that is not my word, it is his). He will say the kitten *may have been* attending school when nobody was noticing; therefore *we are warranted in assuming* that it did so; also, it *could have been* training in a court-clerk's office when no one was noticing; since that could have happened, *we are justified in assuming* that it did happen; it *could have studied catology in a garret* when no one was noticing—therefore it *did;* it *could have* attended cat-assizes on the shed-roof nights, for recreation, when no one was noticing, and harvested a knowledge of cat court-forms and cat lawyer-talk in that way; it *could* have done it, therefore without a doubt it *did;* it *could have* gone soldiering with a war-tribe when no one was noticing, and learned soldier-wiles and soldier-ways, and what to do with a mouse when opportunity offers; the plain inference therefore is, that that is what it *did.* Since all these manifold things *could* have occurred, we have *every right* to *believe* they did occur. These patiently and painstakingly accumulated vast acquirements and competences needed but one thing more—opportunity—to convert themselves into triumphant action. The opportunity came, we have the result; *beyond shadow of question* the mouse is in the kitten.

"It is proper to remark that when we of the three cults plant a '*We think we may assume,*' we expect it, under careful watering and fertilizing and tending, to grow up into a strong and hardy and weather-defying '*there isn't a shadow of a doubt*' at last—and it usually happens.

"We know what the Baconian's verdict would be: '*There is not a rag of evidence that the kitten has had any training, any education, any experience qualifying it for the present occasion, or is indeed equipped for any achievement above lifting such unclaimed milk as comes its way; but there is abundant evidence—unassailable proof, in fact—that the other animal is equipped, to the last detail, with every qualification necessary for the event. Without shadow of doubt the tomcat contains the mouse.*'"

In spite of all proof by parable, Mark Twain admits that he hasn't any idea "Shakespeare will have to vacate his pedestal this side of the year 2209." Disbelief in him can not come swiftly, he avers, because we equip our minds with second-hand notions instead of thinking out things. For example:

"We always get at second-hand our notions about systems of

SHAKESPEARE'S BUST IN STRATFORD CHURCH.

To Mark Twain it seems the symbol of our belief in Shakespeare as the author of the plays—"The precious bust, the priceless bust, with the dandy mustache, and the putty face . . . with the deep, deep, deep, subtle, subtle, subtle expression of a bladder."

government; and high and low tariff; and prohibition and anti-prohibition; and the holiness of peace and the glories of war; and codes of honor and codes of morals; and approval of the duel and disapproval of it; and our belief concerning the nature of cats; and our ideas as to whether the murder of helpless wild animals is base or is heroic; and our preferences in the matter of religious and political parties; and our acceptance or rejection of the Shakespeares and the Arthur Ortons and the Mrs. Eddys. We get them all at second-hand, we reason none of them out for ourselves. It is the way we are made. It is the way we are all made, and we can't help it, we can't change it."

Our reluctance to surrender belief in witches, in Satan, in infant damnation, gives a long lease of life, by presumption, to Shakespeare. Saying which he pays this compliment to the "Reasoning Race" and to the mute memorial of Shakespeare at Stratford:

"We are The Reasoning Race. We can't prove it by the above examples, and we can't prove it by the miraculous 'histories' built by those Stratfordolators out of a hatful of rags and a barrel of sawdust, but there is a plenty of other things we can prove it by, if I could think of them. We are The Reasoning Race, and when we find a vague file of chipmunk-tracks stringing through the dust of Stratford village, we know by our reasoning powers that Hercules has been along there. I feel that our fetish is safe for three centuries yet. The bust, too—there in the Stratford church. The precious bust, the priceless bust, the calm bust, with the dandy mustache, and the putty face, unseamed of care—that face which has looked passionlessly down upon the awed pilgrim for a hundred and fifty years and will still look down upon the awed pilgrim three hundred more, with the deep, deep, deep, subtle, subtle, subtle expression of a bladder."

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING IN ENGLAND

AMERICAN missionary zeal in the cause of simplified spelling has finally resulted in planting the root in English soil. Professor Bright and Dr. Scott, the American secretary, went to England, so Mr. William Archer told those present at the recent annual dinner of the Simplified Spelling Board, and "with persuasive eloquence, which is beyond praise, they preached to the natives." Sometimes they preached over cigars and coffee and sometimes under more austere circumstances. The result was a society for the propagation of their faith. What they reported on their return, Mr. Archer surmises, might very well have been

MANUEL GARCIA,

The most famous singing-teacher of the last century. Among the voices he saved from premature eclipse was Jenny Lind's.

couched in the phrases of a French missionary who wrote home to his superiors, from some islands of the Pacific, that "he was sorry to say he had been unable to convert his flock from the habit of cannibalism, but at any rate, he had taught them to use knives and forks." Mr. Archer brought forward an array of distinguished names which it may be assumed at least stand for knives and forks. Among them are such famous personages as Professor Skeat and Dr. Furnival. Professor Skeat's name does more than anything else, says Mr. Archer, to establish the English society in the respect of the public. Besides these two men, the cause is aided by Dr. Henry Frank Heath, of the London Board of Education, Sir William Ramsay, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and Prof. J. W. Mackail, of Oxford, Professor Dowden, of Dublin, and Professor Potts, of Glasgow. The law and the judiciary furnish such eminent names as Sir Edward Clark, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Justice Joyce. Science contributes the name of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace and retrospectively of the great Darwin, for, says Mr. Archer, "he was vice-president of a society forty-three years ago which had a very short life and which numbered among its members Darwin and Tennyson."

Mr. Archer further reported the industrious activities of the English society in sending broadcast propagandist circulars, and in arranging lectures. Not much assistance is offered the cause by the daily press, as the speaker's words show:

"There are a good many papers who are always ready to take advantage of an opportunity of cracking silly jokes upon simplified spelling, and especially a good many of them adopted the policy which is indicated in the manner of an incident which I am sure you all know of, of an attorney instructing a barrister in the defense of a prisoner for whom there was really no defense: his instruction to the barrister was 'In no case abuse plaintiff's attorney.' That is the policy adopted by the hostile press; they have in no case abused plaintiff's attorney, but plaintiff's attorney in this case is very frequently represented by your greatest president—President Roosevelt. He is held to have been responsible for all your enormities. And when President Roosevelt went out of office we received from the press-cutting agencies, I should think, one hundred cuttings headed 'Simplified Spelling Ded.' And it triumphantly declared that with the exit of President Roosevelt simplified spelling was simply dead.

"Well, the answer to that I think was anticipated by a member of your board who I am sorry not to see here to-night, and we are all sorry, I am sure, and that is Mark Twain, who, when his death on a particular occasion was reported in one of the papers, telegraphed to that paper: 'News of my death grossly exaggerated.' I think the news of the death of simplified spelling is very much exaggerated."

Here are some specimens of the tracts tha are being sent out by the American Simplified Spelling Board:

WHICH IS THE BETTER WAY?

bet	bout	bard
get	gout	card
let	lout	hard
met	pout	lard
net	rout	regard
pet	shout	gUard
set	trout	gUardian
deBt	douBt	vangUard

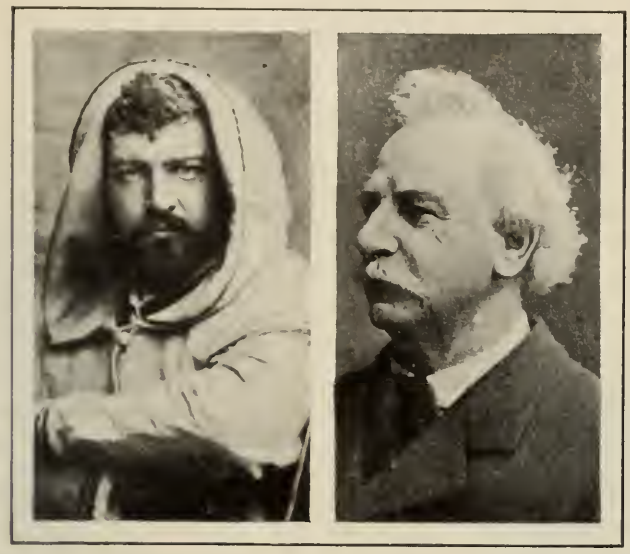
DOUBLE, DOUBLE TOIL AND TROUBLE!

bobbed	bagged	belled	dimmed	canned	charred
clubbed	dragged	billed	hummed	dinned	furred
ribbed	logged	felled	jammed	penned	marred
robbed	plugged	filled	rammed	punned	sparred
rubbed	tugged	polled	rimmed	tanned	spurred
bobd	bagd	beld	dimd	cand	chard
clubd	dragd	bild	humd	dind	furd
ribd	logd	feld	jamd	pend	mard
robd	plugd	fild	ramd	pund	spard
rubd	tugd	pold	rimd	tand	spurd

VOICES, LOST—AND FOUND

THE future of Mr. Caruso's voice is a matter of grave anxiety for many music-lovers. If he never sings again he will be only adding one more to a long list of singers who have suffered the tragic fate of losing a beautiful voice in the mid-career of their genius. Some indiscretion is usually at the bottom of the fatality. Caruso, it is said, almost collapsed after the curtain went down on the second act of an opera at the Metropolitan a few weeks ago. "I can not finish this opera," he sobbed, "I can not do it." He did it, however; but he should not have sung at all, says Mr. Henry T. Finck in the New York *Evening Post* (April 17). "He was endangering a delicate vocal apparatus that gives joy to tens of thousands of opera-goers on two continents, and that is worth to its owner about $200,000 a year, including more than $50,000 for singing into the talking-machine." Last summer, so it is reported, a growth of some sort was removed from his vocal cords by an Italian surgeon. He was advised to rest for a few months, but instead of that he sang in several European cities and began the last New York season with six appearances in the first week. This overexertion left its trace throughout the winter, and now the end is in doubt. Mr. Finck recalls that the same crisis was once met by Jenny Lind who in her early life, before her voice was fully developed, much overworked her vocal organs. She went to Paris

to study with Manuel Garcia, who gave her this crushing verdict: "It would be useless to teach you, miss; you have no voice left." But being moved by her youth and her tears he agreed to hear her after six weeks, if she promised to speak as little as possible in that



JEAN DE RESZKE. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Whose voices temporarily deserted them.

time and not to sing a note. Then after arduous practise, guided by a right method, the voice came back. Mr. Finck gives the story of one of Garcia's disobedient pupils told in Sterling-Mackinlay's book on that famous teacher:

"One day there came to Garcia a girl who had strained her voice by singing higher than her natural voice. He told her not to sing anything in a high register. Once only she disobeyed, and the next time she called on him and had spoken a few words she was surprized to see his face flush with anger. He reproached her with having sung soprano. Surprized, she asked him how he knew, and he answered: 'I heard you speak, that is quite enough.' He told her that in ten years not a note would be left of her brilliant voice. As she promised not to disobey his instructions again, he agreed to take her back, on condition that she would study a whole year without interruption before appearing in public.

"After a few months she left London to spend the winter on the Continent. She hoped he would take her back on her return, but he sternly refused, telling her that he never went back on his word, and adding: 'You will probably get engagements, but do not base your future on singing.'

"'Time proved that he was right,' says Mr. Mackinlay. 'After a few years she began to lose her high notes rapidly, and soon her voice was completely gone.'"

Mr. Finck does not mention the case of Etelka Gerster, well known here in the eighties. Whether the loss of her voice was "the penalty of motherhood," as some said, or "the result of worry over the failure to hold her place in the face of opposition," as others alleged, nature and time have brought their consolations. Her daughter has the past season made a successful début. The writer gives two interesting instances of singers who turned to the dramatic stage. Thus:

"Charlotte Cushman is now remembered chiefly as an actress, but she began her career as a singer. As a girl she had a voice of unusual compass and richness, with a full contralto register. Friends of her father, one of them John Mackey, in whose piano factory Jonas Chickering was then foreman, provided her with good musical instruction, and she subsequently appeared in concerts, as well as in operas. She went with an opera company to New Orleans, and there her voice, strained by the soprano parts assigned to her suddenly failed. A theatrical manager in that city thereupon advised her to become an actress, and in 1835 she made a successful début as *Lady Macbeth*.

"Geneviève Ward is another famous tragedienne who began her career as an opera-singer, her stage name being Ginevra Guerrabella. She made her first appearance in opera in Milan in 1856, and subsequently in Paris, London, and American cities. Having injured her voice by overstrain, she taught singing in New York for some years and then prepared herself for the career of an actress, making her début as *Lady Macbeth*. In this country she is best known by her impersonation of *Stephanie*, in 'Forget-Me-Not.'"

Jean de Reszke's voice once went under a cloud, but he brought it back to sunshine, and sang for several years longer until shortness of breath forced him to leave the stage. Renaud once lost his voice for a whole month and it took two years to restore it to its former condition. Melba at one time nearly "came a cropper." We read:

"Mme. Sembrich attributes the preservation of her vocal powers during a career of nearly three decades to the fact that she always knew what rôles and songs were suited to her voice, and avoided the others. Mme. Melba did not always do this, and for her mistake on one occasion she suffered serious, but luckily not permanent, injury to her voice.

"It was at the time when the De Reszkes were here and Wagner was all the rage, so that even Melba longed to appear in one of these rôles that brought their interpreters so much glory, while Calvé likewise talked as if she was in similar mood. The Frenchwoman refrained, but the Australian succumbed. One day Jean de Reszke suggested to her, half jocularly, maybe, that she should try *Brunnhild* in 'Siegfried.' She promptly made up her mind to do so, and had a clause inserted in her contract securing that part for herself. To sing that rôle, one must have a voice pliant and strong as a Damascus blade. Melba's was pliant, but not of steel, and it broke in its contest with the Wagnerian orchestra; she had to retire for the season and make it whole again.

"There were not wanting critics who asserted that Wagner was to blame. If that was the case, are Puccini and Verdi to blame for the present predicament of Caruso?

"At one time, early in his stage life, the eminent English barytone, Charles Santley, suffered from an abnormal activity of his salivary glands which threatened to terminate his career. The muscles of his throat seemed to relax, and the voice, instead of issuing with freedom and vigor, appeared to recede, producing a choking sensation, very unfavorable to the delivery of a sustained phrase. For some years after his return from America in 1872 the inconvenience increased to such an extent that at one time he thought he would have to retire from the public exercise of his

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. GENEVIEVE WARD. JENNY LIND.
The first two found consolation in the dramatic stage for the loss of beautiful singing-voices; Jenny Lind saved her voice almost by a miracle.

profession. He consulted several medical men; one of them starved him, another stuffed him, a third dosed him with quinin, strychnin, and iron until he almost lost the sense of taste, and the sight of food nauseated him. He was advised to take a sea journey; there were ominous hints of fatal malignant disease; but finally he came across a real doctor, who found that his trouble was simply due to inactivity of the liver, and in a short time restored his health. His voice recovered, and he did (so he boasts in his 'Reminiscences') more and more varied work than any singer before the public except Sims Reeves.

"He is still singing, tho seventy-five years old. The latest London journals speak of him as taking part in a concert at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday, when he sang Gounod's 'There is a Green Hill' and the air 'Honor and Arms' from Handel's 'Samson.'"

A WAY TO CLEANSE THE THEATERS

THE best way to keep the "Trail of the Tenderloin" out of your town is to do as Plainfield has done—see that the local theater manager is forbidden to let it in. This, says Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, is the best method of stage censorship. It is applicable only in small cities or towns, but if its application is made sufficiently wide-spread it will do most to kill the evil at its root. Mr. Eaton, who will be remembered for having severed his connection as dramatic critic with a great New-York daily because he was not allowed a free hand in writing as his conscience dictated about current plays, now writes as a free lance in a variety of journals, and in the May number of *Success* tells the story of Plainfield.

"The first of the current year, while discussion was beginning to rise in New York about indecent 'shows' rampant there, a so-called 'second company' in one of them—a farce—came to Plainfield. Certain men and women, including the Mayor, decided it was time to take some action." The Mayor appointed a committee of six men to investigate all the amusement-places in the town. "Not only were they to investigate actual conditions, but possible conditions; that is, they went to the various plays under discussion in New York, to see which of them should be kept out of Plainfield." Mr. Eaton continues:

"These six men were what are sometimes called 'hard-headed business men.' They represented the average man's catholicity of taste; they were not sectarian in their views, nor, probably, 'squeamish.' While the committee carried no authority except to report, the Mayor would undoubtedly keep out of Plainfield any play, vaudeville act, or moving picture which they reported on unfavorably.

"'Two of our committee have seen "The Girl from Rector's,"' one of them said to me. 'I think it is quite safe to say that that play will never get into Plainfield.'

"In its investigation of conditions in the Plainfield playhouses, the committee naturally found the local managers ready to meet them more than half way. The life of a theater depends on public patronage, and the theater in a small community can not afford to antagonize any portion of its public. The committee did not find any more of the objectionable plays booked at the theater, nor did it find, in the moving-picture houses, the blood-curdling films, the pantomimic tales of crimes, it had been led to expect. The public outcry against the 'immorality' of moving pictures everywhere has been based upon considerable exaggeration. But perhaps the organization of this committee may have served to eliminate a few objectionable films in advance. No one can tell that but the managers.

"At any rate, if this committee did not actually 'clean up' anything, if it found normal conditions in Plainfield, it probably served, and will serve for some time to come, as a moral deterrent to the theatrical booking-agents. It is very unlikely that any manager in New York will send a salacious play or a filthy vaudeville act to Plainfield, N. J. The members of the committee, who had to submit to considerable 'joshing' from their friends, have this much of solid satisfaction. They have put up a 'keep-out' sign on the town border, as a warning to indecent theatricals.

"And if every community like Plainfield, every community large enough to have a theater or two, but small enough for concerted action, should take a similar stand, how long do you think indecent theatricals would flourish? They would die in a month. The Trail of the Tenderloin would be stopt at the source. We do not need, nor do we desire, Federal or State censors of plays. Each community can be its own censor, when the occasion requires, after the good American custom. And if 'The Queen of the Moulin Rouge' or 'Miss Innocence' or 'The Girl from Rector's' or an 'Egyptian dancer' is booked for your town, the occasion does require. Take a tip from Plainfield. Get the Mayor to have a look at the theatrical bookings in your town and give orders accordingly. It is perfectly simple. You have the remedy in your own hands."

There is scarcely a small city in the country where a committee of sane, shrewd men, such as the Plainfield committee, says Mr. Eaton, could not accomplish considerable good for the theaters in many ways. Such, for example, as bringing the building up to the requirements of the fire laws, and rendering it more sanitary. "You may not think that any of these evils exist in your town; but they probably do." The committee will be wise in deciding between what is falsely accused and what justly, for, says this writer, "between the obviously indecent, the flagrantly and frankly vulgar in stage entertainment, and the alleged immorality of serious and truthful dramas which depict scenes of depravity or present characters of unsavory lives, is a wide gap." He goes on with a glance at two of this season's plays that have, he thinks, been unjustly condemned:

"It is a characteristic of a certain type of mind, perhaps, to . . . view a performance of Ibsen's 'Ghosts' as it would a recreation of Sodom and Gomorrah, while imposing no strenuous objection to salacious musical comedies that attract a much larger number of spectators and make no appeal to the intellect. Both the facts of experience and of introspective psychology show this attitude to be wrong; and under the specious moral shelter of this attitude indecency has crept into our theater where it does the most harm, even while serious plays were being kept out. Hypocrisy is none the less harmful, tho unconscious. Making of Eugene Walter's serious, thoughtful, and tragic play, 'The Easiest Way,' a supposed offense against public morals is not only arbitrarily to twist that play from its purpose, but also, by making it a success of sensation, not of merit, to encourage low-minded managers in false and vulgar imitations, and in more frank and open varieties of salaciousness. And any committee a town may appoint must guard against this injustice. . . . . .

"Mrs. Fiske produced last winter a play called 'Salvation Nell,' by Edward Sheldon, a graduate of Harvard, an outspoken and earnest young man. *Nell* began her life as badly as might be, and the awful degeneracy of a Bowery barroom was depicted on the stage. But the play won its way up to hope and redemption; it inspired pity for the struggling souls who start so horribly handicapped; it called forth cleansing tears from hardened theatergoers. At a near-by theater, a woman as far removed from Mrs. Fiske in artistic stature and idealism as pole from pole was depicting in a vile musical play a schoolgirl completely unspotted from the world, and, by her adventures amid a set of elegant rakes and overdrest or undrest women, was inspiring ribald mirth. Yet 'Salvation Nell' was thundered at as immoral by some of our critics, while their papers sent reporters to 'Miss Innocence,' who gave it warm praise. Not only was a grave injustice thus done to our finest and noblest actress, but the reading public was deceived by the organs which should enlighten it. . . . . .

"Not the matter treated of in the drama, but the manner of treating it, has ever been the sign of immorality on the stage. And for this very plain reason, not because 'The Easiest Way' is produced, should we cry out in alarm; but because the facts which it depicts about the Tenderloin are true facts. Any real and sincere ethical passion will seek not to suppress the drama, but to remedy the facts. And one of these facts is the low moral standard of a considerable portion of the theatrical world of New York, and the consequent low taste of this world in matters concerning the drama. That 'The Easiest Way' depicts these facts in the main with high seriousness, tragically, not comically, is in reality a hopeful sign. It shows that our playwrights are not dead to evil. It is the farces which make light of these facts which our ethical indignation should in reality strike."

Acton, John E. E Dalberg (Baron) [originator of the work]. The Cambridge Modern History. Vol. XI. 4to, pp. 1044. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

An earlier volume of this great work has dealt in sufficient detail with contemporaneous events in the United States which resulted in the abolition of slavery, the settlement of the Federal paramountcy, and the defeat in war of the disruptionists. The present volume returns to the continent of Europe and treats of "The Growth of Nationalities." The opening chapter, however, deals with a period (1841-1852), which opens with Peel as Prime Minister. It was the first time in English history that the people had chosen the head minister of the sovereign, and it is significant that the first sparkles of the free-trade dawn appeared during the ascendency of this statesman.

Meanwhile France had experienced the overthrow of the Legitimists and when the Republic collapsed, another Napoleon advanced from the Presidency to the Empire. The Second Empire witnessed the alliance of France with England in defense of Turkey. While two great statesmen, Cavour and Bismarck, successively came in contact with the Emperor of France, the first found in the Peace of Villafranca his work of emancipating Italy from the Austrians incomplete and Napoleon's promises practically unkept. Bismarck's policy of blood and iron brought the same Emperor to the knees of Germany at Sedan. When the Third Republic established itself in France the long-needed repose came to the cruelly hampered and lacerated nation. But France had lost forever the hegemony which Napoleon I. had boasted to be his own, and Berlin became the center, as of a united Germany, so of all the continental coalitions. These events bring us to the threshold of contemporaneous history.

The names attached to the various articles in this volume are of the first eminence in Europe. French political and literary affairs are dealt with by Professor É nile Bourgeois, who occupies the chair of history in the University of Paris, and Albert Thomas, *agrégé* of the same institution. The article on Swiss Federal Unity comes from the pen of the Professor of History in the University of Zurich. Italy and its share in the revolutionary movement which at this time swept through Europe is the theme of E. Masi, Professor of History in the University of Florence. The circumstances which led to the Germanic Confederation and the policy followed by Bismarck in the bringing about of German unity are detailed by H. Friedjung, Professor of History in the University of Vienna, and G. Roloff of the University of Berlin. The part played by Russia is described by Geoffrey Drage.

These men are all specialists, and when we look at their work and examine it in detail we find that it furnishes little more than a key to the ample bibliographies which are appended to the volume. This is perhaps the best praise that could be given to essays so condensed, pregnant, and accurate. Nor must we forget to mention that as the "Growth of the Nationalities" was attended by a distinct development of all the national literatures, so this development is treated in this encyclopedic work by specialists more or less well known. The present volume is perhaps the most interesting of all that have appeared, at least to those who wish to understand the Europe of their own generation in the light of the years that most closely preceded it.

Barton, George. Adventures of the World's Greatest Detectives. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 252. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.

Bazin, Réné. "This, My Son" (Les Noellets). Translated by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. Pp. 307. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The peasant life of La Vendée is here depicted, a life of simple joys and sorrows lived close to Mother Earth, the chief source of its income. The desire of Pierre Noellet, whose ancestors have tilled the soil for generations, to become a gentleman furnishes the starting-point of the story. The disappointment he causes the old people at home by abandoning his original intention of entering the Church, his inability to rise above his humble origin, and the many calamities that result either directly or indirectly from his stubborn pride are set forth with simple directness. It is the familiar story of the prodigal; in this case, one who wasted his substance in vain attempts to grasp the unattainable. The sequel is not satisfying.

CALVIN THOMAS,
Author of "A History of German Literature," reviewed elsewhere.

There is not much to be said either for or against this new novel of Réné Bazin's. The fact that it is a translation may in some degree account for its seeming mediocrity, for seldom does a story pass out of the original without loss. Without lagging for a moment, it lacks incident, and the plot is commonplace. On the other hand, descriptions of farm life are not without interest, while the humble types of French peasantry are drawn with a sure touch. The book appeals mostly to the emotions.

Bowne, Borden Parker. Studies in Christianity. 12mo, pp. 399. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net

Cook, Stanley A. The Religion of Ancient Palestine in the Second Millennium B.C. In the Light of Archeology and the Inscriptions. 16mo, pp. 121. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Cowen, Benjamin Rush. Abraham Lincoln—An Appreciation by One Who Knew Him. 12mo, pp. 63. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $1 net.

Dickins, Edith Pratt. The Port O'Dreams And Other Poems. 16mo, pp 128. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Dryden, John. The Poetical Works of. Cambridge edition. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 1054. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

Dubois, Dr. Paul. Self-control and How to Secure It. Pp. 337. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

This volume comes under the head of New-Thought literature, and with so eminent an authority as Dr. Dubois (author of "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders") back of it, should invite a careful perusal. Many of the opinions advanced appear at first thought rather startling, but the author never neglects to give a rational foundation for his ideas. A large proportion of the ills of mankind are, he asserts, wholly unnecessary, and the object of his treatise is to teach the development of physical, mental, and moral well-being along the right lines.

The first step is to learn to think. This does not mean absolute freedom of thought or action, for that is impossible, due to our being so largely the product of heredity and education. Even conscience is defined as the sum-total of the moral ideas we owe to experience. With the individual, however, rests the acceptance of good or bad concepts and on his choice will depend his future conduct. Hence the importance of "moral clear-sightedness" or the ability to see the most far-reaching consequences of our acts. "There has never been more than one way to correct a vice; it is to see clearly the dangers it entails for us. There is only one way of acquiring a quality; it is to see plainly the advantages it brings us. Outside of that is no wisdom."

The most valuable chapter is, perhaps, that on egoism and altruism, for even the best-meaning persons sometimes confuse the two sentiments. An illustrative incident tells of a man who claimed he had so much pity for the sufferers in the Martinique disaster that he could scarcely bear to read about the catastrophe. Upon being questioned if he had contributed toward the relief fund, he was obliged to acknowledge that the thought had never once crossed his mind. Altruism not only leads to the material betterment of others, but to a kindly tolerance of their opinions and indulgence toward their conduct. The element of authority should be eliminated as much as possible.

The author devotes some space to those physical disorders brought about by purely emotional disturbances, maintaining that the "scare" of imaginary ills is just what tends to develop disease. Even when suffering seems unavoidable, it need not overwhelm us. "He who knows how to suffer, suffers less." In the chapter on courage, there is a repeated call to be strong. Sincerity is emphasized as the most necessary of the virtues.

The last word concerns the supreme purpose of life. It is to seek our own and others' happiness in the truest sense of the

term. With this moral ideal in mind, there is no cause for distress in either the disputes of religious teachers or the wranglings of philosophers. "Happiness can only have its existence in the most complete of our ideal aspirations, in the worship of the true, the beautiful, and the good."

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Education. An Essay, and Other Selections. 16mo, pp. 75. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Fillebrown, C. B. The A B C of Taxation. With Boston Object-Lessons. Private Property in Land, and Other Essays and Addresses. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Fitzmaurice-Kelly, James. Chapters on Spanish Literature. 8vo, pp. 259. New York: Hispanic Society of America.

Foltz, El Bie K. The Federal Civil Services as a Career—A Manual for Applicants for Positions and Those in the Civil Service of the Nation. 12mo, pp. ix-325. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Galsworthy, John. Fraternity. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Galsworthy's nerves have before this been set a-tingling by the smug complacency of the English prosperous middle class, but never to such fine artistic effect as in the present story. Never at least in any of his novels: there is room for a chance that he has done as well in some of his dramas. They, unfortunately, are practically unknown to us save in the printed form. What they might achieve on the stage is only a matter for dubious speculation, since so uncordial a welcome was given to his "Silver Box" when Miss Barrymore presented it a couple of seasons ago. But there is no denying the power of this story. Mr. Galsworthy is rapidly taking a place among the foremost of English novelists.

It is not exactly the place left vacant by George Gissing, for he lacks the width of view and the humanity of that lamented writer when at his best. "Fraternity" is an intensive study of two families. They stand far apart in the social scale, yet they are connected by threads of destiny that make them interact upon each other to change the whole current of both their lives. The Dallisons were prosperous bourgeois in Kensington; the Creeds were starveling vulgarians in a back alley not far distant. They stood toward each other as substance and shadow; the truth of their social relation being often exprest by one of the characters in the story, an aged and exalted visionary, who in one sense serves as the chorus of the action. "Each of us," he was wont to assert, "has a shadow in those streets, in those places." And the insistence upon that idea serves really to vivify the injustice of present social conditions.

The author cleverly enforces the impossibility, referred to any standards of rights, of these conditions, by bringing to naught all efforts toward an *entente*. The tragic consequences of the action of this little drama result from the amateur efforts of the rich Dallisons to help the poor Creeds, but the conviction is forced upon us that help is impossible under the persistence of social life on its present terms. It is only by changing the social structure that salvation for either is possible—doubtless the thesis that Mr. Galsworthy set himself to demonstrate. We admire the cleverness with which he has selected the terms of his problem, and the skill with which he has wrought out the structure. Nothing superfluous is admitted, everything counts—even down to the lap-dog, who represents not so much a dog as an idea. The writer proves his case, we should say, up to the hilt. He has likewise introduced us to some interesting types; but we miss a certain sense of life in all this, because, perhaps, of too much preoccupation with the thesis.

Mr. Galsworthy observes life as well as Gissing; but he will not be as great a novelist until he comes to treat life for its own sake—as Gissing came to do—and not as a propagandist.

Gilman, Arthur. My Cranford. Pp. 225. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

It is in a modest dress of calico that the new Cranford makes its bow to the literary world. The novel binding is appropriate and unique.

The Cranford of Mr. Gilman's, while possessing all the serenity and peace of

CHARLES F. HOLDER,
Author of "Fish Stories, Alleged and Experienced."

Mrs. Gaskell's village, is distinctively New England and it is with New-England types and traditions that the author concerns himself. The reader is invited to inspect the village stores, post-office, and church, is introduced to the minister, doctor, and antiquarian, and learns all about the dilapidated fire-engine that is called into actual service once in a hundred years. The writer's observations are tinged with a gentle philosophy suggestive of Ik Marvel.

Mr. Gilman affectionately calls Cranford the center of the universe and remarks that all roads lead to it. What more appreciative tribute to one's native place? The mantle of charity covers its peculiarities and its sleepy self-sufficiency passes for commendable conservatism. For a narrative of more stirring interest one would not have far to seek, but nothing more restful could be found than this contemplation of "My Cranford" which the author terms "a phase of the quiet life." The interested reader who wishes to discover the identity of this obscure community will be aided in his search by the illustrations with which the book is plentifully supplied.

Harland, Henry. The Royal End—A Romance. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Harvey, George, and Others. On Track and Diamond. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

Holder, Charles Frederick, and **Jordan**, David Starr. Fish Stories—Alleged and Experienced, with a little History Natural and Unnatural. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Hume-Griffith, M. E. Behind the Veil in Persia and Turkish Arabia. 8vo, pp. 336. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

M. E. Hume-Griffith is the wife of a medical missionary and while she does not take as her main theme the details of her husband's work she plainly shows that her position as a physician's wife gave her opportunities of seeing the private and intimate life of the Eastern family such as the ordinary traveler could never obtain. The antiquities of the East have been sufficiently described by other writers, and the mounds of Mosul or ancient Nineveh laid bare by Layard and other travelers. The modern archeologist, however, knows a great deal more about the past life of Mesopotamia and Persia than he does of the present. Mrs. Hume-Griffith introduces us to the most exclusive penetralia of the domestic establishment in Teheran, Ispahan, and Mosul. We are told everything about Persian etiquette, about the "god" of the harem—a "jolly little boy"—"fast becoming overbearing in his actions toward his grandmother, mother and aunt"; about the welcome given the boy baby and the disappointment exprest when it is "only a girl." There is some emphasis laid upon the change which Christianity is introducing into "modern Turkish and Arabian life," much indeed which has been often related before. The most interesting section of the book is that which demonstrates the practical beneficence of the medical mission and its usefulness not only in teaching by an object-lesson the truths of Christianity, but also in reconciling the Oriental mind to the customs and ideas of Western civilization. Enthusiastically wrapt up in the work of her husband, Dr. Hume-Griffith, his wife has done well to chronicle in so effective a manner the various phases of work and travel which she shared with him, and she has accomplished this in the plainest and most unaffected manner.

The work is plentifully illustrated with photographic reproductions and contains a capital map of Persia and Turkish Arabia. It is also equipped with an index.

Hussey, Eyre. Polly Winford. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Johnson, Charles F. Shakespeare and His Critics. 12mo, pp. 386. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Karadja, Princess. Toward the Light—A Mystic Poem. 16mo, pp. 93. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents net.

Kelly, Florence Finch. The Delafield Affair. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 422. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Kenealy, Arabella. The Whips of Time. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 373. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

King, Gertrude. The Landlubbers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

King, Henry Churchill. The Laws of Friendship Human and Divine. 12mo, pp. 158. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

(*Continued on page 766*)

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If it pleases and you desire to keep it—at the end of the five days send us $2, and $2 each month for eleven months until the absurdly low price of $24 is paid for painting and frame. If you decide not to keep the painting, just hold it subject to our order. We will remove it without expense or embarrassment to you.

How We Are Able to Sell Original Oil Paintings on Such Favorable Terms

In the great centers of population and culture like New York, Chicago, Paris and Berlin, artists live in great numbers. It is a well-known fact that artists are usually as deficient in business ability as they are gifted in their chosen work. They move and exist in a realm of art and do not know how to find a market for the product of their skill. They are glad to make ready sales of their paintings at prices far below their actual value. We have taken advantage of this situation to accumulate a limited number of **Genuine Oil Paintings.** They comprise

Exquisitely Beautiful Subjects

Each painting guaranteed to be an original—not a copy. They are painted in rich oil colors by artists of no little ability and reputation and are well worth $50 each. The following is a list of the subjects:

LANDSCAPES, to include paintings of brooks, lakes, sunsets, moon riser, etc.; WOODLANDS, to include scenes in and about the woods at the different seasons of the year; PASTORIAL SUBJECTS, to include landscapes, with cattle or sheep; MARINES, to include scenes on Coast of Maine, in Holland, in Venice, paintings of boats at sea, etc.

Every Painting a Splendid Original

—On genuine artist canvas, mounted on stretcher, painted in rich oil colors by artists of note and skill and **valued at not less than $50.** We are confident that if you let us send you one painting you will not only buy it, but many others. It's because we know the value these paintings possess, that we take all the risk and pay the express charges to put same in your home for five days before you pay us a cent.

Rich, Elegant Frames

—all gilt, Florentine design—made expressly for the beautiful paintings which they set off. **The frame is profusely burnished with pure gold leaf. There are nearly one hundred gold burnishes on the frame, to say nothing of the long sweeps which are overlaid with pure gold leaf.**

The frame enclosed in a polished ebonized shadow box, which gives it a proper setting and lends additional beauty to the painting. **Size of frame, including shadow box is two feet by three feet.**

How To Indicate Your Choice

Just tell us on the coupon which of the above class of subjects you desire and we will select the painting which in our judgment will best please you. Please limit your choice to the range of subjects listed in this advertisement.

Beautify Your Home With A Genuine Oil Painting

A $50 painting at half its value on a small monthly payment plan is not offered the public very often—We may not be able to repeat this offer after our present contracts have expired.

Accept Our Offer Now

All you need to do is to fill out and send the coupon below. That signifies your desire to have us send at our expense, the Genuine Oil Paintings of your choice, framed complete in shadow box, for five days approval. You are the sole judge. Call in your friends and neighbors to criticise. If your verdict is favorable, remit $2 after the five days and $2 a month for eleven months. If not, we'll remove it free of expense to you and you'll not be out one penny.

Size Two Feet by Three Feet

Outside Measurements—Two Feet High by Three Feet Wide

Consolidated Portrait and Frame Co.

Art Dealers and Distributors

290-292-294 W. Adams Street - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Just Sign, Clip and Mail This Coupon Today

Five Days Free Approval Coupon

Consolidated Portrait and Frame Co.,
Art Dealers and Distributors
290-292-294 W. Adams St.,
Chicago

Gentlemen:—

Please send me the following oil paintings for five days approval as stated in your advertisement in Literary Digest. If satisfactory, I will send you $2.00 for each painting and frame, after five days inspection, and remit $2.00 monthly for each painting and frame for eleven months.

Selection of Paintings.....

.....

.....

Name.....

Town..... State.....

Street No.....

YOUR Folks Used to Make Good Gravy —maybe they do yet, but in many a household it is a lost art.

¶ Grandmother's Gravy—how smooth it was—how good it tasted! That was because she thickened it with Kingsford's Corn Starch and *not* with flour. Flour makes lumpy gravy and that raw taste.

KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH

is the right thickening for gravies, for sauces and cream soups.

¶ Remember one thing—you can't make perfect pie crust without it—one part Kingsford's to two parts flour is the recipe. Also, it makes a puff-paste that melts in the mouth.

¶ *A Word to Kingsford Friends*—Send us the name of any young housewife who thinks that Corn Starch is used only for puddings or desserts; we will send her our new little Book A.A., "What a Cook Ought to Know About Corn Starch." We will gladly mail you without cost a copy too if you like.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, N. Y.
NATIONAL STARCH CO., Successors

The Weis Swinging Attachable Desk Stand

A strong and handy extension to the busy man's desk, fitted with an exclusive feature.

See That Lock?

A simple twist of this little lever fixes the stand solidly in any position; or you can leave it free to swing at a touch and bring your machine, dictionary or reference book to your elbow. Firm, steady, dependable. Easily attached to any desk. Prepaid, nickel or oxidized, $4. Black enamel, $3.50

$12 F. O. B. Monroe. For this handsome, serviceable Vertical File. Dealers everywhere sell it.

Holds 20,000 Letters

and keeps them in most convenient, accessible shape. A big time and temper saver.

Nine Kinds of Drawers are made to fit this file, so if you do not want it entirely for correspondence, select card index drawers, check files, document drawers or whatever you need. See a dealer or catalog for extras.

Roller Bearings
Dust Proof
Solid Oak

Patent Applied for.

Get Posted on the modern office furniture and the labor saving conveniences that bear the name of **Weis**

Your dealer will show you these business economies, or we will fill your order direct. Desks and files are f. o. b. factory. Our big catalog shows dozens of other things you need; write for it today. Get posted.

The New **Weis** Desk—A Complete Office

No. 555. **Flat-Top Desk.** (Solid Oak, Golden or Weathered) Nine kinds of drawers to select from—all the filing systems you need—and no more. $19.50

No. 444. **Typewriter Desk.** Same style as No. 555 but correct height for machine, drawers on one side only. Choice of drawers . . . $14.50

The Weis Mfg. Co.
56 Union St.,
MONROE, MICH.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 764*)

Kingsley, Florence Morse. The Glass House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Kipling, Rudyard. With the Night Mail—A Story of 2000 A.D. (Together with Extracts from the Contemporary Magazine in which it Appeared.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 77. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Porter, Sarah Harvey. The Life and Times of Anne Royall. 8vo, pp. 298. Cedar Rapids: Torch Press Book Shop. $1.50 net.

Anne Royall's life began in the reign of George III. of England and ended in the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. Thus she lived through all the most stirring scenes of earlier American history. Yet altho she is neither a historic figure of national prominence nor a writer of recognizable literary merit, she was one of the best-known figures of her time. Her ten books of travel show that she had visited every city, town, and village of the United States of her period. Most valuable are the pages in which she records her impressions of the country as she saw it. She gives every indication of possessing a clear, sane, and sympathetic mind and in her must be recognized the pioneer woman journalist of the age. She had conversed with every President of the United States from Washington to Lincoln, and her literary portraits of numerous American celebrities are vivid and piquant. While espousing the cause of Freemasonry, she made many enemies by her antagonism toward the narrow theology, which then dominated the churches, and her efforts doubtless contributed something toward its subsequent obsolescence.

Anne Royall, *née* Newport, was born in the backwoods of Maryland, June 11, 1769. Till she was thirteen years of age she suffered the rigors and faced the dangers of a country overrun by Indians. In 1797, she married Captain William Royall, a Virginian soldier of Washington's army. On the death of her husband in 1824, she came to the capital and began her career as a traveler (1824–31). At the last date she established a newspaper, *The Paul Pry*, in which she maintained a vigorous controversy against the Anti-Masons, the supporters of a State Church, and the proposers of a United States Bank. She opposed so many prejudices, and roused up so many enemies, that she was arrested, tried, and convicted in Washington on the charge of being a common scold. She was not, however, ducked in the Potomac, and continued to edit a newspaper of her own to within a few weeks of her death, October 1, 1854. The volume before us, being filled with extracts from her writings, is as entertaining as it is illuminating. In Anne Royall we see the predecessor of those great and inspiring examples of American womanhood to which the country owes so much. The thorough and scholarly way in which the author has handled the mass of material at her command is distinctly worthy of notice.

Price, George B. The Problem of Happy Marriage—Considered as a Practical Personal Problem for the Unmarried and the Married. 16mo, pp. 123. Atlantic City, N. J.: The Chelston Press. $1.

When Sleep Fails Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings a refreshing sleep. Quiets the nerves

Ridgway, Robert [Edited by]. Birds of the World. A Popular Account by Frank H. Knowlton, Ph.D. With a Chapter on the Anatomy of Birds by Frederic A. Lucas. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi-873. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $7.

Thomas, Calvin. A History of German Literature. 8vo, pp. 430. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A well-reasoned and philosophical history of German literature, concise and clear, is not to be found either in the German or French language, and we are compelled to admire the strength and lucidity with which Professor Thomas condenses into a volume of four hundred pages his account of a thousand years of literary progress. As a handbook and a guide to its use the ample bibliography which he furnishes the work is above praise. The author begins by describing the twilight of poetry and romance as it appears in the pagan period of Germany, with all its wild and sometimes sublime mythology. The influence of chivalry and of minstrelsy follows, to be succeeded by the age of Lutheranism. The great wars stirred up great emotions and prepared Germany for her Klopstock and her Wieland. Naturally Professor Thomas dwells at length on the culmination of the new thought in the poetic drama of Goethe. It is refreshing to find a writer of this authority giving its proper place to the second part of Faust. The chapter on Romanticism is notable, and we commend the reserve and self-denial of the author in closing his study without any criticism of contemporary German writers. For scholarly finish, taste, and completeness this sketch of German literature is in every way commendable.

Thomas, Rowland. The Little Gods—A Masque of the Far East. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

FOOD FACTS
What an M. D. Learned.

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients always gain just as I did in strength and weight very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home.

"My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public."

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts, when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body, will work miracles.

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Soda Cracker Logic

Any baker can make an ordinary soda cracker — but to produce Uneeda Biscuit requires the specially fitted bakeries of the

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

All soda crackers are food. But there is only *one* soda cracker highest in food value as well as best in freshness. Of course, *that* soda cracker is

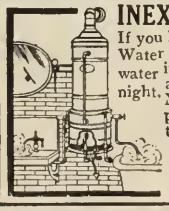
Uneeda Biscuit 5¢

THE "BEST" LIGHT

A portable, pure white, steady, safe light. Brighter than electricity or acetylene. 100 candle power. No grease, dirt nor odor. Lighted instantly. Costs 2 cts. per week. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

MAKES AND BURNS ITS OWN GAS



INEXPENSIVE CLEANLINESS

If you have gas, a Humphrey Instantaneous Water Heater will give you steaming hot water in any quantity, at any minute, day or night, at less cost than by any other method. Moderate in cost, no expense for repairs. Bathing means health. Write today for our 30 days' Trial Offer and Free Booklet.

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DEPT. 465 KALAMAZOO, MICH

One Man Control

Designed by the World's Greatest Naval Architects

The most advanced ideas in launch and motor boat construction have been embodied by Whittelsey & Whitaker, of New York, in

The New Mullins 1909 Models

These boats have many new improvements—One Man Control—Concealed Machinery—Improved Reversible Engine—Mullins Silent Underwater Exhaust, etc.

Built of steel like torpedo boats and fitted with large air chambers like life boats. Mullins Boats are the safest, speediest, staunchest, most satisfactory boats ever built.

Our catalogue tells all about these wonderful new models and why Mullins Boats are superior to all others. What fast time they make—how reasonable they are in price. It illustrates and describes our complete line of Launches, Motor Boats, Marine Engines, Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats. When you want your boat you will want it at once, not three months later; so write to-day for our Catalogue.

W. H. MULLINS CO., 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio

Mullins "1909 Special" $110 is the Greatest Launch Bargain ever offered

Wash-Day to Baking Day

All days are alike to the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. No matter for what purpose you need a quick, clean, hot flame, or a slow, steady flame—*without an added degree of heat in the room*—there is no stove like the "New Perfection"—the wonderful oil stove that has revolutionized housekeeping. The

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

besides being the perfect stove for summer, is just as efficient for year-round use. It is built with a CABINET TOP that makes it possible to warm dishes and keep food hot after it is cooked, and adds many other conveniences.

The "New Perfection" is the most complete and most efficient oil stove ever made. Made in three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

THE **Rayo** *LAMP* is unsurpassed for home illumination. Floods the room with light if you wish it—gives a restful, mellow glow if you prefer it. Just the lamp for daily use everywhere. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

The Lure of the City
A NEW BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN
Just Published. By David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D., New York
12mo, cloth, $1.00 *net*. By mail, $1.10.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Each Section Has Dust-Proof Top and Noiseless Door

Viking SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

These are two of the many features, found **only** in the **Viking Sectional Bookcase,** which make it far superior to any other bookcase on the market.

Viking disappearing doors run on our Frictionless Steel Guides, and are guaranteed not to stick, bind or rattle. Special air-cushioned construction positively prevents doors from slamming.

Low Prices and Money-Back Guarantee

The **Viking Sectional Bookcase** can be furnished in one section or a thousand, at surprisingly low prices.

Our wonderful Interlocking Device holds the sections firmly together, giving that solid, one-piece appearance. Can be fitted in corners and under windows, in home or office. Built by the world-famous Skandia Craftsmen.

All leading furniture stores handle the Viking Bookcase in all woods, from the most ordinary to the finest. Can be had in Crafts, Mission, De Luxe or any style you wish.

Money will be refunded on any Viking purchase if you are not satisfied. Write today for *Free Viking Book*, with full description and illustrations.

We make a full line of Buffets, China Closets, House Desks, Parlor Cabinets, etc.

SKANDIA FURNITURE CO., Dept. 85, Rockford, Ill.

CURRENT POETRY

The Book Line

Rivington Street Library, New York

By Arthur Guiterman

Come, ye that despair of the land
  Which the Future shall know—
Who doubt what the years that expand
  In their fulness must show
Who grasp not the thing which shall be
  When deliverance comes
To millions in bondage—and see,
  At the verge of the slums,
These foreign-born children that march
  In their hundreds and more
In sunshine and storm, through the arch
  Of the library door!

Their race? Ah, what matters their race
  To our generous Mold
Of Nations! Yet, if ye would trace
  All the record unrolled,
Take heart from the days that are dead
  For the fathers of these
With Leif or with Eric the Red
  Braved mysterious seas,
Or followed Yermák through the snows
  Of a boreal dome,
Or gave to the eagles the foes
  Of Imperial Rome;
Or tented with David, or ranked
  In the Balkans those swords
That bulwarked all Europe, unthanked,
  From the Ottoman hordes.
Aye, old at the time of the Flood,
  Still the law is the same;
The Builder shall spring from the blood
  Whence the Warrior came.

They trail through the alley and mart
  To this Palace of Tomes—
Wee urchins, red-hatted and swart
  As their underworld gnomes,
And hundreds of quaint little maids
  Wearing ribands of green
Or scarlet on duplicate braids,
  Quick-eyed, orderly, clean,
And silent. Some take from the shelves
  Of the volumes a-row
Those legends of goblins and elves
  That we loved long ago;
Yet more choose the stories of men
  Whom a nation reveres—
Of Lincoln and Washington, then
  Of the bold pioneers
Who plowed in a blood-sprinkled sod,
  Whose strong hands caused to rise
That Temple which these, under God,
  Yet shall rear to the skies!

—*New York Times* (April 2)

The Sleepers

By James B. Kenyon

Do they whisper in the dark,
  And to one another call
Through the perfumed hush, nor mark
  Time's remote processional?

Wrapt in silence, do they hear
  Green things growing overhead
Silver tinklings, thin and clear,
  Where the brook slants o'er its bed?

Do they never seek to rise
  From the clods about them prest,
Love's old hunger in their eyes,
  Love's old ardors in their breast?

When each new spring brings again
  Gush of song and flush of bloom,
And the warm breath of the rain
  Blown through aisles of verdurous gloom—

When the twilights ebb and flow,
  And through evening dews and musk
Violet shadows come and go
  Round young lovers in the dusk—

Feel they not the kindling blood
  In their dead veins stir and leap,

And old longings, like a flood,
Through their troubled quiet sweep?

Or, when winter days are drear,
And o'er many a sparkling roof
Curls the smoke of household cheer,
Of love's vestal flame the proof

When through purple shades of night,
Past the wind-swept, snowy wood,
Winks the watched-for windowed light,
Star of love's solicitude

Then do rumors and desires
Borne through death's unsunned eclipse,
In them wake the ancient fires?
Dreams of lips upon their lips?

Groping touch of babes that roves
O'er the bosom's throbbing swell?
Children's laughter in the groves?
Twinkling footsteps in the dell?

All the fond, far plaintive things
Vanished with the vanished years—
Bring these no dear comfortings?
In the dust no healing tears?

And when summer days are long,
And the bees drone in the flowers,
And the pewits lift their song,
Nerant through sunlit hours;

From the mossy woodpaths where
Youth pursued, 'mid trailing bows,
Rosy shapes with streaming hair
Sidewise blown from ivory brows;

See they not in signals mute
Lifted hands that gleam and wave,
While the riotous currents shoot
Through the frost-bands of the grave?

Barefoot milkmaids as they pass
Singing to the vocal morn;
Shining fruit in orchard grass,
Sickles flashing 'mid the corn;

Yule-logs blazing on the hearth;
Smiles and kindly speech of men;
All the homely ways of earth
Yearn they not for these again?

Or, pavilioned round with sleep,
Missing naught that they forego,
Do they lie content to keep
Secrets that we do not know?

—*Scribner's Magazine* (April).

LEARNING THINGS

We are all in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I could get no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the request of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum and against my convictions I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee, which I had drunk from childhood, and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum."

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

It is Tone that makes or unmakes a piano
It is Tone that has won fame for the

STEINWAY PIANO

VERTEGRAND
$550

Steinway Pianos can be bought of any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added. Illustrated catalogue and prices sent on request and mention of this magazine.

THE matchless tone of the Steinway is the result of all that has been done in three successive generations of unfaltering fidelity to a high ideal. It is the unequalled creative genius and mechanical skill of the Steinways that have made the Steinway the standard of piano comparison.

Steinway tone is not that of a day, but of a lifetime; and it is this feature of maintained musical value—and therefore of maintained commercial value—that makes the Steinway worth all that is asked for it.

STEINWAY & SONS
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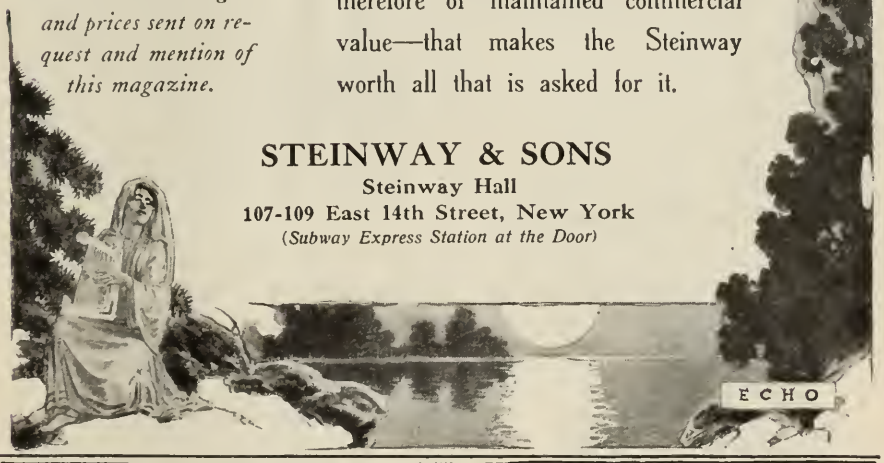
107-109 East 14th Street, New York
(Subway Express Station at the Door)



25c Worth Free!

Just to prove to you how good our Shoe Cream is for your shoes—what a lasting lustre it gives them, and how it preserves the leather.

For we know, if you once try Eagle Brand Shoe Cream you will like it so well you will always buy it. That's how we can afford to give you a package.

Please don't compare Eagle Brand Shoe Cream with common shoe blacking. Or judge it by acid polishes that injure the leather.

Eagle Brand Shoe Cream is a pure oil waterproof dressing with a delicate fragrance. There is not a drop of turpentine in it. There is nothing else like it for use on black, brown, red or russet shoes and it preserves their original color.

Besides giving a lasting, brilliant polish, it protects the leather—makes it soft, smooth and pliable. Eagle Brand Shoe Cream is as good for ladies' and children's use as for men's. It doesn't rub off and soil the hands or garments. It comes in a glass jar and is convenient to handle.

Eagle Brand Suede Dressing (liquid) is the only dressing on the market. Will restore the original color of suede, ooze or buckskin leathers without injuring the same or matting the knap. Price, 25c per bottle.

Eagle Brand Shoe Cream

Send us 25c and name of your shoe dealer. Then we'll send you a regular 25c package, together with certificates good at your dealer's for another 25c worth of any Eagle Brand Polish.

Or send us 10c and receive a 10c package and certificates good for another 10c package.

We will also send you our book—

"The Care of Shoes"

This book was written for us by experienced men who know the peculiar tendencies of leather.

Write us today.

American Shoe Polish Co., Chicago. 212

Enclosed find 25c / 10c Please send 25c / 10c package of Eagle Brand Shoe Cream and your book, "Care of Shoes." Also the coupons entitling me to your goods equal to the amount sent herewith. Good only till June 1st.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*My dealer is*_____

A Floor Finish Which Won't Turn White

Almost any varnish turns white when used on floors. Heel prints sink into it and break the smooth surface—the mark shows white. Heavy furniture is rolled over it the casters leave an ugly track of white. Moisture soaks into it then into the floor, and the varnish turns white.

After a few months of use *any* "general" varnish *must* show a network of marks, breaks and scratches—an ugly, scuffed *white*.

And you can't turn back to waxes and wax preparations—they are only temporary makeshifts—soon unsightly—always unsanitary.

The right finish for floors has been the problem of the home owner for years. But it is a problem no longer.

We Age Our Oils

After 39 years of experiment we have perfected a secret process that enables us to make a perfect Floor Varnish.

Elastica Floor Finish

By ageing our oils, we eliminate the "deviltry" which unsuits common varnish for floors.

This new varnish "*Elastica*"—*does not* turn white under heel prints and heavy casters. Its surface is so flexible that it *gives*. *Elastica* does not crumble and break under pressure—it bends. And when the pressure is removed it smoothes back into its normal position.

Tough, Elastic Varnish

No other varnish for Floors is so elastic or so tough. The elasticity and toughness of *Elastica* have been shown to be over *five times as great* as the average of "general" varnishes.

Won't you send for our book and learn how we have *proved Elastica?*

Settle floor troubles by asking for this book *today*. Simply say, "Send me your book: **The Right and Wrong Finish for Floors.**" Address Department 5, 29 Broadway, New York; 2620 Armour Avenue, Chicago, or International Varnish Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Elastica Floor Finish is made only by the STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Sold by dealers everywhere

The Gladiolus In Your Garden

50 varieties of Gladiolus; 3 Tuberose bulbs; 3 varieties Dahlias; 1 pkt. Shasta Daisy Seed. One box containing the above for 50 cents prepaid to one address only.

50 Cent Box of Bulbs

Cushman's Catalogue tells about Gladiolus, how and when to plant, best kinds for least money. Dahlias, Shasta Daisies, Peonies and Philippine Lilies also. Send for this book, it's free.

Cushman Gladiolus Company
Box 9, Sylvania, Ohio

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval, without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest **art catalogs** illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait**, write it **now.**

TIRES, Coaster-Brakes, Built-up-Wheels and all sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept D 273 CHICAGO

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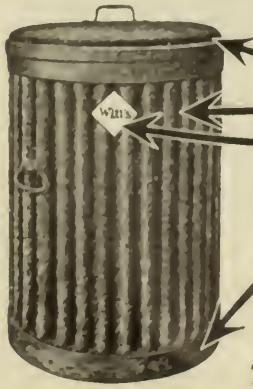

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A VIVID STORY OF MESSINA

ALTHO the Messina disaster was thoroughly covered by the press with camera and story, it has remained for a Tuscan lady who lived through the catastrophe to give those interested the most vivid and realistic picture of the Italian horror. *McClure's Magazine* (May) publishes an extract from a letter of this unknown writer, which was penned a few days after the disaster. The author had been sitting up nursing a sick woman, but had finally gone to bed. As she tells the rest of the story:

I, lying on a cot near her, had no more than a few minutes' unconsciousness at a time; I would doze, wake up, toss, cry out; I would speak to her, in the effort to soothe her. At last, after a terrifying dream, which I do not remember, I started up, broad awake. The others were all up, standing about my sick friend's bed. Impelled by some mysterious force I jumped out of bed; I seized a dress and hurriedly put it on. Madame Levi said to me, "Put on your shoes and stockings." I sat on the edge of the bed and put them on. Who would have believed that in that moment, by that act, I was saving my life?

We could already hear the tinkling, out in the street, of the goat-bells. The servant-girl opened the window; she bought milk. At that instant I was seized with a strange dizziness and violent nausea. The servant-girl offered me a cup of coffee. I went into the room where Gina was lying, and took the coffee. At the last swallow, I felt myself lifted from the floor to the ceiling. The ceiling dipt, the bed rose, and the horrible shaking began. We were tossed up and down for several seconds, then the earthquake changed its motion, hurled the sick woman from her bed, clove the walls, and the downfall began.

I heard a sound as if of countless paper tearing, stuff burning with crackling and explosions, and a deafening roar, a terrific crashing. They were balconies falling, steeples, chimneys, towers crumbling. I remember clearly that I was clutching my coffee-cup, trying to set it safely on the washstand, demented already, but calm. I thought, "I will open the balcony door." I could not do it; the ceiling gaped above my head.

I made a spring for the windows. Impossible to get them open. I was suffocating. The air was charged with thick dust which stopt respiration. I found the door. Behind me came the Levis, with a little girl, Melina, who habitually spent the day and sometimes the night at their house. On the right there had been, in its time, a balcony. The stairway, the house, were in ruins; the other wing of the house, too, was in ruins.

We all jumped from the balcony. We were on the second story; the heaped débris diminished the height of our jump. I fell. It was dark; it was white all around; beyond that, nothing. Ruins and the cries of the dying. Cries, cries, shrieks. Who was shrieking? We could not see. Had the heavens fallen? What had happened? My lips were tight shut in a spasm of agony. I ran. Where was I running? Perhaps it was not I running, but the earth running under my feet.

Then everything stood still, and for a moment there was silence. Then what was it? The cries began anew, the shrieking, the mad attempts at flight. I said over the names of all those I love; I cried them out aloud to the heavens, choking with the bloody froth that ran from my mouth and nostrils. I said them all over, the names of those, living and dead, whom I love, and my wits came back and I did not lose them again until the moment when I found myself on the train for Catania.

I thought, "Now I am going to escape from this!" But I did not know the way.

I found a man and said to him, "Where are we?"

"In Piazza Spirito Santo," he answered.

"Can we escape?"

"Stay where you are. We are blocked. We are safe here as long as God pleases."

And the earthquake began again. The houses finished crumbling; they showered forth furniture, mirrors, wounded men, dead bodies. Yells and

infernal panic. All suddenly caved in. We dropt face downward, and lay awaiting death. But before long we got up again, and in the dense dust found one another. Melina was trembling in the Professor's arms. What joy, in all that anguish, to ascertain that we were all there—what joy! And joy over what? There were two hundred of us, injured and whole, in that small space. At our right was a convent, the walls of which had dropt in, but whose front, still standing, was a menace to us. At our left was a house, burst open fanwise, ready to fall at the next shock. Behind us the church of the Spirito Santo, tilting forward, with a great triangular crack down its façade. Before us the houses of the Porta Imperiale, in fragments; broken and torn bodies dumped into the square among gravel, blood, and wreckage. "Let us stay where we are," we said, "all close clasped together, let us wait." For what? For death?

A light broke above us, beyond the ruins which we could dimly distinguish, because an occasional street-lamp, impossible as it seems, had remained alight. "The dawn! The dawn!" we shouted. No; it was Messina burning.

Then we were seized with desperate madness to flee. But whither? Oh, to the sea, to be drowned in it, to be buried in the depths of the sea! But fire, to die by fire? Oh, God, what anguish! I dumbly gazed at the heavens. I had never seen them of so deep a purple-blue; and how many stars were falling! A shower of stars, thick and shining. A benediction upon the ruins? Behind a house, whose front wall alone was standing, the sky opened, somewhat suddenly, and there poured down light, cold and pallid, like moonlight. Daybreak! Daybreak! "*Adduma! Adduma!*" they cried, mad with the desire for light.

And never was the sun so worshiped, so prayed to, so invoked, as in that tragic hour. Day broke, but alas! what a scene of sorrow it brought into view!

We looked at one another, to make sure it was ourselves, to make sure we were alive. We were white with mortar; we looked like ghosts, with hugely dilated eyes staring like madmen's. Oh, the dreadful ruin on every hand, the desolation, the horror! I believed that Catania too had been destroyed. I supposed that the disaster came to us from Ætna, and I prayed that Bruno, my husband, who was there, might have died at once, without knowing, without seeing. . . .

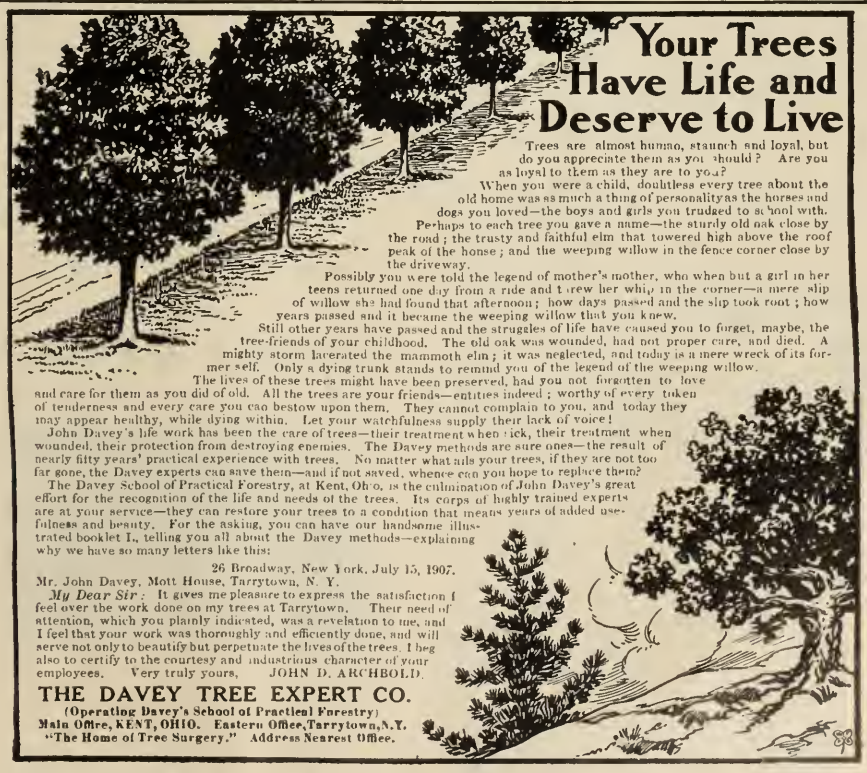
I knelt down before the church, which no longer was there, but whose door stood sealed and intact, still guarding its mystery. What did I say? For whom did I pray? For myself, for Bruno, for my dear ones far away? I do not remember; I know that while I was praying two priests passed by. One had an august, aged face, haggard with grief. He looked at me; I told him everything in a look. He spoke over me the blessing for those about to die. He went about among the dying—how many of them! He blest them, and went his way through the wreckage with his companion, who was weeping, to bless other dead, calmly, without haste, walking under the toppling walls, and we saw him no more.

When I rose to my feet I felt light, rested, strong, well, ready for everything. We began to work for the injured. What endless numbers of them! What slaughter, what mutilations, what horrors! A woman was delivered of twins there in the square: one was dead, one alive; she died later, of hemorrhage.

A father, almost completely naked, tore his face with his nails, desperate at having left his children behind among the ruins.

Meanwhile the miracles of life-saving had begun. Two children slid down a table, placed slantwise, between a stump of house and a heap of rubbish; then came the mother, then the father last. When he had reached the bottom, he saw that two were still missing. What weeping, what shrieks! Oh, God, and who could comfort them? There were some standing by who had no one, no one left. Little children, totally naked, or with nothing on but a little shirt, all blood, all mud; girls and women, gone quite mad, calling out strange pet names and terms of endearment, "*Caù! Rita!* [My breath! My left!] *Catuzza e mamma bedda!*" Meant for whom? Alas! for sons, husbands, scattered, dismembered, or perhaps still alive beneath huge mountains of masonry.

I saw a father searching among the wreckage for



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his children. He pulled out one of them, dead. One of them, whose head only projected from the horrible rubbish-heap, cried, "*Papà, papà, sete aio, sete aio!*" [I am thirsty! I am thirsty!] And there was no water. The father bent over the dying child and gave him his saliva and all his soul in a kiss. The son closed his eyes and died. . . .

Evening came on again; it grew dark early; the light shrank away from the horrors of the catastrophe.

I had eaten a handful of oats, found I do not remember where. I had an egg which a lady had refused. As I was eating it, a woman came running, crying that she had no more milk for her baby. I put out the egg which I had so nearly swallowed; she caught it in her hands and fed it to her infant. Water had been found; it was yellow, thick; it tasted, alas! of decay, of death, of putrefaction, but I drank it. I was mad with thirst, with hunger. I had in my hands a jar of marmalade, but succeeded in no more than touching my lips with it. I distributed it among the injured, feeding them with a hollow cane, split in two. And so came the evening, and the rain fell, and for hours and hours earthquake and rain and weeping; sighs of the dying, howls of desperate grief. Oh, that tragic night! How we wept and how we prayed! Some were seen barbarously beating themselves, to punish themselves for being alive while their beloved were dead; and we wept in chorus, and sang in chorus.

WHY HALL CAINE LOVES AMERICA

A MALADY which might well be known by the name of American hospitality awaits every Englishman who has spoken to the hearts of the people of the United States. Thus does Hall Caine sum up in *Appleton's Magazine* (May) his last reception in America. Mr. Caine goes on to marvel at the welcome the "American cities give to writers of great books which is reserved in other countries for soldiers and statesmen." He also dwells upon other aspects of American life which imprest him. He answers the question, "How did I find the interviewers in America?" thus:

Just as I have found him everywhere—good, bad, and indifferent. Sometimes the American interviewer is a perfectly honest man who aims only at setting down what you say in all truth and simplicity; and sometimes he is a pert person, who cares a vast deal more about what he says himself. As might be expected, the personal descriptions of the lady interviewer are embarrassingly precise. The color of your hair and eyes and the pattern of your clothes are facts of the first importance. Hardly any of the interviewers, male or female, write shorthand, and as a consequence the visitor talks the idiom of the reporter. In certain interviews I found myself saying, "It makes me tired" and "It tickles me to death."

Several imaginary interviews with me were published during my visits to America. In one of these I gave a modest description of my own head, saying the "upper part" resembled Shakespeare's, and the "lower part" resembled Christ's! Flamboyant fictions like these are, I observe, the titbits oftenest quoted in England by journals which most affect to

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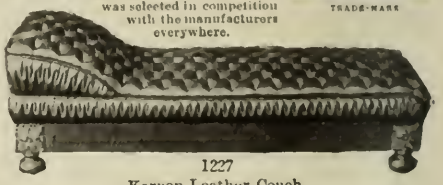

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look down on American journalism. But whatever the interviewer may be, it is folly of the Englishman in America to attempt to escape from him. As a general statement, I think it would be true that, whether you allow yourself to be interviewed or refuse to allow yourself to be interviewed, you are equally certain to regret it. But that has been my experience in England also.

Mr. Caine then enters into detailed confidences of his love for America. He says:

I love America and the Americans. I love America because it is big, and because its bigness is constantly impressing the imagination and stimulating the heart. I love its people because they are free with a freedom which the rest of the world takes as by stealth, and they claim openly as their right. I love them because they are the most industrious, earnest, active, and ingenious people on the earth; because they are the most moral, religious, and, above all, the most sober people in the world; because, in spite of all shallow judgments of superficial observers, they are the most childlike in their national character, the easiest to move to laughter, the readiest to be touched to tears, the most absolutely true in their impulses, and the most generous in their applause. I love the men of America because their bearing toward the women is the finest chivalry I have yet seen anywhere, and I love the women because they can preserve an unquestioned purity with a frank and natural manner, and a fine independence of sex. I love the constitution of America because its freedom is the freest I know of, because it has broken away from all effete superstitions of authority, whether in Church or State, and has left the rest of the world in the pitiful shadows of both follies, to toil after it by more than a hundred years.

And if these are qualities which have their defects, I go the length of loving some of the failings of American life and character as well. I love the bruskness of speech and the freedom of manners which imply that Jack is as good as his master, and sometimes a good deal better, and in this connection I can tell a story of a good and royal tho rather embarrassing friend of mine who is a conductor on a Broadway electric car. He is about twenty years of age, and he has a frank, open face, with bright eyes, and a laughing mouth. When I met him first he was standing on the tail-board of the car as I was leaping onto it.

"Will this car take me to Fifty-sixth Street?" I asked.

He did not answer, but looked me over from head to foot.

"Will it?" I repeated.

Instead of replying to my question, he asked another.

"Are you Hall Caine?" he said.

"Yes—will it?" I asked.

Again he did not reply, but, smiling from ear to ear, and holding out a grimy hand, he said:

"Shake!"

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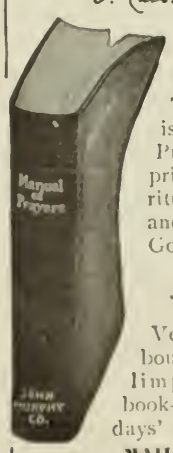

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the Square of Sophia. While driving through the city with his wife, he suddenly realized that something extraordinary was happening. We quote further from the New York *Sun*:

I should say we were the only foreigners in the square, and in a few minutes a couple of pale Turkish officials came up in an almost fainting condition and ordered us to leave immediately.

"Do you know," they said, "that these troops have mutinied and when the loyal force inside the gates of the Ministry of War opens fire you will be between two fires?"

We hurriedly left and escaped by side streets. We then reached a hotel, and being utterly ignorant of what the whole thing meant I intended to go to the embassy and inquire. We rattled over the cobblestones and as we reached the end of a narrow street opening near the Galata Bridge we heard the unmistakable click of rifle locks.

Hurriedly turning I saw we were immediately in front of a line of Salonica chasseurs, who were holding their weapons at the "Ready." Our coachman, a typical Oriental, at once stopt immediately in front of the firing-line and my wife and myself, who were in a somewhat dazed condition, scuttled out of the way. At that moment a volley was fired, causing the wildest commotion in the crowd, and at the same time two high police officials ran out, pushed us back into our carriage and ordered our coachman to drive across the bridge to Pera at full speed.

I protested that this was in the line of fire. They replied that it was our only way to escape. A few steps farther on I was horrified to see the body of a Turkish officer lying on the cobblestones, riddled with bullets. Not fifty yards distant and in the direct line of fire the bridge-keepers were collecting tolls and they refused to allow us to pass until we had our proper change, altho I eagerly told them to keep the balance and let us go.

SHEAR WIT

What Bothered Him.—An Eastern college graduate applied for work in a Michigan lumber-camp. He was told to get busy on one end of a cross-saw, the other end being in charge of an old and experienced lumberman. At first all went well, but at the end of the second day the young man's strength began to wane. Suddenly the old man stopt the saw and spat. "Sonny," he said, not unkindly, "I don't mind yer ridin' on this saw, but if it's just the same to you I wish you'd keep yer feet off the ground."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Warned in Time.—MISS DE FLIRTE—"Oh, don't mind Towser—his bark is worse than his bite."

MR. SOFTEY (who has just been bitten)—"Good gracious! I hope he won't bark!"—*Skits.*

After Him. "Satan is represented as runnin' after folks wif a pitchfork," said Uncle Eben, "when de truth is dat so many folks is pullin' at his coat-tails dat he ain' got time to chase nobody."—*Washington Star*

The Cure.—"Can I offer you a little friendly advice?"

"If you'll take a little in return."

Here negotiations ceased.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Coeducation.—"But," asked the first coed, "why did you elect to take up the study of German instead of French?"

"Oh," replied the other, "the German professor was so awfully handsome, you know."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

Must Be.—"Why do the folks call a good-for-nothing fellow a bad egg?"

"I suppose it is because every egg has a yellow streak in it."—*Baltimore American.*

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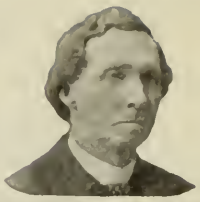

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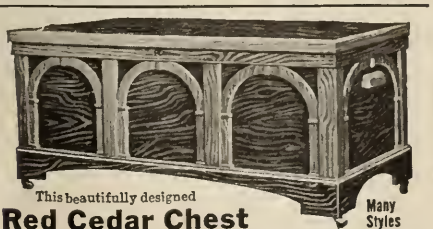

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Exonerating Eve.—YOUNG LADY (to Tommy, who has just announced that he is engaged to a lady aged twelve)—"Why, I thought you always promised to marry me!"

TOMMY—"Yes, yes. I know I did. I blame myself entirely."—*Punch*

A Woman's Bargain.—An Oil City man, who was detained at the house for a part of the day, handed his wife, who was going down-town, a quarter of a dollar and requested her to get him three cigars for it.

When she returned she handed him the package, remarking, exultantly:

"That shows that women can beat men all hollow when it comes to making purchases. I found a place where I could get eight for a quarter instead of three. Isn't that going some?"

And the poor man, as he took his medicine, merely remarked:

"It certainly is, dear."—*Oil City Blizzard.*

Nothing Extraordinary.—An American tourist hailing from the West was out sightseeing in London. They took him aboard the old battle-ship *Victory*, which was Lord Nelson's flagship in several of his most famous naval triumphs. An English sailor escorted the American over the vessel, and coming to a raised brass tablet on the deck he said, as he reverently removed his hat:

"'Ere, sir, is the spot where Lord Nelson fell."

"Oh, is it?" replied the American, blankly. "Well, that ain't nothin'. I nearly tript on the blame thing myself."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A Gilded Youth.—"I believe I'll go in for ballooning a bit. It seems to be the thing."

"What kind of a balloon shall you buy?"

"Oh, I'll have a touring affair, a cloud-climber, a balloonette, and a light flyabout for town use."—*Kansas City Star.*

The Retort Courteous.—An old darky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the darky came back. "Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher. "Well, sah," replied the colored man, "Ah prayed an' prayed an' de good Lawd, he says to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't bodder mah haid about dat no mo. Ah've been trying to git into dat chu'ch mahse'f for de las' twenty yeahs and Ah ain't done had no luck.'"—*Christian Register.*

A Tender Moment.—"Colonel," asked the beautiful girl, "when was the most trying moment of your life?"

"It was when I went to my wife's father for the purpose of asking him to let me have her. He was very deaf and I had to explain the matter before twenty clerks."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Boosting Business.—DRUMMER—"You boosted for the school committee to get a pretty schoolteacher from the town. Why, you haven't any children!"

STOREKEEPER JASON—"No, but, stranger, I had an eye on business. As soon as the pretty teacher arrived all the big boys began sneaking down here and buying hair-oil, clean collars, and sweet soap by the wholesale."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Rural Philosophy.—"Ezry," said Farmer Hay, "I see that since ye have come back from college ye wear yer hair spliced right down the middle. Now, hyur's all I have to say: If ye expect ter feed out o' my trough, ye got to let your mane fall on one side."—*Puck.*

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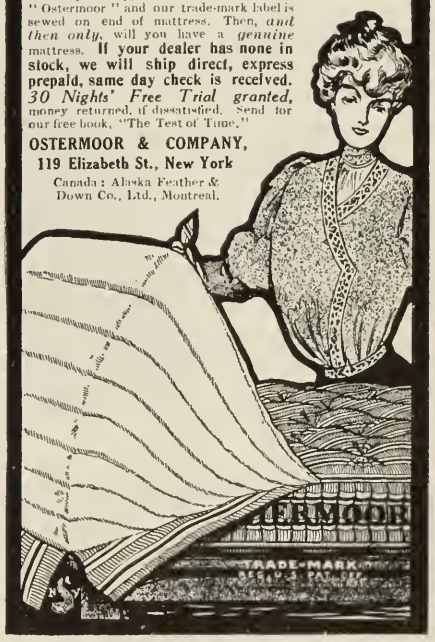

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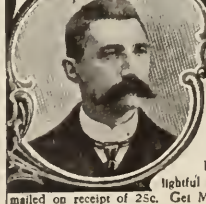

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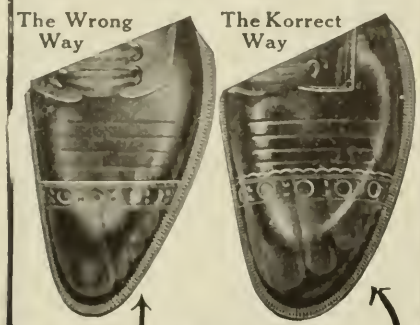

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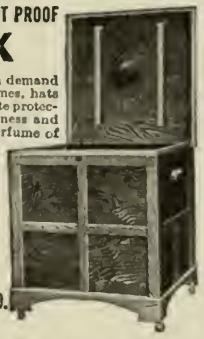

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Bound To Go Up.—"Has the son you sent away to college got his degree yet?"

"I should say so. Why, he wrote last week that the faculty had called him in and given him the third degree. That boy's ambitious."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Word to the Wise.—A prisoner at the sessions had been duly convicted of theft, when it was seen, on "proving previous convictions," that he had actually been in prison at the time the theft was committed. "Why didn't you say so?" asked the judge of the prisoner angrily.

"Your lordship, I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—*Home Herald.*

The Old-fashioned Bonnet

How dear to my heart is the old-fashioned bonnet,
The old-fashioned bonnet that Nell used to wear;
Without any plums and red cherries stuck on it—
The bonnet that didn't require phony hair.
The dish-pan effect may be stylish and stunning,
The waste-paper basket that's lately come in
May be quite the rage and recherché and cunning,
But give me the hat she tied under her chin.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 17.—The Committee of Union and Progress in Turkey induces the Third Army Corps to march on Constantinople from Salonica and Adrianople.

April 18.—Confirmation of the reported murder of two American missionaries at Adana is obtained. One of them was the Rev. D. M. Rogers.

The ceremonies of the beatification of Joan of Arc are held at St. Peter's, a great crowd, comprizing many French pilgrims and bishops, filling the cathedral.

April 19.—The Russo-Bulgarian and Turko-Bulgarian protocols are signed.

Holland agrees to restore the Venezuelan coast-guard vessels and Venezuela will pay $4,000 for capturing Dutch merchantmen.

April 21.—The Dominion cruiser *Kestrel* fires on and captures the American fishing-schooner *Woodbury* off Vancouver; the incident is expected to hasten a settlement of the Hecate Strait question between Great Britain and the United States.

The steamer *Admiral*, with Mr. Roosevelt on board, arrives at Mombasa.

April 22.—The Bundesrath at Berlin ratifies the patent treaty between the United States and Germany.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 16.—President Taft holds a conference with Samuel Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

April 19.—Mr. Aldrich opens the tariff debate in the Senate, declaring that the Finance Committee's bill would produce ample revenue for the needs of the Government.

GENERAL

April 16.—The Cudahy Packing Company, of Kansas City, is indicted on 095 counts, charging fraud in affixing internal-revenue stamps to oleomargarine.

April 19.—A mob at Ada, Okla., lynches four wealthy stockmen, held in the local jail for the murder of a former United States deputy marshal.

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By S. S. Arabic, 16,000 Tons, Oct. 16. $650 up
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"P. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—In regard to the addition of "s" to denote possessive case, "P. B." should note that some words ending in a sibilant omit the *s* of the possessive to avoid the disagreeable repetition of a hissing sound. The rules governing the subject are as follows: (1) Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound (*s*, *x*, *ce*, *se*, or dental *ge*) add the apostrophe and *s*, except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound: as, *James's* ring; *Jones's* hat; a *fox'* skin. (2) Singular dissyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s*, unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant or the last syllable is unaccented: as, *Perus'* defeat; *Moses'* face; *Jesus'* disciples; *Laplace's* theory, etc. (3) Singular polysyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s* only when a principal or secondary accent falls on the last syllable; as, *Boniface's* mistake; *Quackenbos's* Rhetoric; *Orosius's* History."

"J. A. C.," Vineland, N. J.—The expression "grammatical error," tho a common locution, is objected to by many authorities, and an "error in grammar" preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered a violation of grammatical precision.

"R. H. M.," Denver, Colo.—"Kindly send me the authority for the sentence, 'Neither the woman nor I *am* on trial here.'"

Maxwell's "School Grammar," page 212: "When two or more subjects connected by *or* or *nor* differ in *person*, the rule is usually given that the verb must agree with the subject next to it, as, 'Either you or I *am* to go.'" See also Bullions' "English Grammar," page 216: "Rule 4. When substantives taken separately are of different persons, the verb agrees with the one next it, as, 'James or I *am* in the wrong.'"

"L. C. M.," St. Paul, Minn.—Regarding the correctness of the street-car railway-notice, "Politeness and patience to all passengers *is* requested," etc., the decision favoring the *plural* is based on the following rule of grammar: "When a verb has two or more nominatives connected by *and*, it must agree with them jointly in the plural, because they are taken together"; as, True rhetoric and sound logic *are* very nearly allied.—*Blair's Rhetoric*, p. 11. Aggression and injury in no case *justify* retaliation.—*Wayland's Moral Science*, p. 406. To the foregoing rule there is no exception which would even remotely apply to this case. The following exception is given by some grammars: "When two nominatives connected by 'and' serve merely to describe one person or thing, they are either in apposition or equivalent to one name, and do not require a plural verb." Close analysis will show that this does not apply to the sentence under consideration, for "politeness" and "patience" can not be held "to describe one thing."

"M. A. B. S.," Nova Scotia.—"We have heard the expression, 'We, like *they*, are to go.' Is this correct or should it be 'like *them*'?"

"We, like *them*, are to go" is correct, "them" being in the objective case object of the preposition "to" or "unto" understood.

"J. W. M.," Visalia, Cal.—"Which is correct, 'a unanimous vote,' or '*an* unanimous vote'?"

"*A* unanimous vote" is the correct form. "An" is used only before words beginning with a *vowel sound*, and the "u" in "unanimous" has the sound of "y" in "you," which is a consonant sound.

"H. R. E.," Oxnard, Cal.—"Presuming that shipment has been made would it be correct to say, 'Give me the date shipment *has been made*'?"

If we understand the question, we believe, in view of the fact that the action is represented as completed and no intimation of being carried up to the present time, the past tense should be used, "Give me the date shipment *was made*."

Old Instruments

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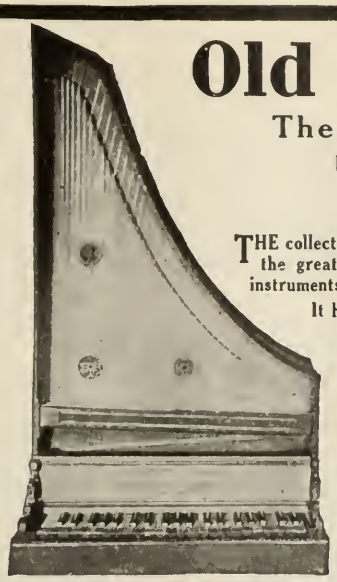

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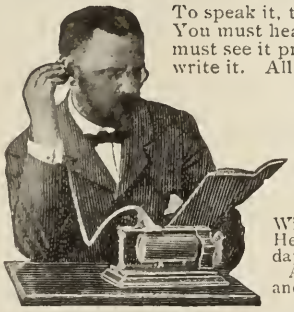

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 8, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 994

TOPICS OF THE DAY

GOVERNOR HUGHES AND THE LEGISLATURE

ONCE more, with the adjournment of the New York legislature, the press takes note of the casualties in the battle between Governor Hughes and the bi-partizan coalition of "bosses" who have pitted themselves against him at Albany. While the legislative leaders "have wreaked their petty spite" against the Governor, remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "his reputation and prestige have grown daily in every State in the Union." Moreover, "this anti-Hughes legislature," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "already bears its involuntary testimony to the strength of the Governor's position in judging itself by the Hughes standard." Thus Republican leaders, according to Albany dispatches, are "pointing with pride" to the fact that the legislature, before adjournment, acted favorably upon twenty-two out of twenty-nine recommendations in the Governor's annual message, while the leader of the Democratic minority arraigns it for its failure to act favorably upon the remaining seven. Among these seven, it may be noted, were the Direct Primary Nominations Bill and the recommendation to place telephone and telegraph companies under the control of the Public Service Commissions. Other negative results of the session are thus summarized by the New York *Tribune*:

"Failure to consider the Massachusetts ballot bill. Defeat by the Senate of a plan to familiarize voters with proposed constitutional amendments.

"Failure to consider the New York City charter.

"Failure to pay any attention to recommendation for State development of water-power. Defeat of bills to prevent pollution of streams by sewage and factory wastes.

"Defeat of bill to abolish the defense of contributory negligence in actions brought by children under sixteen years against employers because of injuries received during employment.

"Failure to enact legislation for a board of fiscal control of State institutions. Defeat of a bill for salary classification commission.

"Failure to adopt legislation to permit removal, without consent of the Senate, of officials appointed by the Governor.

"Defeat of home-rule scheme embodied in a bill for a commission to investigate third-class city charters."

All of these were matters mentioned in the Governor's message.

Speaker Wadsworth, noting that "a persistent effort has been made to create the impression that the legislature of 1909 has studiously failed to respond to the recommendations of the Governor," asserts that, on the contrary, it "has responded with willingness and alacrity to the great majority of his recommendations." "Indeed," he adds, "it may be said, I think, with truth that no Governor has ever secured the enactment of a greater percentage of his recommendations than Governor Hughes." Mr. Wadsworth points to the Congress at Washington as a proof that no legislative body "can ever enjoy what might be termed wide-spread popularity," since "no legislature can possibly do all the things that are asked of it." Mr. Wadsworth's legislature, however, looks in vain for enthusiastic indorsement even in the press of its own party. Thus the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) says of it:

"It has done little or nothing save to defeat the constructive measures which have been not only 'Hughes policies,' but the policies demanded by the people at large, the policies which have been, or are being written, into the statutes of all progressive States. The only achievement at all of which the public has taken notice, and which abides in its memory, has been the action of the Assembly in expunging from the record the declaration of a man of courage, that it was easier for a camel to pass through a needle's eye than for a bill in regulation of corporations to receive the favorable attention of a certain committee.

"That statement, we believe, represents the opinion of most of the voters who chose the present legislature, and in rebuking its author, the assembly registered its defiance of public opinion. The expunging resolution was symbolic of much."

The Press of the same city, another Republican organ, begins its comment with the remark: "Of the legislature it may truly be said that nothing became it like the resolution of adjournment." It goes on to say in praise of the Governor and his measures:

"For every important act of the legislature which benefits the people the thanks belong to Governor Hughes and to nobody else. Without his forceful aid the City of New York would have been left at the mercy of the Transit Trust. Save for his sturdy intervention the car lords would have had the people by the throat and might have exacted any tribute they cared to levy for the building of only a fraction of the subways needed by this community."

In this result *The Press* finds an argument for direct primary nominations. Thus we read:

"The Republican party is technically responsible for the rotten record of the Republican legislature. The people, however, know it is no more to blame for the treachery of legislators than the party rank and file is responsible for the choice of members of the legislature by the dummy conventions which meet under its banner and receive their orders from bosses."

From its beginning, says an Albany dispatch to *The Evening Post*, the legislature "has been controlled by a bi-partizan, or rather non-partizan, alliance of the professional politicians with the corporations, tho here and there this control was slightly mitigated by a vaguely realized fear of public sentiment and dim forebodings of the wrath accumulating against election day." "The legislature," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "began with a purpose to magnify itself and to minimize the Governor," and ended with an achievement exactly the reverse.

On the other hand, *The Morning Telegraph* (Dem.) thinks that

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NIGHTRIDING.
— Macauley in the New York *World*.

"IT WENT TO PIECES ALL AT ONCE."
Macauley in the New York *World*.

IN DARKEST NEW YORK.

the State of New York has reason to congratulate itself on the fact that the legislature refused to pass the seven measures which embodied "the quintessence of Hughesism." To quote:

"We are lucky to escape with the comparatively harmless three quarters, so that we are spared the iniquitous one-quarter.

"If the legislature had accepted the Hughes theory, that its share in the government of the State consisted chiefly in rubber-stamping its approval on the mandates of the Executive, many calamitous results would have ensued, and one of the least would have been that, for years to come, the Court of Appeals would have been clogged with appeals from the constitutionality of the Hughes statutes, which the court would have been compelled to allow. After all, the Constitution is greater than Hughes, repellent as that theory of government may be and doubtless is to Hughes."

The New York *Times* (Ind.) thinks that on the subjects of direct nominations and of increasing the power of the Public Service Commissions "the people stand with the legislature, not with the Governor." And *The Sun*, looking for something to praise, selects the courage of the legislature in resisting Executive coercion. This paper goes on to say:

"Party principle, party leadership in the old-fashioned sense, and party machinery, have been utterly subordinated to personality—a fusion between picturesque personality and a strident public press has replaced the old order and set at defiance older constitutional notions. So complete has been the change that the mere notion that a legislature should thwart the will of the Executive has come to be an evidence of corruption upon the legislative side. Not only is it held impossible that the legislature should be justified in asserting its constitutional right, but it is regarded as proof conclusive of corporation control and even of a nation-wide politico-business conspiracy."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that Governor Hughes is himself not altogether blameless for the hostile attitude of the legislators toward him, his own bearing being less than sympathetic. To quote:

"For years it has been customary for Senators and Assemblymen to consult with the Governor about their local bills and about the Executive's wishes. The practise is not necessarily vicious and it can be made productive of much public good. Mr. Hughes has never invited such consultation. He has repelled it, and as a result he has created a feeling of antagonism which might easily have been avoided."

HOW THE SUGAR TRUST ROBBED THE TREASURY

"THE Case of the Seventeen Holes" is not a chapter-heading from the "Arabian Nights," a Sherlock-Holmes yarn, or a golf book, but a Federal attorney's designation of the Government's case against the American Sugar Refining Company of New York for defrauding the customs. The trial ended a few weeks ago with the conviction of the company, and the imposition of a $134,000 fine. It is now announced that this conviction opened the way for further civil suits against the same offender, involving penalties amounting to $9,000,000, and that the Government has compromised on these remaining claims by accepting a payment of $2,269,897. This compromise closes, on the civil side, what some papers describe as the most successful suit instituted against a great corporation under the Roosevelt Administration. The case is to have its turn in the criminal courts, however, Attorney-General Wickersham having announced that the settlement "in no wise affects the criminal prosecution of the individuals who are responsible for the perpetration of these frauds," and that "such prosecutions will be prest to a finish by the Government."

The trial recently concluded dealt with frauds practised on the company's South-Brooklyn docks during a period of six years, in which time, by means of an ingenious mechanical device, the Government was cheated of nearly a million and a quarter dollars. The New York Company, a constituent company of the Trust, operates the greatest sugar-refinery of the world in Brooklyn, where its docks stretch along the river front. Within the dark and forbidding walls of the refinery, it is said, secret and unpatented processes of great commercial value are guarded from competitors' eyes. Until within the last few months other secret and unpatented methods were employed on the open docks with such success that in six years the company had smuggled in 75,000,000 pounds of sugar under the very eyes of customs officials. Mr. Harold J. Howland, writing in *The Outlook* of May 1, tells how this remarkable result was achieved:

"As the sugar comes over the side of the ship it is weighed by the customs officers, and to that end there are seventeen big Fairbanks scales placed at intervals along the docks. Each scale has a platform eight or ten feet square, its surface flush with the surface of the dock, like the scales that you have seen so often outside a

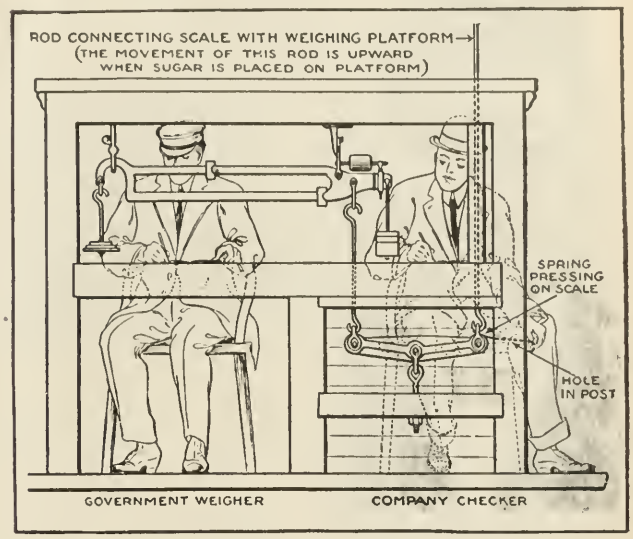
coal-dealer's or a feed-store. The brass bar of the scale, where the weight is read, is within a little house fronted with glass, so that the weigher can see the platform and what is on it as he adjusts the poise. These scales, it should be remembered, belong to the company, and its representatives keep the keys of the scale-houses, and are supposed to lock them every night.

"A few weeks ago I stood upon the platform of one of these scales, looking through the glass side of the scale-house. Behind the registering-bar, facing me, two men sat, each with a small blank-book on the ledge before him. The man on my left pushed the poise along the beam till it balanced, and read off my weight, '170 pounds.' Both men recorded the figures in their books. Then the other man leaned over to the left and dropt his hand into the dark corner under the ledge. Once more the weigher adjusted the poise—but now the beam balanced at 162 pounds. In two minutes I had, without knowing how, been robbed of 8 pounds of weight. . . . . .

"Stepping from the scale platform, I went around into the scale-house. Taking the seat in the corner, I ran my hand down where my companion's had been a moment before. As I sat where a company checker had sat every day for years, just by my left knee was a thick post supporting one end of the shelf beneath the scale bar. Under the shelf was a system of levers and joints which formed the connection between the registering-beam and the rod leading to the platform outside. Between the post and the end wall of the scale-house was a space perhaps a foot wide, as dark as a pocket. Running my hand down the post, I touched a thin strip of iron protruding from the post, its outer end bent into a ring. The strip worked loosely in a hole in the post, and as I pushed it through, its inner end ran over a joint of the scale mechanism. It was easy to see how the spring of the steel would exert force upon the levers and make the registering-beam drop.

"'We've found,' said my companion, 'that a pressure of one ounce just at that point is good for a loss of forty-eight ounces on the platform outside. You see now where those eight pounds went to that you lost so miraculously.'"

This little masquerade, in which Mr. Howland represented a truck bearing bags of raw sugar, tells the whole story. The man on his left impersonated the Government weigher, while the man on his right represented the company's checker. The other sixteen scales on the docks were similarly equipped with pierced posts, the holes in some cases being more worn than in others. The Government's suspicions were aroused two years ago by the statements of a man who had been employed by the company on the docks, but it was some little time before the necessary proofs were secured. It was then urged by the company that these fraudulent practises, if they



By courtesy of "The Outlook," New York.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

existed, were carried on without the knowledge of any officer or responsible director of the company. But as it was the company, and not its employees on the docks, who profited by the fraud, this contention did not greatly impress the jury.

Mr. Howland goes on to tell of the remarkable discrepancies, unblushingly recorded in the company's books, between the "landed weight" and the "duty weight" of each cargo of sugar. The "landed weight" is the weight of the cargo as ascertained by men who represent the sellers of the sugar, and who do their work with great steelyard scales within twenty feet of the Government weighers. Both these weighings are checked by employees of the company, and the results recorded and filed side by side. From

STUNG.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone:
Two lemons were there—'twas otherwise bare,
So the poor dog had none.

—Porter in the Houston *Chronicle*.

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EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT.

Never mind the chauffeur; get after the owner

—Glackens in *Puck*.

A DOG'S LIFE.

MEHMED V.

The new Sultan, an elder brother of Abdul Hamid, has been a "gilded prisoner" for thirty-three years. Receiving a deputation from the Assembly, he said: "I am pleased to become the first Constitutional sovereign. Doubtless my successor will improve upon me, but you may rely upon my doing my best. I also have suffered oppression, and can therefore enter into the feelings of my fellow sufferers."

these records Mr. Howland gathers at random the following interesting facts:

"On May 18, 1907, the steamship *Egda* brought in a cargo of sugar on which the company paid duty on 2,774,832 pounds; but it paid, to the seller of the sugar, for 2,799,116 pounds—24,000 pounds or 12 tons more.

"On July 7, 1907, on the cargo of the steamer *Olinda* the company paid duty on 3,174,180 pounds, while it paid the seller for 3,216,832 pounds, or over 20 tons more.

"On March 14, 1907, the *Bound Brook* landed a cargo of sugar on which the duty weight was 3,169,022 pounds, while the purchase weight was 3,216,080, an increase of nearly 24 tons.

"Other sets of the pink books show differences as high as 200,000 pounds."

In connection with the subject of punishing guilty corporations it is interesting to note the words of Attorney-General Wickersham, spoken recently before a large assembly of the most prominent lawyers and judges of the United States. He said in part:

"There was a prevailing impression that many of the laws dealing with economic subjects had been passed to be pointed to with pride rather than to be enforced. Then there came a rude awakening. The last Administration set to work with vigor, with energy, which was accompanied at times with newspaper clamor, to enforce these laws. Business men who eight years ago had not read the Sherman Antitrust Law to-day know it by heart; and railroad men and shippers alike have an intimate personal acquaintance with the Interstate Commerce Act. . . . . .

"It may be—it probably is—true that in the movement to impress upon the whole business world the meaning and force of certain laws, and the necessity of attention and obedience to them, some suits were instituted and some prosecutions begun, without sufficient consideration and without adequate cause.

"When such conditions are found to exist the present Administration will not hesitate to withdraw the suits or dismiss the prosecutions. Such action must not, however, be taken as any indication of an intention by this Administration to abandon in the slightest degree the vigorous, impartial enforcement of the law, or to undo in any degree the splendid work of the last Administration."

He went on to say that the only price of peace would be obedience to the law. He hoped for an early definition by the Supreme Court of the full scope and effect of the Sherman Antitrust Law.

THE NEW RULE IN TURKEY

"NOT since Mohammed II. captured it four and a half centuries ago and made it the capital of the Ottoman Empire has the city of Constantine witnessed such epoch-making scenes as are taking place there at this hour," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The deposition of Abdul Hamid II., the salute of 101 guns which announced the accession of his brother, Mehmed V., the execution of 250 reactionary leaders, the appearance of the new Sultan, unguarded, in the streets of Constantinople, were a few of the crowded incidents of the past week which told the world at large that a new era had begun for Turkey. Altho many observers are shaking their heads over the dangerous possibilities that still lurk in the Turkish situation, the attitude of the American press as a whole is optimistic, the conviction being that the forces of constitutionalism and reform are now more securely in the ascendant than they were after their bloodless victory of nine months ago.

HENRY MAURER,

Killed at Adana, Asia Minor, with D. M. Rogers, while trying to put out a fire in the girls' school. He was a Mennonite missionary from Indiana, and leaves a widow who is also a missionary.

The week's occurrences at the Turkish capital, comments the Washington *Post*, "bring the East measurably nearer to the West." The same paper expresses surprize at the political cohesion demonstrated by the Young Turk party, and adds its congratulations to those of all civilized nations on the restraint and moderation with which that party met the crisis. "If there is one thing that emerges from the vortex of Constantinopolitan intrigue," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "it is the line of cleavage which divides the Young Turks of wholly European ideals and the reactionary Mohammedans of Turkey in Asia, who are responsible for the sinister work at Adana." The new Sultan's manifesto to the world seems to indicate that he is very definitely on the European side of this line. Breaking all traditions of the Turkish throne, he has given to a newspaper correspondent an interview which is, in intention, a message to the nations. As reported by Mr. M. H. Donohue in the London *Daily Chronicle*, he said in part:

"Say to them that I have ever been the convinced and ardent supporter of the cause of enlightenment, liberty, and progress. By the help of Allah, the most high, I shall follow unswervingly the path of duty, seeking to act justly and honorably to all men, be they giaours or true believers.

"My voice has been silent for

LIGHTING THE WAY

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

VIEW OF ADANA, FROM THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PUPILS AND TEACHERS OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The missionaries, Daniel Rogers and Henry Maurer, were killed while fighting a fire which threatened the mission-school shown here in the right-hand picture. The Young Turks, it is said, have decided to send a commission to Adana to try by court-martial the instigators of the massacres, and to punish them with the utmost severity.

AT THE SEAT OF MASSACRE.

thirty-three years, but the voice of true conscience has never been stilled. You ask me what I think of the situation in modern Turkey as I find it to-day after the political resuscitation of long years. I will tell you that tho shut up here I have contrived, feebly perhaps, to keep in touch with the march of progress of the outside world.

"The few partizans who have been loyal to me through the dark days of adversity are aware that from my earliest years, while faithful to the precepts and teachings of the Koran, I have been an advocate of a constitutional charter and parliamentary institutions. From this opinion I have never deviated. I hold it to-day as strongly as I did when a young man, seeking to imbibe the knowledge of Western civilization and its methods.

"I am a firm supporter of the policy of young Turkey, with full enjoyment of political freedom. I see nothing in it incompatible with Mohammedan sacred law."

In view of the Young Turks' competence and civilized methods, says the New York *Globe*, it is becoming increasingly plain that Europe will have to keep her hands off. European intervention, it seems, is the chief bugbear of the reform party. This anxiety is not merely local, however. Such intervention, as the New York *World* remarks, might mean a general European war. "The civilized world," says the New York *Herald*, "will watch the development of events in Turkey with anxious eyes, hoping for the best, but fearing the worst." The reactionaries in Asia Minor, who by their wholesale murdering of Armenian Christians may compel outside interference, constitute the gravest immediate problem confronting the new Government. This problem looms large to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which comments as follows:

THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM,

Head of the Mohammedan Church, whose consent made legal the deposition of Abdul Hamid. This consent was granted on the ground that the Sultan had "destroyed certain holy writings," "squandered the public money," and violated the Sheri laws.

"It is certain that the ascendency of the progressive classes will still further infuriate the fanatical Moslem mob, and the massacres which have recently occurred in Armenia will be followed by outrages on a still grander scale. It is likewise certain that Europe can not stand idly by while thousands of innocent men, women, and children are put to the sword. No government that is unable, or unwilling, to repress such anarchy is to be tolerated in this day. Whatever the cost, the Powers must intervene."

Dr. Charles Ferguson, writing in the New York *Evening Journal*, asserts that upon the United States, rather than upon Europe, rests the duty of intervention. We read:

"The Young Turks will be unable to sustain the rôle of orderly redemption that they have chosen—without the active assistance of the United States.

"The Near East will burst into a flame and will be burned over by jealous wars among the Powers, unless the American people shall do for Constantinople what has been done for Peking.

"Washington diplomacy should in the Near East as in the Far East, stand for the principle of local autonomy and the 'open door.'

"The murder of Americans in Asia Minor furnishes an obligation and opportunity."

The New York *Times* points out that the Powers would be within their treaty rights if they moved to avenge the slaughter of tens of thousands of Armenian Christians across the Bosporus, and it adds pessimistically:

"The massacres in Asia Minor will not cease with the deposition of Abdul Hamid II.; the blood of the Armenians will be spilled and their wealth put into the empty coffers of the nation. Of all the pious Turkish reformers not one will lift his voice or his finger against commissioned murderers of the Armenians. For is it not a part of piety to slay them?

"Without industries or knowledge of trade, how can the Turks maintain themselves peacefully in

STEPPING DOWN AND OUT.

modern Europe? Can they administer equal laws to subject peoples whose genius in law, trade, and the acquirement of property is admittedly superior to their own? That is what constitutional government means. Yet fully 90 per cent. of Turks are ignorant of its meaning. They know only the religion and government of Mohammed, which is the religion and domination of the sword."

THE WHITE METAL AND THE YELLOW PERIL

THAT "the yellow man with the white money" might, commercially speaking, "cut the throat of the white man with the yellow money," was a possibility perceived and neatly labeled by the late Speaker Reed. According to Mr. Moreton Frewen, an English economist who discusses this interesting phase of the silver question in the pages of *The North American Review* for April, the menace to both England and America of this possibility was never more acute than now, since in the past twenty months the gold price of silver has fallen sixteen cents an ounce. This means an increase of 30 per cent. in the premium which the silver countries of Asia (with their 800,000,000 of inhabitants) must pay for the gold with which they buy the goods of the gold-standard communities. And this, says Mr. Frewen, spells conditions "perilous, perhaps even fatal, to our Western civilizations." For while in England and America both wages and the cost of living have been steadily climbing, in Asia neither of these factors as measured in silver, has changed during the last thirty years. As another has put it, "the yellow races with white money—money cheapened by white legislation—hold us industrially at their mercy." Mr. Frewen explains the situation in the following sentences:

"For two thousand years and more, the Asiatic has absorbed silver. His 'divine hunger' is for that metal; it represents his labor, his capital, his conditions of work and sacrifice. Thus, when silver and the silver exchanges fall, then for every Asiatic desiring to buy our goods, gold and our gold prices have automatically advanced and his power to purchase from us is proportionately reduced. Since 1896, owing to the metallic inflation of our currencies occasioned by the abundance of the new gold supplies, gold prices (and wages) in the West have been rising with unexampled rapidity, while silver prices and wages in the Orient have slightly receded. This price condition must of itself greatly contract the purchasing power of the Asiatic from gold-standard countries; but, when to this is added the fact that there has been also an unprecedented fall in the exchange value of his money, a fall of almost 30 per cent. in the past twenty months, is it wonderful that our export trades to Asia should be in a state of collapse and that the 'open door' of Asia is now a door that opens only outward? . . . . . .

"Only thirty-five years ago the Hongkong Exchange on London was four shillings and twopence; to-day it is one and ninepence. Let me translate this statement from its financial vernacular for the man in the street. A few years ago, then, when a Chinaman wanted to buy English cottons, he bought ten sovereigns—that is, a bill of exchange for ten pounds on London, with thirty-one of his silver taels. To-day, while his labor and his products bring him no more taels than in 1873, he must give seventy-seven taels for this same bill of exchange for ten pounds. Is it any wonder then that notwithstanding the splendid efficiency of the American railroad service to the Pacific and America's lines of well-equipped steamships, yet American exports to the Orient languish—so that San Francisco and Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, which should be emporiums for a vast growing trade with Asia, must content themselves with a mere coastwise business. Such then is the position; to each fresh fall in silver as by an electric contact the manufacturing activities of Asia respond: we have seen the mills in Bombay and on the Hugli, the boot-mills of Cawnpore, a thousand scattered factories throughout China and Japan fostered into profitable life by lower and ever lower exchanges. It is not too much to affirm that in thirty years England has seen the entire character of her trade with Asia revolutionized. The houses of her great merchant princes who formerly imported into Asia the fabrics of England and of Europe are largely in liquidation or have now become exporters instead of importers. . . . . .

"In 1873, the sovereign was worth in exchange with China about three taels, and three taels then paid for one day the wages of twenty-five Chinamen; but now the sovereign is worth nearly eight taels, and wages being no higher, the sovereign exchanged into the currency of China now pays the wages for one day of sixty Chinamen. Is there any doubt that American capitalist captains of industry will, in the next few years, take advantage of such exchange conditions? It is well known that in the Chinese province of Shansi there are vast beds of coal and iron ore as in Alabama in close proximity; that region is an ant-heap of willing unorganized labor, which will be as potter's clay to the hand of a modern trust. . . . It requires little imagination to foresee that the day is near when the United States Steel Corporation will be a great exporter even to American shores of rails rolled in their own mills in Shansi."

SENATOR ALDRICH'S WONDERFUL TROUPE OF PERFORMING SENATORS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

PERHAPS THIS IS THE STANDPATTERS' SCHEME FOR MAKING TARIFF REVISION UNPOPULAR

—Wilder in the Chicago *Record Herald*

THE BOSS.

A BIG OIL FINE ACTUALLY PAID

ALTHO there was $1,808,483.30 in cash in the automobiles when the Waters-Pierce Company started to pay its fines in the Texas capital, remarks one paragrapher, it can not be said that the outing was a joy-ride. The Texas press, however, seem to feel that if the ride was not a thing of joy to the riders, it was at least a gladdening affair for the rest of Texas. Many of the outside press also take this view of the oil company's final settlement of its penalty for violation of the Texas antitrust laws. "Texas has demonstrated conclusively," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "that there is an effectual remedy for monopolistic abuses when States are determined to assert their rights and to protect the interests of their citizens." "This is probably the most noteworthy instance in the legal calendar of the Federal court upholding a State prosecution on antitrust charges," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*; and the Baltimore *American* rejoices that "at last a subsidiary company of the great Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has paid a court fine and, in making payment, delivered in real cash." *The American* goes on to give a brief history of the litigation in the case. We read:

"The Waters-Pierce Oil Company was prosecuted under the statutes of the State of Texas upon the charge of violating the State antitrust law, and under the decision of the first court a fine of $1,623,000 was imposed. But the case was carried from court to court, and not until the decision of the lower court was confirmed by the court of last resort did the company submit to the inevitable. In the mean time interest on the original fine had been accumulating, until the amount was swollen to $1,808,483.30. The fees allowed by the State to the prosecuting attorney reduced the sum to the amount mentioned as having been turned over by the oil company to the treasury of Texas.

"The case was long drawn out and during its career through the courts it got mixt in pretty extensively with Texas politics. The fame of the Hon. Joe Bailey as a trust-buster has been sadly impaired as a result of efforts which he put forth to shield the Waters-Pierce Company. The subordinate company was once shut out from doing business in Texas, but through the efforts of Senator Bailey and upon the strength of an affidavit made by H. Clay Pierce, declaring that the company had no connection with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it was readmitted. On the seventeenth of next month Pierce must face trial at Austin on the charge of false swearing in the earlier involvement of the company with the courts."

In strong contrast to the news columns of the Texas papers, which give picturesque and large-typed accounts of the final triumph of the commonwealth, are some of the editorial pages, which already are wrestling with the problem of how the money ought to be spent. The Houston *Post* opposes the suggestion of a reduced tax thus:

"To distribute it in the way of reduced taxes, it would mean but 40 cents per capita of population; and of the total amount the corporations and wealthy people would get perhaps half of the total. The entire population would share best under some form of useful expenditure for purposes that are recognized by all citizens as worthy and beneficial. Governor Campbell has an opportunity to add greatly to the credit of his administration by inviting the legislature to cooperate with him in using this money wisely for the benefit of the State."

The Dallas *News* suggests that the fine "be treated as a legacy to the helpless," thus evidencing the "fact that our prosecutions of the lawless are not actuated by the prospect of profit." To read further:

"The procurement of the Waters-Pierce money has not put us under obligation to the helpless; it has compounded an old defaulted obligation tenfold. . . . We might, if our resources had not received this large addition, excuse ourselves for doing no more than deliver the lunatics who are now in jails. But no specious sophistry can excuse us if, the situation being as it is, we do not doubly guard against a recurrence of the present disgrace. We must, in other words, provide against the requirements of the next ten years, at least, those requirements being measured by the fact that within four or five years 300 or 400 insane have accumulated, or been immured, in jails and poorhouses.

"The legislature need not fear that it will incur the charge of extravagance if it is abundantly generous with the helpless."

The McGregor *Mirror* sounds a pessimistic note of warning, denouncing the law which does not include imprisonment with the fine, and presaging that while the oil company is forced to leave the State, "the people will pay the freight." To quote more at length:

THE BIG FINE IN REAL MONEY.

This picture was taken at the State House immediately after State Treasurer Sparks had given his receipt. The fine as paid in was composed of gold and currency. The most interesting package contained 120 ten-thousand-dollar bills.

"The penalty, without imprisonment, of antitrust-law violation is poor punishment. If the price of the trusts' products could be regulated by law, a mere fine would do; but when they are left to prey upon the purses of the people, it is all bosh—just the same as the people fining themselves for the transgressions of others. Perhaps the wise heads will learn better some day."

JAPAN'S "BOYCOTT" OF OUR FRUITS

RECENT cable dispatches from Yokohama to American papers, stating that the Japanese authorities discriminated against American fruits, have caused much uneasiness among those interested in Japanese trade. The Japanese version of the case, as set forth by the leading Tokyo journals, is widely different from that reported by American newspapers. According to the *Jiji*, the most influential paper in the financial world in Japan, the proportion of American goods rejected under the Health Law was much smaller than that of any other country. The inspection, made by the authorities of the Kanagawa Prefecture at Yokohama, covered the food imports not only from the United States, but from all foreign countries. The respective proportions of rejected goods for four leading countries are given in the following table:

	No. varieties inspected.	No. varieties rejected.
The United States	31	12
Germany	6	3
France	6	4
Great Britain	5	3

It is further stated that the greater portion of the goods which failed to be admitted were canned goods. The British commercial agents and the members of the California Canned Fruit Association at Tokyo, having made inquiries of the Japanese authorities above

mentioned, exprest themselves as perfectly satisfied with the explanation they received.

The *Yorodzu*, which has considerable influence among politicians and students, commenting upon this matter, regrets that in recent years the Americans have acquired the habit of viewing through distorted lenses almost every action taken by Japan. The Health Law, which is reported by American correspondents in Japan to have long been obsolete, has, the paper assures us, always been enforced among native producers and manufacturers of foodstuffs.

The *Nichi-bei-shuho* (Japanese-American Commercial Weekly), published in New York and widely circulating among the Japanese residents in this country, has an interesting article on this subject. It says:

"Supposing that such a boycott is really started in Japan, what good would it do to Japan? The Japanese imports from America constitute quite an item, but the amount of goods we export to America is overwhelmingly greater. In fact, the United States is Japan's best customer. Besides, our import of California canned fruits is so insignificant that it does not ever form an item in the classified statistics prepared by the Japanese Government. These facts alone ought to be sufficient to convince the Americans of the absurdity of the press reports as to the alleged Japanese boycott on American, and particularly California, goods. . . . The New York *Times* correspondent in Tokyo states that in view of California's ill-treatment of Japanese subjects, the Japanese steamships now plying between San Francisco and the Orient are likely to change their terminus from San Francisco to Seattle. Such a report is equally absurd, for the reason that the said Japanese steamship company, Toyo Kisen Kwaisha, is about to extend its route to South America instead of extending it northward. The misunderstanding of *The Times* correspondent was perhaps caused by the fact that another Japanese steamship company, Osaka Shosen Kwaisha, which has hitherto been interested in the carrying trade exclusively in the Far East, is to open, in June next, a new line between Seattle, Tacoma, and the Far Eastern ports."

As to the report that the Japanese Health Law, which had been a dead letter, was suddenly revived in order to discriminate against American articles, the *Nichi-bei-shuho* thinks that while the law has always been enforced to the letter among the natives, the authorities had heretofore refrained from applying it very strictly to foreign goods, toward which they assumed an attitude of leniency out of mere courtesy.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POSTING THE DRUNKARD

DRUNKARDS, near-drunkards, and prospective drunkards will find small comfort in New Jersey's latest stab at the drink evil, remarks one New-York paper in its review of the novel law recently put upon New Jersey's statute-books. This law, which is in reality a system of posting the drunkards of a neighborhood, is thus explained by the Newark *News*:

"The law directs the governing body of every municipality in the State to designate three reputable citizens to be known as a board of protectors for the prevention of drunkenness. The board is given power to proscribe the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards or persons likely to become drunkards, after notice has been given to dealers to that effect. The first offense subjects the dealer to a penalty of $50, the second to a penalty of $100, and the third to a penalty of $200, upon reporting which to the licensing body the license may be revoked perpetually or for a stated period. No action may be maintained, however, unless notice shall have been given to the alleged violator to appear before the board of protectors."

The object of this law is "laudable," says the New York *Tribune*, "and ought to command the approval and cooperation of liquor-dealers themselves."

The new statute "apparently seeks to establish islands of sobriety whereon people with a weakness for strong drink may be legally marooned," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which goes on to draw a second simile thus:

"If drunkenness be regarded as a disease, the effect of such action in any individual's case might be compared to quarantining or placing one in an isolation camp. But the process of quarantining involves more of an invasion of a man's personal freedom than is contemplated, apparently, by this New Jersey law. The near-drunkard would be placed under a certain restraint, to be sure; that is, he would find himself 'posted' at every saloon bar or club restaurant as an impossible patron. But that would be equivalent to placing him gently but firmly on the island of sobriety in the midst of the social whirlpool."

This step toward the restriction of the drink evil in New Jersey, however, has not softened the criticism of the New York *Christian Advocate* which brands that State as one of the four States in the Union "equally benighted" in which "the people are not allowed to decide whether or not the sale of liquor shall be licensed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CASTRO and Abdul Hamid might try refined vaudeville.—*Chicago News.*

How fleeting is fame! A newspaper refers to Judge Alton B. Parker as a former candidate for Congress.—*Washington Post.*

NEWS from Ellis Island demonstrates that foreign lands have heard that Taft was elected.—*Newark News.*

PROFESSOR PICKERING says he can signal to Mars. The Hague Conference should dictate the message.—*Baltimore American.*

IF civilization wishes to prove that it should be allowed to build *Dreadnoughts* it might put a stop to the massacres in Asia Minor.—*Chicago News.*

DON'T worry. Colonel Roosevelt is within a short sail of the scene of the Turkish outbreak in case it calls for the services of a big stick.—*Washington Post.*

THE picture of Grover Cleveland on the new $20 bills will go far toward reconciling Mr. Bryan to the use of gold as a currency medium.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

ENGLISH critics say that the American women do not know how to walk. They know enough, however, to keep the women of other nationalities on the run.—*Baltimore American.*

A TOLEDO letter writer threatens to kill President Taft, Speaker Cannon, and Senator McCarren. The secret service guard about Mr. Taft should be doubled.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE attempt of a Harvard president to get all the books needed for a liberal education into a five-foot shelf is doomed to failure. The Roosevelt writings alone would fill double that space.—*New York American.*

IT is hard to understand the workings of the minds of some of these professors who busy themselves writing books to disprove the Bible and who still want to use the handle "Rev." in front of their names.—*Chicago News.*

THE Sick Man of Europe will try absent treatment.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A MESSAGE to Mars can be sent for $10,000,000, says Professor Pickering. Let's send it collect, and see what will happen.—*Cleveland Leader.*

BRITISH colonies continue to provide *Dreadnoughts* for John Bull with cheerful alacrity, but Germany will wait in vain to hear from Milwaukee.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE new $500 note is to bear the portrait of Salmon P. Chase, and it will be very pleasant and inspiring for us to see that great Ohioan's countenance so often.—*Ohio State Journal.*

AT the same time, while the Yale men are awfully pleased to have an alumnus President, they bear up very well if one omits to mention that he is the first Yale President.—*Washington Times.*

THERE is a man in North Carolina so avaricious that he has arranged to die before an inheritance tax law would go into effect if Congress should pass it.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

NOW that New Zealand and Canada are in line, why doesn't Ireland offer a few *Dreadnoughts* to the mother country? Well—but no. We must suppress our emotions.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SOME of the material that is set forth in the editorial department of some of the magazines and newspapers makes us hope that the day of a pure mental food law will come to pass.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

THE Boston *Herald* objects to snorers in Pullman cars. The trouble about the Boston snorers is that they do not snore musically. There is no reason for a person to snore out of tune; the Charleston snore is rather a harmonious and melodious sound. In New England many people snore when they are talking and that is inexcusable.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

POWER OF THE ARMY IN TURKEY

RELIGION and militarism have always been the two animating forces in the Turkish character, says a writer in the London *Daily Mail*. Parliaments fly to pieces, ministers are deposed, even the sovereign may fall when the prerogatives of the Moslem and the rights of the army are threatened. This statement accounts both for the recent disturbances at Constantinople, and for the present condition of suspense, hesitation, and moderation in which the controlling force, the military, seem to be standing. The Turk is a disciplined soldier and he can carry his weapons without using them. As this editorial writer remarks of "the character of the Turk":

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Above all things he is a soldier, and has never divested himself of the attributes of a soldier. What civilians will do in moments of excitement and danger the soldier is incapable of doing. The soldier uses force under discipline and with deliberate purpose, and knows the danger he has to meet. When his object is attained he sheathes his sword and is a brother once more, as every battlefield has shown. What civilians would have been so restrained in their hour of triumph over an enemy as to return quietly to their homes without reaping in blood and plunder the harvest of victory?"

But resignation to the course of events is also a factor in the Turkish character. The Moslem takes what issues as his fate, and this accounts, in large measure, both for his acquiescence in tyranny and oppression and his stolid quietism in critical moments. Only an attack upon his religion fires his blood. Hence we read:

"Every soldier of the Sultan is a Moslem. No other faith is permitted in the Ottoman Army. Mohammed was a militant prophet and carried the Koran on the point of the sword. But if the sword was sharpened by fanaticism, its edge was tempered by fatalism. And this spirit of fatalism still dominates the Turk, whether soldier or civilian. It reconciles him to whatever conditions Fate seems to impose. Kismet! It is ordained! and he submits to the will of Allah—to be slain or to slay: to live or to let live. Life and death are both good, and both are to be confronted with a calm and equal mind, according to the will of God."

"The Turkish soldier will defend his religion," observes the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "and maintain the preeminence of the Ottoman race in the midst of foreigners. It was the religious indifference of the strongest parliamentary party in its infatuation for autonomy, that roused his anger."

The London *Saturday Review* thinks that what has been called the second Turkish revolution is the natural result of prematurely conjuring up parliamentary government in a country whose political traditions are in favor of a religious despotism. This opinion is exprest as follows:

"Will the mischievous experiment of planting parliamentary government in national soil utterly unsuited to its growth ever cease? The latest two trials are in Turkey and Persia. In Turkey it has grown a sham, constitutionalism being nothing but government by military intervention, and has been the occasion of disorder with violence, including many murders. In Persia it soon blossomed out into civil war, and now is seeding into anarchy; and it will be lucky for the world if European Powers can keep out of the mess. Can not people learn that parliamentary government is suited to extremely few countries? It can work successfully, or even fairly successfully, only as the outcome of a long historic process. By such a process a parliamentary system in harmony with the character of a people may be evolved."

To give a parliament to Moslems, remarks this editorial writer, is just as sensible as to make a present of the most complicated machinery to the savages of the Pacific islands. These are his words:

"To give it as a ready-made machine to a people who have never known anything like it is about as reasonable as to give an engine and coaches to the cannibals of New Guinea and expect them to work a railway. There are persons who find an infinite virtue in a form of government, no matter whether it works well or badly, or does not work at all. A parliament that fails contents them; an oligarchy or a Cæsarist autocracy that is a brilliant success they will deplore. They see that a parliament works well—at any rate it does work in a fashion—in this country; therefore without further thought they would plant a similar government everywhere. They would put up a Parliament House in the sands of Sahara if they could, and hope for a few stray camels to sit as deputies. They are like certain folk who, having married happily, can never be content till they have got everybody else married. These amiable fools are responsible for more unhappy marriages than are any other, far more than the mercenary match-maker. *Daily-News* cant about freedom and popular government, read earnestly by half-educated fledglings in semi-Oriental countries, has much the same effect as the chatter of these married busybodies on any stray youth or maiden they can pounce upon."

A SQUAD OF TURKISH CAVALRY.

Much more hopeful are the anticipations of *The Evening Standard* (London) with regard to the parliamentary party which "fell

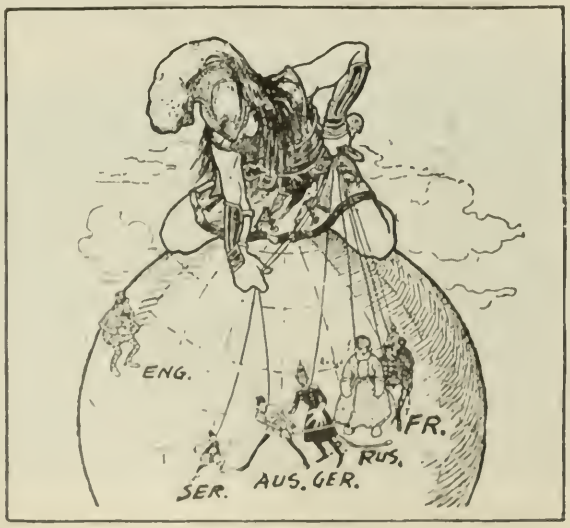
a victim to its own triumph." This paper asks what the recent events in Turkey will amount to, and says:

"The answer to that question lies in the lap of Fate. All that we are taught is that Rome was not built in a day. The committee may still be strong enough to resist this invasion of its new-won rights. It weathered the storms of foreign policy. Will it be finally overborne by the gusts of popular dissatisfaction? Will a country which has seen light and a nation which has realized itself relapse into the dark chaos of the pre-Reform era? We can not think that. If the Young Turks, taught a lesson in statesmanship and moderation by a revolt for which they were clearly unprepared, come again with a fresh lease of power, the friends of constitutionalism, liberty, and progress need not regret the ups and downs inseparable from a constitutional convalescence."

AUSTRIA'S NAVAL AWAKENING

"AUSTRIA, after forty-three years of sepulchral torpor amid the ruins caused by military defeat, has come to life again," declares the *Soleil* (Paris), "and has begun to exercise a particularly pernicious activity in Europe." This resurrection of Austria-Hungary is also provoking serious comment elsewhere, and the London papers which have for some time been uttering dire prophecies about the growing naval power of Germany, are at present roused over naval plans of Austria, her ally. England, declares the popular organ *Lloyd's Newspaper* (London), is passing through a severe attack of naval measles, or "Dreadnoughtitis." Surprize as well as alarm has been exprest in the British press over the fact that Austria is to build three ships of the class represented in the British Navy by the *Bellerophon*, the *Inflexible*, and the *Indomitable*. While the Austrian papers deride those who are accused of crying out before they are hurt, they also take pains to explain at length exactly what the naval awakening of Austria-Hungary, means and in a somewhat derisive and ironical communication in the *Pester Lloyd* written by its Berlin correspondent we read as follows:

"The fat is in the fire. Austria-Hungary is going to build three *Dreadnoughts!* Immediately the professional politicians of London make the calculation that in the year 1912 Austria and Germany together will have seventeen such ships, while England will own only sixteen. If these two Powers be taken as a unit, what becomes of England's two-power navy? England's shipbuilding activity must be conducted in relation to these facts. Now it seems to us that no one enjoys all this imaginative prognostication more than the real enemies of England, for they must be forced to the conclusion that it is impossible for people in London to arrive at an understanding of the real situation of affairs in this connection. Are these Austrian *Dreadnoughts* to be looked upon as a means of attack by which England will be forced to dispatch a portion of her North Sea fleet to the Mediterranean, and not rather to be regarded as merely weapons of defense, a means of giving new strength to the Hapsburg monarchy? England may build as many ships as she chooses. No one has a right to challenge her right to do so. But she should leave off giving as her excuse the machinations of others, whose hostility she has not the slightest ground for alleging."



THE PUPPETS OF MARS.
—*Mucha* (Warsaw)

THE RAGMAN IN BELGRADE
"Any old rags?"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The real and profest aims of Austria in her naval scheme are explained by Ernst Manner in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) and by the editor of the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin). The latter journal dwells more especially on the "services which the German Empire has rendered the Austrian monarchy" as naturally calculated to spur on Austria "to accelerate the completion of the vessels planned." Mr. Manner in the official Austrian organ gives a plain and businesslike statement of the reasons that have induced his Government to adopt the new naval program. He speaks of Austria's need of battle-ships (of which she has built none since 1903) as being very real, if only to save herself from such indignities as the recent Turkish boycott. Thus we read:

"Austria-Hungary is a mixt empire with a population of 50,000,000. The yearly increase of this population is reckoned at 500,000 souls. The kingdom stands as a sort of watch-tower over the East. This enviable geographical position, which is so favorable in prospective advantages, lays responsibilities upon Austria which she can not repudiate. Of these responsibilities the most important is that of promoting civilization and order among the secluded and opprest regions of the Near East. But it is only through the pioneer work of armed intervention that this work of civilizing can prove permanently successful. Our military predominance on land has recently enabled us, after long and hazardous stagnation, to make decided steps in advance. This advance must now be demonstrated in our activity by sea."

Austria is now a great Power in the Mediterranean. She must take measures to maintain that position. It is poor economy for Austria-Hungary to run the risk of being insulted by other Powers, and crippled in her trade, merely because she will not spend money in building more war-ships, and these of the newest type. In the language of Mr. Manner:

"Already, since the development of our coastal advantages, we are recognized as a great Mediterranean Power. Our flag must necessarily fly wherever there is need for our naval self-assertion. Those who earnestly assert that a naval fleet is a very extravagant luxury quite mistake the signs of the times. If in addition to a powerful army we had also possest a navy that commanded respect, does any one believe that the Turkish boycott would have occurred? Never. We should at least have been spared that affront."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

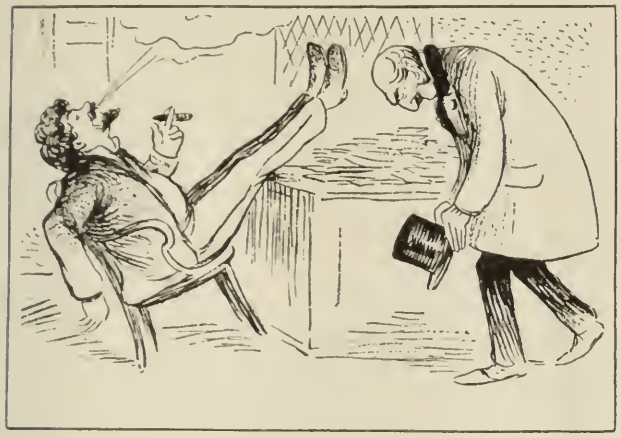
CRY FOR CONFISCATION IN FRANCE

ARE we to see in France the days of Louis XVI. return? Then it was monarchy sacrificed in a flood of slaughter to republicanism. Now we are told republicanism is to be sacrificed to anarchical socialism. The strikes which are going on all over France are carried on in a most methodical manner, and meetings and councils in all the principal industrial centers are engaged in a zealous propaganda of rebellion. The government officials and employees, postal officials, school-teachers, even soldiers, are shouting for the demolition of the present political constitution and the erection of something which they profess to think better.

Their program is stated in their organs as follows:

"*Workingmen, peasants, toilers in factories and foundries, workers in offices and in fields, unite, and become the power you really are! We wish for the organization of those without property in order that they may seize and confiscate all the common property of society.*"

The Paris press is filled with the discussion of this question. The great ministerial organ, the *Temps*, declares that "there are



AFTER THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

EMPLOYEE (on resuming work)—"Come in, Mr. Director, you're not intruding." —*Rire* (Paris).

traces of serious disaffection among those classes whose loyalty to the Republic has never hitherto been questioned," and this paper does not hesitate to blame the ministry and the Government for this deplorable condition of things. It is their remissness which has permitted to prevail what is really "the spirit of revolution." To quote further:

"We suppose we must wait with resignation until the Government makes up its mind to govern. Perhaps the time will come when the very instinct of self-preservation against this swelling flood of anarchy will force these cowards to shake off the torpor of inaction. Our only fear is that in order to eradicate an evil which could easily have been prevented by proper prophylactic treatment, the powers that be will find themselves driven to use the red-hot iron of vengeance."

The important Republican organ, the *Petit Parisien*, declares:

"The army of malcontents increases daily, ready to attach themselves to any extreme party, right or left, which advocates violence. If the gallant democracy of France lose their faith in the lawful Republic, if the Parliament, elected by the people to manage public affairs and to proceed resolutely but methodically on the road of social reforms, sees its influence gone, what will happen next?"

The *Gil Blas* (Paris) speaks in these strong terms:

"Let political convulsion come, as it possibly may. It would not be the first experienced by France. The only way of softening its violence is to have no fear of it. A resolute people, supporting

THE NEW "TERROR."

SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION—"Well, comrade, is it the old cry again—'*À Bas La Noblesse*'?"
MEMBER OF THE PARIS GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE—"No, we've got beyond that now; it's '*À Bas La Patrie*'!" —*Punch* (London).

a government at once active and powerful, can defy these political earthquakes."

Of those who are likely to join the army of revolution Mr. Hervé says that many besides those at present in evidence—"the active army of the proletariat"—will prove "the most ardent in battle." These he styles the "reserves of the army." In his newspaper, the *Humanité* (Paris), Mr. Jaurès gives us to understand that "officers of the army are adherents of Socialistic doctrines."

The Monarchical and Clerical *Figaro* (Paris) remarks:

"If any one twenty years ago had predicted that a time would come when the Government of the country, ever growing more dis-

CORDON OF CAVALRY IN THE CITY HALL SQUARE OF MERU.
During the revolutionary strikes. —*Illustration* (Paris).

credited and degraded, would permit the labor-unions thus to confederate, to organize themselves before their very face, and even with their connivance, that there would take place a general insurrection of the working-classes, something more dangerous to the state and to society than has ever yet assailed such institutions, no one would have believed him. And yet this horrible nightmare has to-day turned out to be a reality. It is a short step from a strike among public functionaries and a strike of the Army. We have no doubt whatever that this step will soon be taken, because the Government has neither the sense nor the strength to prevent it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY BREAD IS DEARER IN ENGLAND

THERE is great outcry in England over the high price of wheat and the resulting dearness of the poor man's loaf, coincidentally with the same condition in this country. But it is noticeable that the British do not blame Mr. Patten for it. Many circumstances, we learn from the London press, have conspired to make wheat scarce. The area of the wheat-consuming world is becoming wider, but as a compensation wheat is being produced in ever-increasing quantities. Russia, India, Canada, and Australia all feed the London wheat market, and altho a sympathetic change has resulted in Europe from the state of the Chicago quotations, everything must not be laid at the door of Mr. Patten and his confederates. The editor of *The Mark Lane Express*, the leading London agricultural organ, attributes to several causes the rise in the price of wheat, and remarks:

"Whether there has really been a 'corner' in wheat or whether Mr. Patten only showed astuteness in sizing up the position of the grain trade is a question which is hardly worth discussing here, tho the fact remains that he has made a huge fortune in buying wheat for future delivery.

"Naturally this is a very real source of anxiety to all people in this country. Apart from any questions of manipulation of the American markets by a single operator or a clique, with the object of driving prices to a fictitious level, it can not be denied that the tendency has been for many years in this country for wheat and flour, and consequently bread, to get dearer. No doubt the manipulations in America have done a great deal to excite the wheat markets of the world; but the whole cause of the recent advances in this country is not to be found in the manipulations in the pit at Chicago, but rather in the shortage of supplies and the absence of stocks in this country.

"It is reckoned by the best authorities that at the present time the visible supply, in round figures, is 3,000,000 quarters less than it was twelve months ago, and it is to this fact that the recent increase in price must be ascribed. It is made up in this way: Farmers' holdings, 1,000,000 quarters; merchants', 1,450,000; and on passage, 3,870,000. Total, 6,350,000, as against 9,350,000 at the corresponding date last year. Against this shortage there is a surplus of nearly 1,500,000 quarters in the United States, but over there values are so big that none of the wheat is likely to come here until well over 40 shillings per quarter can be got for it on this side."

He even goes so far as to see in the dearness of bread an inducement to farmers to revive the cultivation of wheat in Britain, instead of leaving the country to live on imported cereals. This eminent specialist speaks on this point as follows:

"It can not be denied that a regular price of 40 shillings the quarter for home-grown wheat would act as a great stimulus to arable farming in this country, and that large areas of land which were allowed to sow themselves down to grass during the last two decades would again become available for wheat-growing if prices remain at about the level indicated. From the farmers' point of view it would be a great advantage for wheat to remain steady in price at about 40 shillings the quarter, and this figure would not unduly press on the town-dweller, for bread would be little if any dearer than it is to-day, certainly not more than a halfpenny a loaf."

This opinion is echoed by the London *Daily Mail*, in which we read of the rise of the price of wheat in its effects on the farmer:

"Every shilling by which it rises will put five shillings an acre profit into the pocket of the farmer. Agriculture will revive, and there will be a return movement from the cities to the land. From the national standpoint such a result would not be undesirable. Cheap food is not the end of life, and it may be very dearly purchased by losses in other directions. We are awakening to the dangers which arise where the state leads a one-sided life."

Most optimistic is the comment of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, which says:

"We may grumble at the higher prices we are called upon to pay for the necessaries of life. But our grumbling may be sweetened by the thought that higher prices mean increased prosperity for an important class—once the most important class—in our social economy. The circumstances of our position as an Island Power have compelled us to seek our food when and where we can get it at the cheapest rate. The agricultural classes have loyally accepted that position, and they have turned their attention to the supply of those articles of food which must be grown on the spot, and which can not be carried long distances. But if the time should come when we should be compelled to ask the British farmer to return to the production of cereals once more, we have not the slightest doubt that he would not be found wanting when that call was made."

In referring to the Chicago speculators, the London *Times* broaches the opinion that the increased consumption of wheat alone makes the cornering of the wheat market a feasible operation. To cite a recent editorial:

"Wheat consumption is steadily overtaking wheat production. As the margin narrows, smaller and smaller causes will produce large fluctuations in price, and we shall be more and more at the mercy of the Chicago corner-man. Later still, if the wheat-eating population of the world goes on increasing at its present rate, the struggle for existence will bring worse things than a rise in the price of bread."

"It is in fact evident," declares the London *Economist*, citing the same reasons, "that the high prices now being charged in London must be attributed to other causes than the Chicago manipulation." Nevertheless, observes the London *Chronicle*, "the gambling in America has some share in the fact" that bread is dearer. America should follow the example of certain European countries in checking this gambling, we are told. What France and Germany have done in this matter is thus stated:

"In France and Germany there are thoroughly effective regulations directed against gambling in the food of the people. In Germany a law was enacted thirteen years ago which prohibited 'term' or 'option' trading in grain or mill products except upon application to the Bundesrat, and then only on conditions prescribed by that body. By a later law the restriction was strengthened, the issue of licenses being confined to (1) producers and consumers of the actual goods to be dealt in under the license; and (2) merchants or registered commercial organizations whose line of business includes the purchase or sale of or loans upon grain or mill products. Even these classes can deal only on conditions which exclude the mere gambling element. In France the restrictions are hardly less effective, and it is, by the strangest irony, the great democracy of the West that is left an easy and absolute prey to the gambler in food."

It will be seen from the following statement of the London *Times* (April 20) what were the current prices of wheat and bread commented upon above:

"There was a general advance of 3d. per quarter on last Friday's prices for wheat at the Corn Exchange yesterday, and the market was expected to remain firm for some time. This makes a total rise of 2s. or 2s. 6d. in ten days. The top price was 48s. 6d. for No. 1 Manitoba wheat, and large sales of other kinds were made at 45s. to 46s. per quarter. . . . . .

"The threatened advance in the price of bread in London took place yesterday. As far as could be gathered, 6½d. per 4-pound loaf was the *minimum*, and in many shops 7d. and even more was charged. The retailers asserted that the margin of profit even at 7d. was very narrow, and that if the price of flour continued to advance an additional halfpenny might have to be demanded."

OVEREDUCATING CRUDE BRAINS

THAT we are attempting to force too many different types of brain through the same course of training in our schools, and that we should pay more attention to racial factors in our public education, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis). Is it not possible, he asks, that with the lower races flocking here, we are making the same mistake as with the Indian and negro—trying to train a kind of brain which does not exist? He goes on:

"Every now and then there is an unwise assertion that the educational system is a failure, and a demand is made that it be replaced by an industrial education as at Tuskegee—the school to take the place of the old-fashioned apprenticeship and the graduates turned out ready to make a living—a stride toward Socialism. Yet there is just enough anatomical basis for these criticisms to cause us to pause and determine whether we are correct in thrusting higher education upon those unable to accept it, and whether the money had not better be spent upon the lower grades beyond which such a huge proportion of children never pass, reserving the higher courses for the few able to pass rigid tests as to ability. Perhaps a study of ethnic types in the high schools, colleges, and universities will throw light on the subject. It is a huge, uncultivated field bound to give rich returns, as we may find that most of the types in the higher schools are descendants of immigrants from countries where there is a large number of higher schools per million of population, and that our lower types have no use for the higher schools for the same reason here as in Europe—inability to use them.

"At least one thing is certain—the extreme necessity of training what brain exists in each little citizen. The public-school system must be developed more and more. But we must strongly combat the popular delusion that such education causes an effect in the way of increased number of cells and fibers, for Donaldson ('Growth of the Brain') shows that the cells cease their multiplication before birth. Even if there were an increase, there is no evidence that such acquired characters are ever transmitted. Pedagogs quite commonly assert that education for two or three generations will markedly increase the intelligence of the descendants, but there are no facts whatever upon which to base such an opinion. Indeed Greece was on the down grade at her greatest pedagogic period. Education is a process of making a better society of the material at hand by enhancing the economic value of each unit—eugenics does not enter the question at all. In Europe, apparently, it is intelligence which is developing education, and not education which has evolved the larger and better brains which characterize the higher races."

But does the perpetuation of American institutions, the writer goes on to inquire, demand an education which was not obtained by the men who created those institutions? Will not the men with brains rise without prolonged education, as did Franklin, Lincoln, and Garfield? Of course no one doubts that our self-made men would have been better off for more schooling; but are we not injuring too many boys by thrusting on them a training of which they are unable to profit in the struggle for existence? Says the writer:

"Thousands are starving in all the professions, who should be on the farms like their ancestors, raising healthy country lads instead of anemic, under-fed city weaklings. The 'failures' have muscles for mechanical work, but not brains for intellectual labors, and if the muscles had been properly trained, they might not have been 'failures.' Percherons are not trained for the Derby, and our pedagogs may find therein why such a small percentage of children who enter a high school are able to graduate.

"The great discussion now going on as to the large percentage of 'backward' children in the public school, might end if it is shown that they are as far advanced for their age and brain as they should be, and that forcing them on may be injurious. In other words there is a danger that pedagogy, unchecked by ethnic brain studies, may lead itself astray unless each child's abilities are studied as carefully as a horseman studies a colt's, and then training adopted to suit each individual, for no two boys are exactly alike. Surely brain anatomy deserves more study, as it does seem that the medical profession is bound to become a powerful sociological instrument in more ways than the mere cure and prevention of disease."

ENGINEERING ADVERTISING

WHAT newspaper men call "write-ups"—exploitations of some machine, method, or product under the guise of ordinary reading-matter—are handled without gloves by a writer in *The Mining and Scientific Press*, as quoted in *Engineering News* (New York, April 8). Such advertisements in disguise are merely commercialism in a scientific or technical garb, impertinences that should not be tolerated in the company of legitimate articles on science or its applications. Says the paper named above:

"In the daily press you find yourself reading a paragraph that begins with a seductive reference to the 'grandeur that was Greece or the glory that was Rome' and ends by recommending Snooks's soap. In the financial press you become absorbed in a picturesque account of South-African mining only to discover that you have been inveigled into a consideration of the opportunity for sudden wealth presented by the shares of the Great Bullion Extended Mining Company in Southern Nevada. In a technical paper you plunge into a turbid description of pumps and their work in mines, to find that the purpose of the article is to recommend the Jones centrifugal pump manufactured by the Jones Company, of Jonesville, Tenn. . . . . .

"But beside the cruder form of this insidious method of gaining publicity without payment, there are unaffected descriptions of manufactured products that appear in trade and technical papers. Thus the write-up becomes a specious indorsement of one advertiser's wares at the expense of the other advertisers, and eventually it is to the detriment even of the favored individual. For it is obvious that if a 'write-up' is not as trustworthy as matter coming from an unprejudiced source, then it lessens the interest of the reading portion of the paper and renders the advertising less valuable. There is no escape from this conclusion. . . . . .

"It comes to this, that anything which lessens the interest of the reading-pages tends to hinder the purpose of the advertising; protect the reader and you safeguard the advertiser, for no one that has become annoyed or displeased with the reading-matter is likely to spend much time over the advertisements; on the contrary, it is the satisfactory character of the articles that will cause a reader to hold a paper in his hands long enough to turn over the pages of advertisements."

The writer regards it as the editor's duty to protect his reader from this kind of thing. In so doing he advances the best interests of the advertiser, by giving the latter the best opportunity to win the reader's attention. Further:

"Not content with self-laudatory paragraphs, some manufacturing firms employ technical men to write articles for publication, in which the principles underlying certain types of machinery are specially advocated, so as to prepare the way for the reception of a recommendation of the machines themselves. Of course, there is no reason why the inventor or the manufacturer of a machine should not tell the truth in an interesting way, and it happens often that information concerning processes and devices can be obtained only from such sources. In that case, the position of the author should be frankly stated; it certainly would be deemed a courtesy to the reader and would tend to inspire confidence. Any feature of the reading-pages that wins the confidence or commands the respect of the reader, by so much increases the value of the service given to the advertiser.

"Is this Utopian and impracticable? We trust not. It is sound business, not poetry. The practise of recommending mining stocks and puffing companies in the editorial columns because they advertise their prospectuses on another page has died out in America, that is, among journals of any standing. In London the mining-papers are still subventioned in various ways; the mining-company pays for an account of its meeting, for the publication of reports, for reprints of the speech made by its chairman, and for sundry

other ways in which it gets favorable publicity; the papers distribute praise or blame, or maintain an ominous silence, according to the amount of advertising taken with them. Paid matter appears in the heart of the reading-pages, the right hand watches the left, the business department and the editorial are partners in a sordid business. And what is the result? The advertising-pages have scarcely any value. Why? Because the reading-matter is unreliable. There you have it."

DEATH IN DUSTY TRADES

THAT 22,000 lives would be saved annually in the United States alone, if we could eliminate deaths from lack of ventilation in factories where certain dust-producing operations are going on, is averred in Bulletin No. 79 of the United States Bureau of Labor (Washington, 1908). The same intelligent ventilation, resulting in proper dust-removal, would lower the death-rate from tuberculosis from 2.2 to 1.5 per thousand, or about one-third. Taking this disease alone, it is found that while 4.8 per cent. of deaths from all causes among males over fifteen years of age in the United States are due to it, the death-rate from the same disease in dusty occupations ranges from 24.8 per cent. for vegetable-fiber dust to 36.9 per cent. for metallic dust. The highest mortality from this cause is that of grinders, among whom 49.2 per cent. of all deaths are from tuberculosis. While the death-rate from consumption for males between the ages of 25 and 34 was 31.3 per cent. of the total, it was 47.6 per cent. among men exposed to mineral dust, 57.2 per cent. among those exposed to metallic dust, and 53.3 per cent. among those exposed to animal and mixt fiber dust. Says Frederick L. Hoffman, in his general introduction to the Bulletin:

"It requires no extended consideration to prove that human health is much influenced by the character of the air breathed and that its purity is a matter of very considerable sanitary and economic importance. Aside from the risk of exposure to so-called air-borne diseases, the pollution of the atmosphere by organic and inorganic dust is unquestionably the cause of a vast amount of ill-health and premature mortality, but chiefly among men and women engaged in the many indispensable trades and occupations that minister to human needs.

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LINING THEIR LUNGS WITH BRONZE FILINGS

Skilled metal workers who are proving that art is long but life is fleeting

"The sanitary dangers of air contaminated by disease-breeding germs are probably not so serious as generally assumed, while the destructive effects of the dust-laden atmosphere of factories and workshops are a decidedly serious menace to health and life. While the investigations of Dr. McFadden and Mr. Lunt seem to prove the paucity of bacteria in very dusty air, the evidence otherwise available is entirely conclusive that the risk of disease-infection is much greater indoors than out in the open, where sunlight, rain, and wind in combination go far to purify the atmosphere by destroying the bacterial life contained in minute particles of suspended matter. Apart, however, from the transmission of disease through a dust-contaminated atmosphere, dust in any form, when inhaled continuously and in considerable quantities, is prejudicial to health because of its inherent mechanical properties, destructive to the delicate membrane of the respiratory passages and the lungs.

Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York.

CARVING TOMBSTONES FOR OTHERS; HASTENING TOWARD HIS OWN

The chisel produces marble dust that fills the lungs and shortens life

"It has long been known that those who live most of their time out of doors have a decided advantage over those who, because of their employment, are compelled to spend their working-hours inside the home, the office, the factory, or the workshop, and it is an accepted axiom of modern sanitary science that measures and methods for the prevention of dust are a first and preliminary essential consideration in rational methods of sanitary reform. All that sanitary science can suggest or that sanitary legislation can regulate and change should be done for humane reasons and as a matter of governmental concern to mitigate the needless hardships of those who suffer in health and life as the result of conditions over which they themselves have but a very limited control."

The term "dust," as here used, is of somewhat wide application, including, to quote a lecture by Dr. B. W. Richardson, all fine solid particles thrown off in the manufacture or treatment of such articles as earthenware utensils, knives, needles; mechanical instruments, like files or saws; ornaments of pearl, ivory, and turned wood; wearing-apparel of silk, cotton, hemp, fur; foodstuffs such as flour, fuels such as coal; or luxuries like tobacco and snuff. His classification is as follows:

"(*a*) Cutting dusts, formed of minute hard, crystallized particles which have sharp, cutting, and pointed edges. These dusts are composed of iron or steel, of stone, of sand or glass, of dried silicates in earthenware, of lime, of pearl.

"(*b*) Irritant dusts, derived from woods, from ivory, from textile fabrics, fluffs of wool, of silk, of cotton, of flax, and of hemp, from hair, from clay.

"(*c*) Inorganic poisonous dusts, derived from some poisonous

chemical compounds used for coloring artistic products, or for preserving organic substances, such as furs. These dusts are charged with arsenical salts.

"(*d*) Soluble saline dusts, derived from soluble crystalline substances used for dyeing purposes. The sulfate of iron, copperas, yields a dust of this class.

"(*e*) Organic poisonous dusts, which are thrown off during the making up of tobacco into cigars and snuff. These dusts carry with them particles of the dried tobacco-plant.

"(*f*) Obstructive and irritating dusts composed of carbon, of fine particles of coal dust, of scrapings of carbon or of soot, of dust of rouge, and of flour.

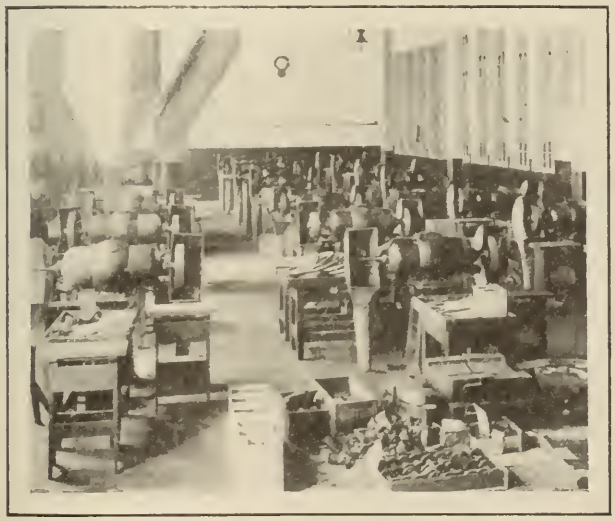
"Whatever may be the kind of dust to which the workman is subjected, to whichever of the above named he may be exposed, the primary cause of danger lies in the circumstance that the fine particles are borne by the air into the lungs. They pass, wafted by the air, through the mouth and nostrils into the windpipe; they pass along the bronchial tubes; in some instances they reach and traverse the bronchial passages which lie between the larger bronchial tubes and the minute air-vesicles, or they even reach the air-vesicles themselves."

The remedy lies in removing the cause; in other words, every kind of dust produced in manufacturing process ought, as far as practicable, to be removed from the atmosphere in which the work-people are present, no matter whether it is known to be dangerous or not. To quote from a lecture by Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., cited in the Bulletin:

"The reason for this is not only that dusty air is, at the best, unpleasant to breathe, but that when dust is present the clothes, skin, and hair become dirty, untidy, and uncomfortable. This inevitably tends to lower the social status and self-respect of work-people if, at any rate, they have to go back to their homes in the same untidy condition. Where dust and dirt can not be avoided the provision of overalls, or of means of washing and changing clothes on leaving work, is extremely desirable. . . . . .

"In many cases the best way of dealing with dust is to prevent its formation altogether. This can be effected by substituting wet for dry processes, and, fortunately, much of the most dangerous dust can be dealt with in this way—in particular the dust from disintegration of hard stone or steel. . . . . .

"When dust-formation can not be avoided, its escape can sometimes be prevented by entirely boxing in the dusty process. Where the dust is itself the product of the process, as in the grinding or breaking up of material, efficient boxing-in is an advantage to the process itself as well as to the persons employed in it.



Courtesy of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, New York.

EMERY WHEELS EQUIPPED WITH SUCTION HOODS,

Which carry away the dust. The General Electric Company thinks its workmen are too good to lose, and has adopted this way of keeping them above ground.

"In most cases it is unfortunately not possible either to prevent the formation of dust or to box in the dusty process completely, and the only method available is to draw the dust by means of an air-current."

TOO MUCH DISINFECTION

THE Paris municipal authorities are nothing if not thorough. We all remember how in Poe's story of "The Purloined Letter," the Parisian police took chairs to pieces, ran long needles through the upholstery, and examined the floor-cracks microscopically—all to no purpose. In an article on "The Abuse of Disinfection in Paris," a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3) charges the health officials in that city with much the same kind of useless minuteness. He says:

WHAT A JET OF WATER WILL DO.

This glass-cutter keeps his system from filling up with ground glass by the simple use of a water pail and a small pipe.

"At one of the last meetings of the Hospital Medical Society, Dr. Comby opposed the obligatory declaration of measles and the resulting disinfection. Floors and walls are washed, utensils are ground to bits, bed-clothing is sent to the oven, etc. Families are tired out, bothered, and enraged, all to no purpose. Measles, among all contagious diseases, is the last to demand disinfection.

"In fact, it is contagious before the eruption, but its contagiousness lasts only a short time; outside of the organism the microbe does not live; it can not persist on walls, floors, or furniture. Disinfection is therefore useless.

"About a dozen years ago, Graucher succeeded in preventing the Academy from including measles in the list of diseases for obligatory notification. In 1903, during his absence, the disinfectors returned to the charge and the Academy yielded. The result for the public is an abuse of disinfection, without object, troublesome and burdensome.

"Mr. Courmont, who directs disinfection in the Department of the Rhône, has asked that measles be excepted, and Professor Lemoine, of Val-de-Grace, is no less convinced of the uselessness of disinfection for this disease. He even goes further and expresses doubt of the value of the disinfection of localities for other contagious diseases. As Fiessinger has said, the danger is in the throat and nasal passages of the patient—and they disinfect the furniture!

"At Paris, the municipal disinfection, which is very costly, has not produced results. It has not prevented the propagation and multiplication of contagious diseases. There has never been so much scarlatina, measles, and whooping-cough. Diphtheria alone has lessened, but this is due to the serum treatment, not to disinfection."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OXYGEN FOR ATHLETES

THE use of oxygen in sports, to enable athletes to make greater effort without fatigue, is explained by Dr. A. Cartaz in *La Nature* (Paris, April 3). The effect seems undoubted; whether such aid in a contest should be regarded as legitimate, however, is another matter. Experiments in France, England, and this country have shown that athletes can make new records with this treatment, swimmers can cover distances heretofore deemed impossible, and in one case a broken-winded horse was enabled to take a steep hill at a gallop, and reached the top ready for more. Dr. Cartaz tells the reason for all this as follows:

"All effort involves a tension of the muscles of the neck and thoracic cavity, and a slowing up of the respiratory exchanges, which finally results in discomfort. The hill-climbing cyclist begins to pant; less when he is young than when he is old, less when his lungs are sound than when he is asthmatic; less when he is in good training than when he is not. One gets out of breath when running; and if the speed is too great, as in the final spurt of a race, respiration fails and the runner feels faint.

From "The Illustrated London News."

BRITISH ATHLETES INHALING OXYGEN BEFORE A GAME.

"This is because the phenomena of respiratory combustion are no longer taking place under normal conditions. We breathe daily 10,000 liters of air, which circulate in the passages of the lungs and exchange the vital gas, oxygen, for the waste gas, carbonic acid. This air contains about one-fifth its volume of oxygen, of which we retain about one-quarter, exhaling in its place an equivalent amount of carbonic acid. This penetration of the oxygen, which becomes combined with the red blood-corpuscles, and this throwing-off of carbonic gas, go on uninterruptedly with each respiratory movement. But in violent sustained effort, the exchanges do longer occur regularly; insufficient oxygen is taken in and too much carbonic acid is retained. The same thing takes place in diseased conditions when the heart and lungs do not work normally and phenomena of asphyxia, more or less rapid and more or less pronounced, take place. To relieve this asphyxia by the respiration of pure oxygen, larger amounts of the gas than are obtainable from the atmosphere are introduced.

"In violent exercise the period during which respiration may be modified without discomfort is markedly prolonged by inhaling a few breaths of oxygen. The experiments of Messrs. Hill and Flack show this clearly and are very interesting. The moment when the respiration becomes labored accords with that when the carbonic acid reaches the proportion of 5 to 7 per cent. in the atmosphere; now if only three inspirations of oxygen be taken by a subject in this irrespirable atmosphere, we may raise the amount of carbonic acid by 1 to 3 per cent., that is, to 8 or 10 per cent., before respiratory discomfort sets in. Thus the difficulty of breathing experienced by runners and all those who are making violent efforts, ought to be relieved by oxygen. And experiments show that this is the case: by causing runners to breathe oxygen, in tests at the London Hospital, results similar to those obtained with sick persons were reached: the runners performed their tasks in conditions of ease and comfort that would have been otherwise impossible, and reached the finish as fresh and fit as after a run of a few seconds. One of the contestants inhaled oxygen for two minutes at the start and traversed a quarter of a mile in 50 seconds instead of 58, which is the habitual time in ordinary conditions.

"Similar results have been obtained with swimmers in America, and with athletes or professionals of various kinds. Mr. Flack, who accompanied the swimmer Wolffe in his attempt to cross the Channel, is convinced that he would have succeeded if he had consented to breathe a little oxygen. . . . The results are the same with animals. A horse five years old, formerly used on a street railway, a little broken-winded, but strong and active, climbed a long hill, attached to a carriage, in 3½ minutes; on reaching the top he was panting, breathed with difficulty, and it was necessary to let him rest and go down at a walk. The same exercise was repeated after administering oxygen for ten minutes, and the hill was climbed at a gallop in 2 minutes 8 seconds; the breathlessness was less marked and the descent was made at a trot.

"Examples could easily be multiplied. The influence of oxygen on the activity of respiratory combustion has been utilized, as I have said, in therapeutics, to remedy the symptoms of asphyxia resulting from the retention of carbonic acid. The same favorable effects should be produced, and with still better results, with young subjects of good health, when the retention is only temporary. Oxygen may therefore be used with advantage to relieve a runner or athlete, in case of respiratory trouble brought on by too great effort or too long exercise. As for using it to diminish fatigue, to make high speed easier, this seems to me useless, for this would be an injury to the machine. Feeling himself more fit, the runner would attempt a greater effort and this would finally fatigue himself quite as much, if not more."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALCOHOL IN HOT CROSS-BUNS—There is one interesting point in regard to the composition of a sample hot cross-bun which has been brought to light in a recent analysis, says an editorial-writer in *The Lancet* (April 10), and that is that it contained quite an appreciable quantity of alcohol. He goes on:

"A bun weighing 2½ ounces was found to contain 7.2 grains of alcohol, or 0.68 per cent. This amounts to the quantity of alcohol contained in a third of a fluid ounce of light beer, so that 20 buns would contain approximately as much alcohol as a tumbler of beer (8 ounces). This quantity, tho appreciable, is of course very small and such as need give no concern to the antialcoholist. The fact is that the hot cross-bun, like bread, is a partially fermented food, yeast being used to make it light, and the normal outcome of this process is a little alcohol. It is, however, somewhat surprizing that the alcohol formed is not completely dissipated by the heat of the oven, but doubtless owing to the tenacious character of the dough some of the alcohol is imprisoned. The albumin glaze on the exterior of the bun may serve also to retain the alcohol. Good buns, however, if need be, can be made without yeast and a strictly teetotal bun obtained. The complete analysis of the bun compared with bread is of interest, the results being as follows: Water, 30.82 per cent.; alcohol, 0.68 per cent.; starch, 52.63 per cent.; protein, 9.12 per cent.; fat, 5.40 per cent.; sugar, 0.85 per cent.; and mineral matter, 0.50 per cent. Bread contains 10 per cent. more water, traces of alcohol, about the same amount of starch, 3 per cent. less protein or nitrogenous substances, 4 per cent. less fat, and approximately twice the amount of mineral salts. Owing chiefly to a smaller proportion of water, the bun, weight for weight, contains a rather larger amount of nutritive substances than bread, the occurrence of a relatively large amount of fat, due to the addition of butter in the bun, rendering it a fairly complete food containing reparative and energizing materials alike."

CONSERVATISM RUN WILD

THE reluctance of the average Englishman to alter the dress that he has been accustomed to wear at home, even when it is most inappropriate to the climate in which he finds himself, has often been noted in this country. According to a South-African physician, Dr. Wilfred Watkins-Pitchford, it is the cause of much suffering and no little illness in that country. In a presidential address before the Public-Health Section of a recent South-African Medical Congress he lays great stress on the importance of the attitude of individuals to the hygienic customs of the community, especially as regards their clothing, their food, and their dwellings. Criticism of the utility of social customs, he points out, is especially justified at a time when the inhabitants of a comparatively new country are moving to combine themselves into a nation, for reforms may then be most readily carried out and new ideals established. He points to the clothing worn by Europeans in South Africa as the custom which most invites hygienic criticism, but fears that reform in this regard will be most difficult, as it would have tradition, custom, and fashion all against it, and nothing in its favor, apparently, but ordinary common sense. Dr. Watkins-Pitchford's remarks elicit the following comment from *The Lancet* (London, February 6):

"It is, indeed, surprizing to read that the materials and color of South-African garments are still largely prescribed by the requirements and prejudices of people in England. When our forefathers began to colonize tropical and subtropical countries they took with them clothes which differed little, if at all, from those of the home material and fashion, and everybody knows that within comparatively recent years our soldiers were obliged to go through their Indian and other foreign service with the same outfit as they wore at home, with the sole addition of a scrap of white linen to hang from their helmets. We were under the impression that the majority of British colonists in hot climates had at length modified their clothes, at least for every-day wear, in some such manner as has been done for the British troops among them, but Dr. Watkins-Pitchford's sermon shows this not to be the case in the country of his adoption. He might have pointed to the change of manners at home in support of his protest, for of late summers the straw hat and the Homburg have nearly driven the time-honored silken headgear from the London streets, and the example of more than one learned judge has even sanctioned the doffing of forensic wigs during the hot weeks of the year."

TO CALL TRAINS BY PHONOGRAPH—The megaphone is now a familiar sight in the hands of the railway train-announcer; but it is said that the "man behind" it is now to be dispensed with by the Canadian Pacific road and replaced by the useful and tireless phonographic record. The human worker may—and usually does—mumble and roar inarticulately; while the well-selected record, we are told, goes on forever talking intelligibly and correctly. Says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, April):

"The fact that a man possesses a powerful voice is no guaranty that what he says will be understood in a big building. This fact is often painfully brought home to the traveling public in the waiting-room of almost any large railway station. There is a great difference between mere loudness and distinctness. This fact has led Mr. G. J. Bury, general manager of lines West, on the Canadian Pacific, to introduce what is probably a most welcome innovation in the matter of announcing the arrival or departure of passenger-trains.

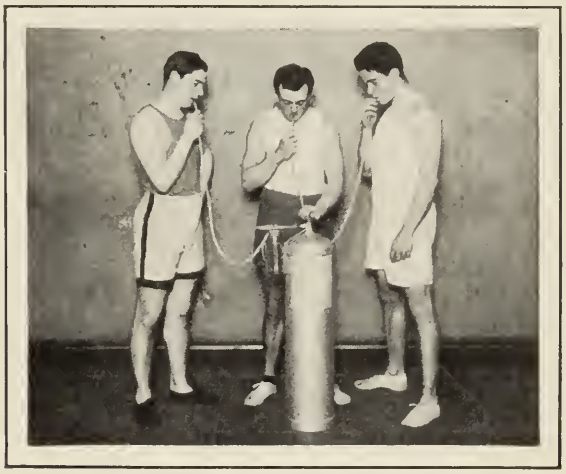
"Ordinarily a man with a loud voice calls out something and the public is made aware of the fact that something is happening, but what it is nobody seems to know. Mr. Bury has substituted a phonograph for the loud man in the Winnipeg station of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and records have been prepared where distinct enunciation has been substituted for the usual jumble of sounds and where a clear, steady voice supersedes a roar. The new arrangement, if satisfactory, will be repeated in the Montreal station. Mr. Bury believes that to make the traveler understand what is said is the main thing, and if this is not done, Stentor himself would be a useless railroad employee in the matter of train announcement."

Automatic announcers were tried for a time in the Grand Central Station in New York City, but were found to be indistinct and were soon abandoned for the old-fashioned human larynx.

THE EARTH AS A RETURN CIRCUIT

THE earth is used as part of the electrical circuit for the weak current of telegraph lines, and doubtless would be so used with telephones were it not for the disturbing effects of wandering earth-currents. In trolley lines where the current is a powerful one, the rails are used as a return circuit, and owing to insufficient connections part of the current often goes astray and does damage by causing the corrosion of water-pipes, etc. This fact lends interest to a recent proposal to do away with the return circuit altogether on high-power transmission lines. Altho it is proposed to make the connections to earth at some points remote from habitations, it is thought probable by some critics that damage would result from such a plan. Says R. Biquard in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 13):

"The advantage of an earth-return is particularly marked in the case of long high-tension lines. Various questions arise regarding the practicality of this method. First, the rapid corrosion of the earth connections, due to electrolysis of the soil, will necessitate their being so arranged as to make replacement possible



AMERICAN ATHLETES INHALING OXYGEN,
At a Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in New York City.

without interruption of the current. Also, corrosion of conduits and metallic objects, buried near by, is to be feared. . . . It will therefore be necessary to establish the points for earth-connections at a sufficient distance from any threatened point depending on the intensity of the current.

"The greatest difficulty will be with telegraph lines. It is evident that if the transmission of energy produces a continually varying difference of potential between the two extreme earth-connections of such a line, it will be disturbed by the wandering currents.

"And supposing this difficulty solved, we must also take account of the inductive effect on telegraph wires, of the presence, near by, of a single conductor transmitting high-potential currents. A single wire, in fact, is dissymmetric; its inductive influence is not balanced as in the case of two parallel wires carrying opposite currents. Lancey's tests show that for a powerful continuous current we must have a distance of 5,000 meters [3 miles] to avoid with certainty perturbations on a parallel telegraph line of great length. . . . . .

"In fact, the study of the question is far from complete; and practical tests are necessary. The use of the earth as a return circuit, however, when the problem has been solved, will make possible a very great increase in the field of action of natural water-powers, as the use of high-tension transmission has already done."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JEANNE D'ARC, WHY BURNED, WHY BEATIFIED

THE question is often asked why the Maid of Orleans was ever condemned to be put to death by fire in the market-place of Rouen? The occasion of her recent beatification has roused new interest in her name and exploits, and the eloquent Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Stanislas Touchet, whose cathedral contains such splendid memorials of her life, has recently devoted many pages of the religious monthly *Correspondant* (Paris) to the narrative of her life and exploits, to the glorification of her character, and to the discussion of the causes which led to her execution. The bishop says that Jeanne was accused of apostasy, a crime punishable by death, because she had put on man's dress. To quote his words:

"For this practise she has been most fiercely vituperated. 'Jeanne,' we read in the letter of the King of England to the prelates, dukes, and counts of 'his' kingdom of France, 'Jeanne for two years or more, contrary to the divine law, and to woman's estate, has drest herself in masculine attire, a thing abominable in the sight of God.' Estivet at her trial had previously reported: 'Beaudricourt [of King Charles's army] gave her man's clothing against his will, with the utmost repugnance, for it is an abomination, [for women to be so drest]. 'The masculine dress for her was a dress of debauchery, prohibited by the laws of the Church.' Thus 'she rendered herself liable to canonical penalties and anathema.' Jean de Châtillon, Archdeacon of Evreux, spoke in the same terms. The trial of Jeanne for apostasy from the Church was principally based on this charge. She had a second time put on men's clothes, after once discarding them. Sixteen doctors of the University of Paris, called upon to specify the errors of Jeanne, signed a document calling her an 'apostate' 'because, for an evil purpose, she had cut off her hair, which had been accorded to her by God as a veil of modesty,' and 'had changed, with the same purpose, her woman's dress for that of a man.'"

It was in vain that Jeanne boldly told her accusers that "she wore masculine dress by the command of God and in his service."

Mgr. Touchet informs his readers that it is only recently that Cardinal Coullié, archbishop of Lyons and Vienne, investigated and published to the world the real character of the Maid of Orleans:

"His great soul believed that Jeanne was not only a heroine, but a saint. He communicated his convictions to his colleagues in the episcopate, to his friends, to France. At Rome he began the proceedings for her beatification."

What Jeanne was, and why she was thus honored by the Church, is stated as follows by the Bishop of Orleans:

"Jeanne, as a child, was neither credulous nor excitable. She was, on the contrary, exceedingly sensible, both in mind and moral disposition.

"When she became inspired, she showed herself neither fanatical nor erratic; but she was extremely well-behaved in her conduct and consistent in her utterances.

"As a warrior, she was remarkably devoted to the ways of warfare, and skillful in that terrible art. She was compassionate toward the poor, the wounded, the dying, prisoners, even the dead. She was as good as she was brave. She was equally incapable of wantonly shedding the blood of others, or of sparing her own. She was as much a sister of charity as a military leader.

"As a martyr, she was rectitude itself in the midst of all the snares with which she was surrounded, and which were laid against her good sense as well as her religion; she was strength itself in the midst of the severest adversity and purity itself in the midst of the direst perils.

"Her sweet piety, her sincere humility, enhanced her virile qualities. She is more than the saint of her country. She is one of those ideal figures before whom humanity naturally falls upon its knees. In enshrining her upon our altars the Church once more indicates her right to be recognized as the authorized representative of the universal conscience."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT ARE THE COLLEGES TEACHING?

SOME reverberations that may surprize the writer of a detonating article called "Blasting at the Rock of Ages" are appearing in religious journals. The May *Cosmopolitan* contains a contribution by Mr. Harold Bolce under the above startling title, having reference to what seems to him the destructive teaching of our colleges. To ascertain "the scope and daring" of this teaching Mr. Bolce made an itinerary of classrooms from Cambridge to California. In some institutions he entered as a special student, he tells us. In others he attended lectures as a visitor or interviewed members of the faculty, or consulted the written records of what they teach. The institutions are named and the professors individualized and tagged with the particular heresy which this inquisitor induced them to confess. The editor of the magazine has comprest in a nutshell the sum and substance of Mr. Bolce's findings and gives it in a note at the beginning. We quote:

"What Mr. Bolce sets down here is of the most astounding character. Out of the curricula of American colleges a dynamic movement is upheaving ancient foundations and promising a way for revolutionary thought and life. Those who are not in close touch with the great colleges of the country will be astonished to learn the creeds being fostered by the faculties of our great universities. In hundreds of class-rooms it is being taught daily that the Decalog is no more sacred than a syllabus; that the home as an institution is doomed; that there are no absolute evils; that immorality is simply an act in contravention of society's accepted standards; that democracy is a failure and the Declaration of Independence only spectacular rhetoric; that the change from one religion to another is like getting a new hat; that moral precepts are passing shibboleths; that conceptions of right and wrong are as unstable as styles of dress; that wide stairways are open between social levels, but that to the climber children are encumbrances; that the sole effect of prolificacy is to fill tiny graves; and that there can be and are holier alliances without the marriage bond than within it. These are some of the revolutionary and sensational teachings submitted with academic warrant to the minds of hundreds of thousands of students in the United States. It is time that the public realized what is being taught to the youth of this country. 'The social question of to-day,' said Disraeli, 'is only a zephyr which rustles the leaves, but will soon become a hurricane.' It is a dull ear that can not hear the mutterings of the coming storm."

The men whose names are given and whose words are quoted are Prof. Edwin L. Earp, of Syracuse; Prof. F. H. Giddings, of Columbia; Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Shailer Mathews, of Chicago; Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale; Prof. Frank H. Fetter, of Cornell; Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, of the University of Kansas; and Prof. Charles H. Cooley, of the University of Michigan. So far no denials have appeared in public print from these gentlemen. *The Western Recorder* (Baptist, Louisville) accepts the statements of Mr. Bolce's article as trustworthy, tho it thinks an institution ought not to be blamed for utterances of its professors. The indictments are called serious, and such that "no self-respecting institution can ignore." To the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) it seems that our non-Catholic universities and colleges are "poisoning the intellectual wells of the country," and if continued indefinitely there "must spread far and wide an intellectual and moral plague which inevitably will work havoc with all that has made us great as a people." It adds:

"Yes, it is a battle *pro Deo et Patria*, for as sure as effect follows cause, not only Christianity but our political institutions would be injuriously affected if the teachings now prevalent in so many non Catholic universities and colleges should be carried into practise. Surely the realization of this fact should be an incentive for rich Catholics to imitate the example set by rich Protestants

FRANK W. BLACKMAR (University of Kansas). Said to teach that "the standards of right perpetually change in social life."

EDWARD A. ROSS (University of Wisconsin), Who is quoted as regarding the restriction of the birth rate as a "movement at bottom salutary."

WILLIAM G. SUMNER (Yale). "Both pair marriages and democracy are produced by the condition of society and both are transitory."

CHARLES H. COOLEY (University of Michigan), Who observes that "every man's mind is the theater of a conflict of standards."

SIMON N. PATTEN (University of Pennsylvania). "Society," he says, "owes its debt to the wealthy and far-seeing citizenry that paves and lights and polices the road to Jericho."

SOME AMERICAN COLLEGE PROFESSORS WHOSE WORDS ON CURRENT QUESTIONS ARE

and endow Catholic seats of learning. In the mean time the revelations contained in *The Cosmopolitan* article must shock the country which was justified in expecting so much from the higher intellectual training received by so many thousand of young students."

If the charges were true and the proper proof were offered, says *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Cincinnati), "we might confess with the editor that these revelations are 'of the most astounding character.'" As it is, this journal asserts that not in many months has appeared "a more obnoxious and pernicious article." The title itself it brands as "absurd, having no relevancy to its theme, which might be supposed to refer to the rationalistic attacks upon Christ by the destructive critics." This paper proceeds:

"As we read the article, which attempts to show that certain professors in these great seats of learning hold the loosest views of morality, particularly as to sex relationships and the marriage contract, we found ourselves saying that this precious piece of writing was 'astounding' in another sense. The writer informs us that he entered as a postgraduate student in Syracuse and listened to Professor Earp's lectures on sociology. But before trying a postgraduate course, it would have been better for Mr. Bolce if he could have taken a kindergarten course in ethics and sociology; for he betrays the most amazing ignorance of the primary principles of ethics and social science. It would seem never to have dawned upon him that it is impossible to study either subject apart from an investigation into the development of moral and social ideas and practises in the evolution of the race and the actual history of mankind, past and present.

"The 'proof' that he offers for his radical and damaging statements consists of isolated sentences torn bodily from their connection, given without any explanation of their context or of the whole drift of the lecture, and then subjected to the distorting influence of his own prejudice and warped conceptions. But any one even measurably acquainted with the subjects can see how stupidly he misunderstood the whole trend of the professors' utterances. Even some of the sentences that he quotes, and over which he would have us become horror-stricken, are manifestly simply the exposition of an admitted social situation as it exists, and which is to be understood, treated, and remedied. . . . We have seen nothing in yellow journalism that was more flagrant than this."

AMERICA'S PLEA FOR MORE RED HATS

THE ball was set rolling for more American cardinals by an article in the April *North American Review*, and the Catholic press are almost unanimous in speeding its progress. Mr. Humphry J. Desmond, editor of the Milwaukee *Catholic Citizen*, is the author of the plea, and the number of red hats he deems this country to deserve is six. At present, so he points out, there are fifty-five cardinals, thirty-four of whom are Italians. Of the twenty-one remaining, five are Spanish or Portuguese and four are French, so that Latin countries have forty-three of the fifty-five. Says Mr. Desmond:

FRANK H. FETTER (Cornell). "Intellectual and economic power contribute, not to offspring, but to sterilized scholarship and social display.

EDWIN L. EARP (Syracuse University). "It is unscientific and absurd to imagine that God ever turned stonemason and chiseled commandments on a rock"

SHAILER MATHEWS (University of Chicago). "We go into family relations with the *sang-froid* that we go on a picnic."

C. W. A. VEDITZ (University of Michigan). "If society is to reap the benefit of large families, society should bear a large part of the burden involved by large families."

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS (Columbia). "It is not right to set up a technical legal relationship . . . as morally superior to the spontaneous preference of a man and woman."

TAKEN BY HAROLD BOLCE AS THE FULMINATION OF "BLASTS AT THE ROCK OF AGES."

"Latin preponderance in the government of the Church is not divinely prescribed; yet it has come about in the nature of things. We would not see it rudely assailed, in a spirit either of schism or nationalism. But, with all respect for things as at present constituted, we do not overlook the facts of human nature.

"It might be felt as a guaranty of wiser policies if the welfare of the Church were not so overwhelmingly the keeping of Latin prelates; if the counsels of the rest of the Catholic world were reasonably valued and more adequately sought, so that the senate of the church should resemble, in its fairness and fulness of representation, a great council of the Church. And why not?

"A legislative or administrative body, composed almost wholly of men similar in race and environment, trained and educated under the political, social, and economic conditions of the Latin countries, must, humanly speaking, have a different outlook from that of a body of men composed of Latins, Germans, English, and Americans. And, if the affairs to be discust are world affairs rather than Italian affairs, the body that is cosmopolitan in its formation is apt to be wiser and safer."

The papal decree of June 29, 1908, remodeling the Roman congregations, taking the United States out of the category of missionary countries and placing it in a coordinate place with Italy, France, and Spain in the family of Christian nations, may presage other changes also, thinks Mr. Desmond. And America "may entertain some hope that the very inadequate representation of the Western hemisphere in the College of Cardinals is now at last to be remedied." He bases his hope upon such facts as these:

"The Catholic population now under the American flag may be safely estimated at 24,000,000, or nearly one-tenth of the entire Catholic population of the world. Numerically, America should be entitled to at least six cardinals. . . . The United States is second in the amount of its contributions to the great missionary society of the Church—the society for the propagation of the faith: it excels all other countries but one in its contributions to the Peter's pence; and in response to these two great appeals of the church it gives four times as much as Italy and Spain combined."

In view of the last-stated facts *The Catholic Citizen* declares editorially that "now is the time of all times for American Catholics to press (of course in a decorous manner) the claims of this country for a more adequate representation in the College of Cardinals." The Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.) exclaims: "Of course, we are entitled to have a half a dozen red hats. But as, in the words of the philosopher, 'no man has a right to exercise all his rights,' so no nation has a right to expect that it will receive all the honors which are due it." "Once convince the Sovereign Pontiff that more American cardinals are necessary or even desirable," says *The Catholic Transcript* (Hartford) optimistically, "and we shall have more." It implies some lack of sufficient self-consciousness. Thus:

"Gradually we will awake to the fact that we are a respectable portion of the Church universal. Her interests will then become, in due measure, our affair. We will count it a privilege and a duty to take part in every effort calculated to advance and safeguard the world-wide kingdom of Christ. When that day comes we shall not have to clamor for a more adequate representation in the College of Cardinals. Those who then shall be rulers in Israel will be only too happy to accord to America and Americans all that is their due."

The Pittsburg *Catholic* suggests caution:

"With the proper spirit of loyal faith and the obedience of dutiful children, the American Catholic may only suggest this increase of the princes of the Church. This they have a right to do; and they are in good faith and in pure spirit in the presentation of this theme. No invidious comparison is intended, and no spiritual pride, false in its basis, is invoked when they point out the glorious and enduring work of the Catholic body of the United States. The Catholicity of this country rings out true. There is no alloy of baser metal in its mold. Catholics in America have been and are stanchly true in an unwavering, unquestioning obedience to the Holy See. With them the cause is finished when Peter speaks. The American spirit knows no undercurrent of thought. It is as free and as candid as the pure air of liberty that is breathed on this soil, and is as absolutely loyal as is the patriotic spirit of allegiance to our constitutional government. From the day of John Carroll, first Bishop of the United States, to the day of his successor in the primatial see, the illustrious Gibbons, and through all the episcopacy of the American Church, its priests and laymen, the pontiffs reigning have never had one sorrow to grieve their hearts for any act of their devoted children on Columbian soil. Can as much be said of other lands exploited as distinctly Catholic and which have reaped in cardinalatial dignity numbers? The opportunity for the presentment of the matter is at hand."

The Western Watchman (St. Louis), edited by Father Phelan, takes a negative view, declaring the article in *The North American Review* "a clever plea, and as specious as it is clever." In answer to the argument that Rome needs the advice of more foreign bishops, he declares:

"The men who rule the destinies of the Church are the best informed upon her condition in the different lands that are to be found in Christendom; as our clergy and laity in the United States are the worst. Our bishops are seldom interested beyond their own dioceses; our priests never beyond their own parishes. Bishops and priests with us know as little about the condition of the Church in Austria, France, Spain, Italy, not to speak of the *partes infidelium*, as they know about Tibet. We don't read Catholic papers published here; not to speak of Catholic papers coming from abroad. Rome has received precious little valuable advice from the bishops and priests of the United States. And if they had any advice to give they know no language in which to impart it."

TO PROTECT THE BIBLE FROM THE SCHOOLS

THE people who should want to keep the Bible out of the schools are those who believe in it, not the unbelievers, says Mr. G. K. Chesterton. He declares himself to be among those who do not want theology to interfere with education. On the other hand he asserts that he is among those who "have the greatest horror of education presuming to interfere with theology, which is so much more living and exciting a subject." The question of whether the Bible can be taught merely as literature, he says, "is a question that raises the whole riddle of things that have two meanings, a big meaning and a small meaning." In the London *Daily News* (April 17) he asks:

"Can the Koran be treated as literature? Yes, anywhere except in Islam. Can the Bible be taught as pure literature? Yes; anywhere except in a Protestant country.

"There are several popular misconceptions about this educational aspect of Scripture. One quite curious mistake is this. It is always somehow assumed that if the Bible is taken out of the schools it will be taken out in the interest of those who do not believe in it. This is a complete mistake. Those who do not believe in it are exactly the people who have no reason to object to it. It is the people who do believe in it who have a right to get restless. A reasonable Freethinker need not have the faintest objection to his child learning a chapter of Isaiah, merely as literature. In so far as he is reasonable, he will agree that it is literature, and in so far as he is a Freethinker, he will agree that it is only literature. The man who is hardly used by such teaching of the Bible is precisely the orthodox man, the man to whom Isaiah means first and foremost the blood-stirring prophecy of a world-shattering event. I should not mind my children learning Icelandic folk-lore. Nor should I mind them learning Jewish folk-lore—if it is only folk-lore. I should not mind children being told about Mohammed, because I am not a Mohammedan. If I were a Mohammedan I should very much want to know what they were told about him. . . . . .

"I sympathize with secular education, but not because my sympathy is with the new-fashioned Puritan who wishes the Bible to be treated as literature. My sympathy is with the old-fashioned Puritan, who does not want the Bible to be treated as literature, because he happens to have a religion which is about the most interesting thing a man can have. It is the old-fashioned theologians who ought to insist on secular education."

A CONNECTICUT BAIREUTH

A YEAR or so ago it was announced that Mme. Nordica projected an "American Baireuth," of which very little has been heard since. It now appears that another "Baireuth" has been hidden away for three years in a quiet corner of Connecticut. It represents, says Mr. Arthur B. Wilson, "a beautiful spirit in giving, and it is the workshop of the most unique philanthropy in the world." During the lifetime of Wagner, says this writer, "the name of Baireuth was typical of the highest consecration to art, of a fostering devotion to a new national school of composition, and of the utter disavowal of commercialism." The newer movement in the New World, asserts the writer, is "inspired by the same general principle of consecration." Further, "it has both refined and enlarged the scope of the other, not only freely to disseminate musical culture in its loftiest form of expression, but to foster, if indeed not to found, what must eventually be a representative American school of composition."

Norfolk, Conn., is the nucleus of the movement and the site of the music temple. This town, possessing a tradition in choral singing, has, through the benevolence of one of its wealthy citizens, Mr. Carl Stoeckel, consolidated a musical union which embraces choruses of the neighboring towns of Winsted, Salisbury, Canaan, and Torrington. These choruses combine for concerts held each year in June under the direction of Mr. Richmond P. Paine—"a man of excessively nervous organism, of quick sympathies, of infinite patience, indefatigable and tireless, absorbed and actuated by noble ideals, tactful, authoritative, and withal possessing abundant temperament and sound musicianship." So large an enterprise needed a suitable local habitation, and this, we are told in Mr. Wilson's article in the May *Musician* (Boston), was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Stoeckel. It is unpretentiously called the "Music Shed," and "is a plain wooden structure, with space to seat a chorus of 325, an orchestra of 70, and an audience of 1,400." The writer adds:

"Owing to the fact that only three of the local choruses could be accommodated, and that a chorus of that size was more plastic and efficient musically than a larger body of singers, it was arranged for two of the choruses in the Union to give local concerts each year. The right to membership in the Festival Chorus thus rotated among the five."

Courtesy of "The Musician," Boston.

THE "MUSIC SHED" AT NORFOLK, CONN.

Representing a "beautiful spirit in giving," says a writer, "and it is the workshop of the most unique philanthropy in the world."

Interest in music in this country dates from the early part of the last century, when Robbins Battell, of Norfolk, organized and conducted the Litchfield Musical Association. Of this we read:

"It was composed of about one hundred members of the musical families of the county. The society continued active for many years. Its programs do not record the performance of any of the oratorios complete, but testify to the rendition of excerpts from them with pianoforte accompaniment, and to much *a capella* singing of part-songs. The beneficial influence of this choral interest was particularly manifest in the improvement in the music heard in churches throughout the county. Even during the temporary cessation of this pioneer labor of love, the causes for a later resumption and for its consequent results lived on. The new Choral Union, that is, the present organization, paid well-earned tribute to Robbins Battell, the pioneer of choral music in Litchfield County, by making the organization a creation in his memory."

RICHMOND P. PAINE,

Who conducts the musical affairs of the Litchfield Musical Association.

The "Music Shed" was opened with its first concert June 6, 1906. Of this event Mr. Wilson writes:

"Appropriately enough, Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise' was the work sung. The three oldest of the five local choral bodies were given the honor of constituting the chorus, which numbered 325 voices. They were: the Norfolk Glee Club, the Winsted Choral Union, and the Salisbury Choir. The soloists were Mme. Nordica, Mme. Homer, and Mr. Edward Johnson—three sterling American-born artists. An orchestra of 65 men from New York accompanied the chorus, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Mees. Mr. Paine, of course, conducted the choral work. . . . . .

"This concert set a new precedent in annual choral festivals in America. It was the aim of its patrons that commercialism in any and every phase should be eliminated, and that those who had never been privileged to hear music so eloquently performed, should find this their opportunity. To make this purely and entirely a philanthropy, no tickets were sold. Admissions were granted by the patrons to those whom they felt would enter into the same spirit which characterized the plan of admittance, and of performing the works. In the latter instance, it was the work itself, and the composers' thought and message in it, which was to be considered, rather than any undue exploitation of the individual interpreters. The artists heartily sanctioned this disposition upon the part of the committee, and pledged their cooperation in assisting to define it as the distinctive spirit of all the work done.

"All of this found notable realization in this first concert, and presaged a continuation of the same spirit.

"For the year 1907 the committee decided to make the program more comprehensive by adding a second concert. The first consisted of Gounod's sacred trilogy 'The Redemption' with five of the foremost concert-singers of the present day as the artists. They were Mme. Eames and Mme. Homer, and Messrs. Johnson, de Gogorza, and Witherspoon. The orchestra was increased to 66 men. Mr. Paine conducted.

"The following evening, Mme. Eames and Mme. Homer were the soloists at an orchestral concert under the direction of Dr. Mees."

"PLACING" SWINBURNE

THE English press both literary and lay are busily at work "placing" Swinburne. It is easy to say that he is the last of the giants, or the next to the last, remembering Meredith. National pride now plumes itself on a dead great Englishman who, living, was denied the bays of the Laureate. But with an outspokenness not indulged in widely, *The Saturday Review* claims him as "the poet's poet," and scoffs at the multitude who now try to take him to their hearts. "It is not at all likely that Swinburne's work will ever meet with fuller appreciation in the future, at any rate among Englishmen, than it enjoys already," says this journal. "The appeal of his peculiar genius, to-day no less than forty years ago, is to the small but stable minority who conserve poetic fame, and in such matters make what we really mean, if we mean anything, when we speak of the voice of posterity." This paper goes on to prick the bubble that obituary notices are now inflating:

"To say this much is to imply that Swinburne's poet needs no vindication. He needs none now, because he never needed it; or, rather, because such vindication at any time would have been futile. No doubt the present generation surpasses the former in its quantity of readers who can appreciate, say, the first series of 'Poems and Ballads.' But this is only to say that the susceptibilities from which the appreciation springs—susceptibilities quite modern in character—are now more widely diffused. Their quality remains the same. With the average educated Englishman such poetry has made no headway and never will. Ignorance or repugnance is still his attitude. It is therefore meaningless to write, as many people this week have written, of 'dead controversy' that once raged about Swinburne's early work. The controversy, if now a silent one, is alive as ever. Most people, so far as most people read Swinburne at all, still agree with Robert Buchanan. They do not say so, of course. They are overawed by the minority, which fortunately assumes control of the general verdict on poetry long before copyright has expired. But secretly they are hoarding the same opinions, to vent them on the next Swinburne who may appear."

From "The Sphere."

SWINBURNE'S LAST WALK ON PUTNEY HEATH.

Sketched from life by R. M. Paxton.

That Swinburne is largely the "poet of unabashed and primitive ecstasies is not, however, the sole obstacle to due appreciation of his work in his own country," says *The Saturday Review*. There is always to be encountered in the Anglo-Saxon mind the demand for tangible ideas. "Many English readers," we are told, "who by no means are indifferent to the intenser moments of poetry and passion, readers who find in Shakespeare or Wordsworth a sustaining and integral element of their life, are cooled by the intangibility of Swinburne's gift." Further:

THE YOUNG SWINBURNE,

As he was seen by the painter G. F. Watts, probably about the time he wrote "Poems and Ballads"

"His lyrical joy has too little body. Through the pulsing radiance of words and rhythm they strain their eye for some concrete thought which is always soaring out of sight. And if they permit their ear to be charmed, it is with the serious reservation that here is a partial and fugitive pleasure at best, a sensuous delight in airy syllables which defy translation into intelligent idea. Such readers will describe much of Swinburne's best verse as a charming but illicit form of music. There may be truth in Pater's saying that all art aspires to the condition of music; but such aspiration will not justify the poet in boldly usurping the musician's medium and perverting words from their proper function as definite images. This we believe represents pretty accurately the standpoint of many by no means negligible English minds. The same minds, we need not add, confess themselves alien from the symbolist poetry of France, and from the symbolic element in modern drama as exemplified by Maeterlinck or in the last flights of Ibsen's genius."

Not to place itself on a pinnacle too superior to its fellows, *The Review* adds that it "would not unduly disparage these insular qualities in English criticism, aware that they are in substance the very qualities of mind to which we owe the preeminence of English poetry as the most powerful vehicle of imaginative thought which

human language has contrived." It feels sure that the European reputation of Swinburne as a great poet "is no less legitimate than assured."

AMERICA'S PART IN HONORING KEATS AND SHELLEY

AMERICA, Britain, and Italy joined hands around the memorials of Keats and Shelley that were formally dedicated on April 3. The King of Italy was present in person, the King of England sent a feeling address, while America sent lavishly of her "imputed" king—the American dollar. To this a generous tribute is paid by a British correspondent, Harold Boulton, in *The Westminster Gazette* (London). Other things may be emphasized as contributed by this land besides dollars and admiration: original letters by George Keats form part of the permanent exhibition; and he, it may not be widely known, emigrated to Kentucky and founded an American family. The "Keats-Shelley House" in Rome is No. 26 Piazza di Spagna—"the spot consecrated by the last suffering days of Keats' short life." The little rooms have been renovated, the dark walnut bookshelves hold valuable editions of the poets and their contemporaries. Other things Mr. Boulton notes as follows:

"Byron has his corner, Leigh Hunt is commemorated by an urn containing some of Shelley's ashes presented by Walter Leigh Hunt, the grandson of that stormy petrel who went to prison for calling the Prince Regent an elderly Adonis; original letters from Shelley, Byron, Trelawny, George Keats (the poet's brother), and Severn have already found their way here from various quarters of the globe; a lock of Keats's hair lies in a glass case, the erudition of Buxton Forman, Sidney Colvin, Lord Houghton, De Bossis (the Italian translator of Shelley), and a fine young crop of transatlantic commentators supplies unlimited food for the student; and, to sum up, one more place of pilgrimage has sprung up in the very heart of Rome, one more addition to the bewildering fascinations of the Eternal City who weaves all the centuries into that magic garment of hers which never wears out."

What, asks this enthusiastic Briton, has made it possible to acquire a house on one of the very best sites in Rome by the steps leading up to the Trinità del Monte? The answer is:

"Chiefly the enthusiasm, the persistency, the generosity of Americans. Nearly two-thirds of the purchase-money of the house came from over the Atlantic, and one room is to be furnished by subscribers from Minneapolis, another is equipped with bookshelves, the gift of members of the New York Stock Exchange in memory of the first chairman of the American Committee, Edmund Clarence Stedman, who, with R. U. Johnson, of *The Century Magazine*, first set the ball rolling. Imagine the London Stock Exchange, generous as it is in all causes of patriotism and charity, turning aside to erect monuments to British poets in foreign countries! What a long list of American millionaires, men of letters, and men of action it was whose names Mr. Gay, the secretary of the Executive Roman Committee, read out as contained in a telegram from New York wishing God-speed to the undertaking!

"Not that a British committee does not exist too, for is not the association legally constituted under the Board of Trade, and does not a Cabinet Minister in the person of Lord Crewe, son of Keats's biographer, preside over our deliberations? Tho not comparable to the American contribution, no inconsiderable sum has been collected in England, thanks, among other agencies, to *The Westminster Gazette*, which made a very special feature of our appeal two years ago; and it is from England that the most precious of the manuscripts and relics, the pictures by Severn, and other personal souvenirs of the poets have come; similar treasures will no doubt follow in good time. It was with a thrill of patriotic pleasure that, in the presence of the King of Italy, who sat with the British and American Ambassadors one on either hand, we heard read out a very gracious and sympathetic message from our own King Edward, who blest our undertaking, paid a tribute to the memory of the poets, and said graceful things about Italy and America, all in a few words."

All Rome was eager to be present at the ceremony, it is said,

From "The Sphere," London.

THE KEATS-SHELLEY HOUSE IN ROME.

Opened April 3 by King Victor Emmanuel, consecrating the spot where Keats breathed his last.

but only fifty people could be accommodated in the rooms, so the gathering was a distinguished one. Honorable secretaries of the Roman and British committees read addresses; King Victor Emmanuel, "having declared the building open in a few brief English words, inspected the various rooms and showed considerable knowledge of the history of the house and the period of the two poets." "A personal touch was given by Mr. Esdaile, Shelley's grandson, and Arthur Severn, the son of the man in whose arms Keats died." Rudyard Kipling crept in late and, says Mr. Boulton, "cheated us of that address we had hoped to wring from him." He adds:

"And so a notable day in the literary and social history of Britain, America, and Italy came to a close, and we all felt glad to have been lifted for awhile out of the busy whirl of the twentieth century, that has little time for reverie or poetry, into an atmosphere wherein the son of a country squire could write such works as the 'Cenci' and 'Epipsychidion' and the son of a livery-stable-keeper 'St. Agnes' Eve' and 'Endymion.'"

CONRIED'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT—Now that Heinrich Conried has gone, his career at the Metropolitan Opera House is chiefly recalled; but his greatest accomplishment was his earlier work at the German Theater. So thinks an editorial writer in *The Sun* (New York). While the period of his work at the Metropolitan was more showy, where he produced "Parsifal" and "Salome" for the first time in America, and brought to us notable singers and Mottl, a notable conductor, this opportunity was his reward for earlier distinguished work which is here rehearsed:

"His greatest achievement was in the conduct of the Irving Place

Theater, which fell into his hands seventeen years ago. Gustav Amberg had failed to do anything with it: there seemed to be no demand for a German theater in this city. Conried, however, was persuaded that he could make a success of it, and he set about the business with extraordinary zeal and confidence. It was not his intention to treat his audiences to a succession of 'stars'; he resolved rather to establish an efficient stock company and provide a reasonable variety of good plays, realizing, no doubt, that long runs could hardly be reckoned upon. In the first season he produced about seventy plays and operas—two-thirds of them new to the public. What is more, he kept an eye on the stage in Germany and was at great pains to secure novelties which seemed to promise success in this country. He used also from time to time to bring over notable players from Europe, among others Sonnenthal, Georg Engels, Hélène Odillon, and Agnes Sorma. But he never depended upon these extraordinary attractions, but rather upon the all-round ability of his company, which must be ready any week to play in half a dozen different plays at the shortest notice.

"The Irving Place Theater was unique in this city. It was, generally speaking, the most artistic of our theaters. You could generally count on seeing some really noteworthy and memorable plays there in the course of the season, when the Broadway managers were wholly concerned in engaging 'stars' and 'presenting' expensive rubbish. It was not a theater for the playgoer as we know him here, but for an intelligent audience not wholly conformable to the taste of the town it was a welcome relief from the inanities of the regular stage. The making of this theater was Conried's greatest accomplishment. It dragged on for a few years after he left it, but it lost its distinction and is now moribund."

A DOUBLE PRIZE TO A DOUBTFUL PLAY

BY a curious coincidence a double prize has been awarded in Germany for a drama that to at least one unprejudiced judge seems a farrago of nonsense. For several decades the House of Hohenzollern has been in the custom of offering what is known as the Imperial Schiller prize for the best dramatic production of the season (from a Hohenzollernian point of view). More democratic patrons of art, unwilling to abide by the ruler's judgment in theatrical matters, decided to award a sort of opposition prize, which they call the People's Schiller prize. Both prizes were awarded this year to one and the same work, "Tantris the Jester," by Ernest Hardt, a playwright who had never before given a very brilliant account of himself. Why a second-rate piece of work such as this drama is pronounced should have won the indorsement of two coteries usually diametrically opposed in their literary and artistic views, is answered by the *Kunstwart* (Munich), which blames the neo-romantic school, at present dominant in the Fatherland. We read:

"It is because of the fashion of the hour and because of the beauty of form of the work. Words, words seem to be all and everything—for the Neo-Romanticists who are at present the fashionable school. They ignore the reality, man and woman, life or death, all the simple and natural sentiments. The only thing they care for are words, harmonious words. They will spin tragedies around creatures of mist and enjoy them 'pourvu que le geste soit beau' [provided the action is fine]. This school, however, has not produced as yet a single poet of first rank and does not include any playwright of note."

The *Kunstwart* gives the following synopsis of the drama, whose incidents can all be traced back to "Monna Vanna," to Hoffmannsthal's "Elektra," to "King Lear," or to "Faust":

"For ten years the blond *Isolde* has been mourning over *Tristan's* absence. They pledged themselves, she to return to *Marke*, her husband, he to go into life-long exile. His return would mean death to both. In the far-off land of Arundel, *Tristan* has married another *Isolde*, *Isolde Whitehands*. . . . . .

"Act first: *Isolde* has left the royal palace of Tintagil on the emerald sea and has taken her abode in the dark burg of Lubin in the forest. *Tristan* makes in the neighborhood mysterious appearances of which *King Marke* is apprized by *Tristan's* foe, the *Duke Denovalin*.

"Act second: *King Marke* holds a court to try *Isolde's* crime. Instead of applying the death-sentence, he decides to deliver *Isolde* to the pest-stricken beggar-folk of Lubin.

"Act third: *Isolde*, barefoot and clothed in purple, is led to the chapel by *Marke* and the hangman. The beggars crowd the royal yard awaiting their prey. The king retires and the hangman tears off her purple cloak. There she stands clothed only in her wonderful hair of gold. A stranger breaks from the crowd of beggars and drives them away with money and blows. It is *Tristan*, and he remains alone in the chapel with *Isolde*, who does not recognize his face nor his voice. She mistakes him for one of the plague-stricken beggars and to all his protestations of love only answers: 'You brute, you brute!' Then she utters jealous imprecations against *Isolde Whitehands*. *Tristan*, discouraged, leaves her, but finds himself face to face with his foe *Denovalin* and slays him.

"*Marke* and the courtiers enter the chapel soon after, and finding the dead body huddled at *Isolde's* feet conclude that heaven has performed a miracle to prove *Isolde's* innocence.

"Act fourth: The courtiers are playing chess. An unknown jester, who calls himself *Tantris*, breaks into the hall, boasts that he is *Tristan* in disguise, and to substantiate his claim, proceeds to reveal various intimate details of *Isolde's* beauty. No one believes him, and once more *Isolde* fails to recognize *Tristan*. He is invited, however, to spend the night at the burg.

"Act fifth: The following morning *Isolde* and the *Jester* are conversing and *Isolde* very stubbornly refuses to believe that the stranger is *Tristan*. To rid herself of the impostor she asks him to caress *Tristan's* faithful mastiff *Husdent* who since losing his master never let any one approach him and tore to pieces three of his keepers. The *Jester* agrees to the trial and the dog, yelping joyously, gives a frantic welcome to his long-lost friend. *Tristan*, seemingly cured of his infatuation, leaps over the walls of the castle, followed by his dog. *Isolde* calls her nurse *Braugaene* and moans out: 'My friend, my friend was here.' And she falls in a dead swoon."

Such is the play that Germany has rewarded with a double prize.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"OLD-NEW" NOVELTIES IN ART—The art world of to-day is suffering from a "neurasthenic" search for novelty, says a prominent French critic. In this respect our artists differ from those of a bygone age, who strove not to do something new, but to do something well. To-day, says Camille Mauclair, "if an artist's first attempt is not pronounced 'new' he is set down as a fellow of no talent." As not one artist in a thousand is capable of introducing a genuine novelty, resort is made to the "old-new." Artists often accuse each other of cribbing, but "the charge goes to show that the stolen property was itself a humbug." To quote the words of this critic as published in *La Revue* (Paris) and translated for the Boston *Transcript*:

"This avowed substitution of personal for artistic aims is responsible for the 'old-new,' which is always discernible in the novelties of the day. In music we go back to Rameau, to Couperin; in sculpture we go back to the old-time Cambodians; in painting, we go back to Ingres or the Persian rug; in literature, we furbish up the eighteenth century, we put modern frills on the Greeks and the Alexandrians. But all this, observe, is deformed, flavored with oddity and extravagance, and tainted with symbolism or eroticism. We mutilate statues before exhibiting them, we suppress the atmosphere in landscapes, we stretch out figures and compress faces, we torture syntax and abolish harmony in phrasing. We make one material mimic another, with water-colors on canvas, bas-reliefs on paper, and lithographs done with the brush. What if madness excites mirth or horror? So much the better. In an age of advertising, silence alone is unendurable. If you say a musician plays falsely and a draftsman can't draw, each of them will exclaim, delightedly, 'I am discust, therefore I am!' Thenceforth they will play more falsely and draw more absurdly in order to emphasize their 'style.' And a certain type of criticism is ever prepared to encourage such tactics and to repeat that the essential is to 'be oneself.'"

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With some cars, efficiency has been promoted by overcoming an imperfect cooling-system by increasing the radiator capacity, securing a more efficient water-pump, and by a redistribution of the water-jacket volume. Other cars have been helped by improving the carbureters, or the ignition-system, or by increasing the valve-diameter. Many makers have worked at these problems and produced results by solving them. At the same time, makers have all "realized the importance of increasing and perfecting the lubricating-system." A writer in *Motor Age* says of this:

"The vigilant driver has in analyzing motor-troubles discovered how many of these can be traced to faulty lubrication, by which is meant too much oil, or too little, or, as it often happens, too much in one part, not enough in the other, and an uneven flow to all. No other part of the motor has been the subject of more improvement during the past year than oiling.

"Much of the trouble in lubrication has been due to a vague understanding of the different oils by car-owners, and which ignorance still exists in many respects. While the oil-manufacturers have been bending every energy toward getting oils suitable for water-cooled motors, air-cooled motors, steam-motors, high-speed motors, low-speed motors, high-compression motors, and low-compression motors, the great majority of car-owners have been making no effort to study out for themselves the oil situation. It is true, if they purchased oil direct from the manufacturer, there would be every reason to believe a satisfactory product would be secured, but it has so frequently happened that the unscrupulous oil-dealer has employed substitution to an amazing extent and to the injury of many cars. Cases are numerous in which the oil sold was not of brand represented, and which proved to be an inferior one, entirely unsuited for motor needs."

A LIGHT UPKEEP

A writer in *The Autocar* cites the experience of an Englishman in securing for his car a remarkably low expenditure for upkeep. His car was a private one and was an 18–24 horse-power one. Since May 1 of last year it has covered 10,164 miles. He details as follows his experience in costs, and then comments further:

	£	s.	d.	d. p.m.
480 galls. petrol (equal to 21.17 m.p.g.)	22	19	0	0.543
Tires, repairs, and renewals	37	0	3	0.874
Insurance and taxes (for full 12 months)	20	17	5	0.403
Repairs and experiments (principally the latter)	41	8	0	0.115
31 galls. lubricating oil, and grease	5	0	5	0.118
Charging batteries, carbide, etc.	1	7	0	0.232
	£92	2	1	2.175

"The car has been run much in traffic; therefore the average petrol consumption of 21.17 miles per gallon may be considered very satisfactory. When I took the car over my best average was 24 miles per gallon on a run of 186 miles from Filey, but since then I have done, under test conditions, 30 miles per gallon which showed a ton mileage per gallon of 47.30. The increased mileage I obtained:

"(1) By fixing under suction pipe an extra inlet tap (controlled from dash).

"(2) By admitting when required only warm air to main inlet of carbureter by connecting the choke-ring with metallic shield fixt ¼ in. from exhaust-pipe.

"(3) By boring out the choke-ring to the fullest extent, the carbureter taking the extra air readily when warmed.

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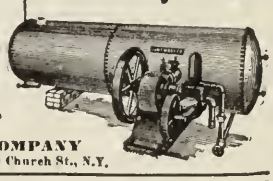

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the first four days with equal parts of glycerin and castor oil, and it has never required or had the slightest attention since; it has now done 8,600 miles, and never once shown a fault.

"Respecting the important question of lubrication, I used for the first 5,000 miles a much recommended and largely advertised oil—expensive, too—and I averaged but 208 miles per gallon, fouled my cylinders to the extent of slight knocking after 2,500 miles' running, and my sight feed-glasses required cleaning every 500 to 600 miles. I then turned to a heavy-grade motor-oil, from which I obtained most excellent comparative results. I now run from 600 to 900 miles per gallon, which means one gallon of my present oil is being volatilized instead of from three to four and a half gallons of the former, with the result that I now show no smoke, my cylinders give me no trouble whatever, the sight feed-glasses remain clear for 2,000 miles, and, finally, the oil is little more than half the cost of the former."

AS TO FRENCH ROADS

An international road congress, recently held in Paris, will, it is believed, result in a general awakening in many countries of improvements in highways. It was thought proper that this congress should be held in a country everywhere famous for the excellence of its roads. France, indeed, has the lead in this respect. Its roads of the "first class" now comprize a total of 160 kilometers, a distance sufficient to circle the globe four times. It is true that other countries also have good roads—North Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, England, and a few parts of the United States—but there is no such general and extensive excellence in any of these as in France. Here there is a continuity of what are known as first, second, and third-class roads, all of which have equally good surfaces and are cared for in an equally diligent manner, tho in other respects they fall into different classifications.

A writer in *The Autocar* attributes the excellence of French roads, not alone to the French of to-day, but to former inhabitants of the country. The example of them was first set by the legions of ancient Rome, after they had conquered Gaul. By them were built 2,000 kilometers of roads that were afterward incorporated into the great trunk-lines of France. In the eighth century, this writer says, the roads of France had been generally well planned and were well maintained.

Of the three classes of roads which might all be called good roads there are in France

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to-day 577,915 kilometers. Nearly 40,000 kilometers are cared for directly by the state; these are in every sense of the word national roads. One of them cost on an average 30,000 francs a kilometer to complete; another cost 15,000 francs. Both roads require an annual expenditure of 800 francs a kilometer in maintenance. The total contributions made by automobilists to roads amount in France to about 17,000,000 francs a year, in addition to which are many thousands or hundreds of thousands of francs obtained as fines, dues, etc. Not content with the roads she now has, France has under consideration plans for the expenditure, during the next forty years, of 290,000,000 francs on roads which when completed would "gird France with a web of specially maintained automobile highways."

The writer has obtained facts for the striking statement that in France there is to-day nearly one kilometer of first-class road to each square kilometer of superficial area. In Belgium the proportion is 20 per cent. less. In England there is only .66 of a kilometer for each square kilometer of surface. In Germany the proportion is .54; and in Switzerland .32. The writer adds that "one trembles to think what the comparative figures of the United States would be." He says the finest stretch of French roadway is that between Arles and Salon in Provence, where are "forty kilometers of flat, straight-away roadway with scarcely a bend for its entire length." He adds that "there is probably not such another magnificent strip of roadway as this on earth." Elsewhere in France, notably in the center of the country, are other roads almost as remarkable.

NO DEARTH OF PETROL

One of the problems under discussion among owners of cars in England is the future price of petrol, or gasoline. The price now is 1s. 8d. (40 cents) for each two gallons. The query put in *The Autocar* is "Is motor spirit to continue to reduce in price, or is the present move an artificial one unjustified by circumstances and created only to serve certain ends in view?" A change has recently come over the trade by which a heavier motor-car spirit has been substituted for the one employed five years ago. Much of this change has been attributed to the coming to the front of petroleum oil-fields in Sumatra and Borneo, and "the overcoming of a popular prejudice against heavy-gravity spirit." During the past three years the petrol used in England has increased in gravity from .69 to upward of .72. The writer observes that motorists not having been told of the change would have been sure not to notice it, "so efficient is heavy spirit when once the carbureter adjustments have been made." In a further discussion of the subject the writer says:

"But the advent of the heavier spirit has been a great boon to the motorist. Had he still insisted upon a light-gravity article, he would most assuredly have been paying something like 2s. 8d. (66 cents) per two-gallon tin in London to-day, and quite probably the price would have been considerably in excess even of that figure, since it would have been next to impossible

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to meet the demand by the supply. Now, however, new fields have been opened up which were formerly debarred from sending their motor spirit to this country. For instance, what would have been the use of our having a .740 Rumanian spirit placed on the market five years ago? Yet to-day Rumanian spirit is being imported into this country in ever-increasing quantities and finds a ready sale, for it has been proved that the efficiency of a motor spirit does not depend upon its gravity alone. Then from Russia, Mexico, and other countries England to-day is importing large quantities of petrol, and as time goes on there is every reason to believe the countries of origin will continue to add to their number.

"The dearth of petrol, which we heard such a lot about a few years ago, never seriously existed, but at the present time it is quite out of the question. Even on the English market we see convincing signs of the increase in the number of producing countries. Only a very few years ago the distribution of petroleum spirit in the United Kingdom was centered in the hands of two concerns, but to-day several more distributers have come into the field, each with a spirit produced in a different country.

"It is an open secret that, owing to the appearance on the English market of these newcomers, the motorist to-day is in a position to purchase his petrol cheaply. A war of prices is being waged by the older and stronger firms, and the spirit now sold in London at 1s. 8d. per two-gallon tin shows not the slightest profit to the importer or distributer. To imagine then that petrol will yet continue to be reduced is quite erroneous. On the contrary, the present fight can not continue permanently, and when it does end the figures for motor spirit are bound to go up. Yet the motorist may rest content. So far as London is concerned, it can be taken for granted that petrol will not in all probability increase to a price beyond 1s. 10d. per two-gallon tin for many months to come."

Explained.—"How do the milliners manage to get out these enormous Easter hats on time?"

"Modern construction methods account for it. The steel framework is erected first, and then the trimmers can work on every story independently."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Advice.—"What sorter confuses me," said Uncle Eben, "is dat after I gits a lot of advice I's got to go around an' git a lot mo' advice 'bout which advice I's g'ineter take."—*Washington Star.*

No Escape.—HER HUSBAND—"Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, so I'll shut up."

HIS WIFE—"That's just like a contemptible man! You'll sit there and think mean things."—*Chicago News.*

The Spirit of the Law.—JUDGE—"You are charged with being the leader of an organized band of pickpockets!"

PRISONER—"Well, yer'll have to impose a fine on de Corporation den, yer know; yer can't punish me personally!"—*Puck.*

A Long Farewell.—SHE (effusively)—"How nice it is to have met you again after all these years, my dear Captain Burlington."

HE—"*Major* now! That was ten years ago, you know."

SHE (still more effusively)—"How time flies! Well, congratulations and good-bye. *I hope you'll be a General* when next we meet."—*Punch.*

True to Training.—GENEROUS LADY—"Here, my little boy. I know you are hungry for a box of these animal crackers."

BOY—"Much obliged, lady; but my folks is vegetarians."—*Judge.*

CURRENT POETRY

Rain in the New Forest

By John Davidson

[The editor notes that this poem was received from John Davidson but a fortnight before his mysterious disappearance. "The same honest pleasure of living that stirs in every line of the poem," says the New York *Evening Post*, "comports ill with the prevailing suspicion" that he has taken his own life.]

By Emery Down to Minstead
In the rain on a lenten day—
About the Forest to Minstead,
And back by the Cadnam Way.

It was afternoon when the rain came down,
Compact, precipitate, icy cold,—
None of your showers that drain them dry
Before the hurricane clears the sky,—
Lean showers, themselves afraid of the wet,
That sprinkle the forest and spray the town,
But only harden the shriveled mold,
And leave the dust-clouds waltzing yet!
In the afternoon real rain began,—
Vaporous phalanxes enrolled,
A pluvial ban and arrière ban
Arrayed, deployed, ordained and set,
To drench and saturate garth and wold,
And liquidate nature's vernal debt;
For when the herbage begins to grow
The rain is due tho the dust may blow.
  But the birds considered it nothing at all:
In nest and nest a clutch of hopes
Would soon be hungry and musical;
So sparrow and starling, finch and wren
In thicket and clump and sprouting copse
Chuckled and chirmed and whistled again:
No bird considers the heaviest rain
When nests are warm and a mystery broods
In the heart of the world and the heart of the woods.
And as for the merle,
'Twas a thing to be heard,
How he sang at his peril—
So valiant a bird!—
The whole of his song from beginning to end,
Expending his passion as prodigals spend;
While the throstle laughed in his olive wing,
And turned an astonishing phrase or two
Of the matchless music he means to sing
When the woods are green and the heavens are blue—
The song-thrush laughed in his feathered sleeve
At the sound of the blackbird's squandered song,
And the triumph his melody must achieve
When the nights grow short and the days grow long,
When cherries redden and berries swell,
And songs should be sweeter than song can tell.
But the larks were the miracles—they, the larks,
Climbing the sky in the teeth of the rain—
A navy of gallant aerial barks
(Your bird is your pristine aeroplane),
All primely rated,
With passion stored,
With music freighted,
And love on board.

. . . . . .

  In open woodland and fenced demain
The swarthy thickets with stripes and studs
And knops and clusters of evergreen
Were brindled and pied; the unburst buds
With a blushing promise of summer glowed
On the crimson birch; and the garnered rain
Emptied in torrents its glistening load
On the purple background and sanguine stain
Of the birch-lit forest,—a wash of rain
Like a glistening, silvery lacquer flowed
On the purple woods where the birch-buds glowed
On the swarthy ground like a crimson stain.
  Rooks fell on a ruddy field with a rush
And gobbled the worms like dainty sops.
Against the music of blackbird and thrush
Amorous doves in the fir-tree tops,—
To the flute and oboe of blackbird and thrush,
And the eager larks like a soaring flush
Of newly embodied chromatic scales,
Doves in the lofty fir-tree tops
Rumbled their drums at intervals.
A nut-brown brook in love with the rain,
Telling its chaplet of pebbles, turned
Under a bridge with a hushed refrain,

The Howard Watch

ALMOST every day there is brought to light some new anecdote of the Howard Watch, or some interesting record of its excellence.

The *Daily Tribune*, of Goldfield, Nevada, recently contained the following news item under the heading, "A Watch with a History Among the Indians":

"Dick Jones, of Ryolite, came to Goldfield yesterday with a valuable gold watch obtained from an Indian squaw in exchange for two ponies. The Indian, when questioned as to her possession of the watch, said:

'Long ago pale faces come Death Valley: too hot, no water, they die, Injun get watch, put in ground many moons, now swap.'

"The watch, continues the *Tribune*, "is forty years old; it has an E. Howard movement of the date of 1868, and in spite of its years of service, burial in the ground and handling by the Indians, is still a marvel as a timekeeper."

The price of each Howard watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00, to the 23-jewel in a 14-K. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

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Roxford Knitting Company, Dept. J, Phila.

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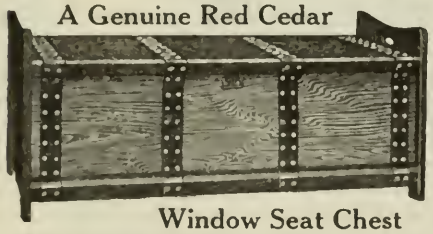

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Are they not then entitled to as much care as you devote to your house and other buildings, which you *can* replace? Trees are living things, about which cluster tender thoughts and mellow memories, and, indeed, deserve the same grateful attention you bestow on other faithful friends which serve you none the less because dumb—your dogs, your horses and your other pets.

Trees Get Sick and are Wounded

Just as do men and animals—but they can't tell *you*, who love them of their afflictions. If neglected, they will decay and die; if properly treated and operated upon, they will outlive you, your children and your children's children. John Davey, by many years the first, and by long odd the foremost tree surgeon, long ago proved the efficiency of proper methods in saving tree life.

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The muted murmur of earth's desire
For the falling, mingling, bounteous rain.
Lamps of gold in the dark gorse burned,
Golden blossoms all spiced with fire,—
Tawny gold and honey and fire;
Shade and shine their tissue wove,
Pearl and umber and snowy white,
Silver and olive-green and gray,—
Shadow and shine their draperies wove
And hung the forest with changing light;
Drift of moorland and gloomy grove
Haunted the open winding way,
And falling heavy and dense the rain
Enriched and freshened the world again.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London), April 3.

To Return

By Edith M. Thomas

Love me now, and love me ay—
Life is but a passing day!
(But the day is still reborn.)
Love me now, and love me ay,
When all lives have passed away—
On some fair Eternal Morn!

Still I pass, and thou dost pass,
Like the raindrops on the glass,
Shared between the sun and wind!
Thou and I, we onward pass
To return!—but we, alas!
How shall we each other find?

Thou and I—to come again!
Shall my day be on the wane
When thy day is only young?
Thou and I—to come again!
But shall one land hold us twain?
Wilt thou even speak my tongue?

Thou and I—to come and go,
Know each other—or not know,
Flung together—flung apart!
Thou and I—to come and go,
Life, like leaves, behind us strow—
Shall I find thee where thou art?

We shall pass—shall we return?
Shall the soul its own discern
When the myriad lives are fled?
We shall pass. . . . Ere we return,
Oh, to set some lamp to burn
On the dim ways we must tread!

—*Harper's Bazar* (May).

A Hunting Song

By Edith Wharton

Hunters, *where does Hope nest?*
Not in the half-oped breast,
Nor the young rose,
Nor April sunrise—those
With a quick wing she brushes,
The wide world through,
Greets with the throat of thrushes,
Fades from as fast as dew

But, would you spy her sleeping,
Cradled warm,
Look in the breast of weeping
The tree stript by storm,
But, would you bind her fast,
Yours at last,
Bed-mate and lover,
Gain the last headland bare
That the cold tides cover,
There may you capture her, there
Where the sea gives to the ground
Only the drift of the drowned.

Yet, if she slips you, once found,
Push to her uttermost lair
In the low house of despair.
There will she watch by your head
Sing to you till you be dead,
Then, with your child in her breast,
In another heart build a new nest.

—"*Artemis to Actæon*" (Charles Scribner's Sons).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW THE WASHWOMAN LOOKS AT LIFE

THERE are many people beside professional magazine writers who are interested in the lives of the unpretentious and the unknown. They are curious to know just what these people make out of life, what their ambitions and their hope, and desires are, and what their struggles and sweat mean to them. A recent writer in *The Independent* who interviewed her washwoman with some of these things in mind, gives the result of her talk She quotes her subject thus:

Yes, it's comfortable. That is, I should say yes ma'am. Quite comfortable They's just us two; not countin' my dead babies. I had such a many babies. None of 'em ever lived more'n a year or thereabouts. Soon's one'd go another'd come. Lord, Lord, such a lots of people goes to waste, that-a-way. Takin' all the long journey out o' the darks to get here and sort o' losin' heart at first glimpse and just hurryin' back. It aint reely worth the trouble o' bein' born, is it?

Somehow, I aint never quite buried them babies I had. I never honed for children, nohows. I couldn't understand what on earth the Lord meant to let 'em come. There wan't usually victuals enough for me and my husband, let alown crowdin'. Looked like He sort o' fergot and let 'em come and got scared and snatched 'em back quick. I allus give Him proper praise for rememberin' in time, 'fore they got old enough to go hungry.

But seems like I can't let 'em stay dead. Wherever we lived, and it looks like we're pretty much on the hunt for a place *to* live, usually, where*ever* we live them little dead babies goes too Soon's the first night comes and I put out the lamp, there's all them little, little babies!

Sometimes it near about crazes me. There wa'nt but one ever lived long enough to learn to talk any, and there they all are, waitin' to be took up and hugged. And I'll hear that one that could talk just blabbin', "*Ma-ma, ma-ma,*" and I'll hear her bits of feet goin' pitty-pat, pitty-pat.

Sometimes I just can't bear it, and I say right out, "For Christ's sake, *can't* you stay in Heaven and lave me be?"

But it ain't a mite o' use. And I just ups and takes 'em all to bed with me and the littlest one has his hand in my bosom, huntin', and my heart's just like a fiddle with them baby fingers pullin' at the strings. Why, don't *you* know, ma'am? Didn't you never have a baby? *Don't* you know how your heart takes to swellin' and breakin' when a dead baby's hand is in your bosom and a dead baby's mouth's huntin' your breast?

You didn't? You aint never had a baby? Lord, Lord, what mistakes this life *do* make! Here you might have had all o' mine, almost, and raised 'em nice and decent, like *folks;* and *I* got 'em *all* and you never got *none*. Lord, Lord, such a pity to waste good human bein's that fashion.

I expect you aint never been poor, too: reel poor. Like this, say. It's right high up, but it's better'n a basement in a little Jew-faced alley. "*Jew faced?*" Don't you understand? Where the houses sort o' bolsters each other up and they's a big factry one side and the smokestack dribbles sut and smoke and the big sutty factry sort o' scowls down on them houses. I *allus* called it "Jew-faced"; dark and bushy eyebrows, scowlin'.

This, now, 'way up heres, why, it's *splendid!* I don't mind them stairs, for when I'm through elimin', why, here I *am*. No smoke's up here, suttin' everything and the top o' that tree certainly is a lovesome sight. 'Long 'bout five o' mornin's, comes a swarm o' crows flyin' cat-a-corner, southwest. I expect they's a *million;* and evenin', 'long 'bout half-after-five, they come back, flyin' northeast. I wished I knew *where* they come from and where they go *to*. Last night the sunset was fierce. It had cleared from snowin' and the sky was yellower'n an orange, over yonders, and them cr vs come tailin' acrost. Just a drift o' flyin' live black things. It was fierce.

'N I've got a nice room. Don't you admire that wall paper? I allus just honed for a wall paper with red and blue and green roses and birds flyin' in and

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out amongst 'em. It looks reel expensive, don't it? I don't expect there's handsomer paper on the Guv'nor's bed-room, do you?

Lord, Lord, how nice I could raised them little dead babies, now.

Down in that yard, that one, there's pigeons. Eighteen. "*Look at me, Look at me,*" they keep sayin', and I keep company with them pigeons a good deal. The boy they belong to aint as handsome as *my* boy'd 'a' been, but sometimes I pertend he *is* my boy. He don't know it and it aint hurtin' his mother a mite for me to help own him. And them little girls down there, too. They can't hold a candle to what *my* little girls'd 'a' been, but I just pertend that, too.

Yes, ma'am, I'll do your wash the best as ever! It's been a reel society call we've been enjoyin' together, aint it? I've got that beautiful roof out there to hang 'em out on, and the winds up here is clean and sweet-mouthed and blows all the smell o' suds out.

Yes, ma'am, Wednesday evenin' sure.

Lord, Lord, I allus *did* love good society!

ON THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS

HARRY A. FRANCK, the American literary tramp, who worked his way around the world on foot, tells in the third instalment of his experiences his adventures on a journey through robber haunts to Damascus. He writes first of his tribulations with a native money-changer. To quote from *Harper's Weekly:*

When I had paid my bill next morning in the French pension to which I had been directed, my worldly wealth was reduced to one English sovereign. I turned in at the office of Cook & Son and, tossing the piece to the native clerk, asked him to change it into coin of the realm of small denomination. He turned the sovereign over several times, bit it, laid it carefully away, and set to pulling out boxes and drawers and dumping the coins they contained on the counter before me. There were pieces of copper, pieces of silver, pieces of bronze, tin, iron, nickel, zinc; coins half the size of a dime, coins that looked like tobacco tags, coins big enough with which to fell an ox, coins with holes in them, coins bent double, saucer-shaped coins, coins that had been scalloped around the edge by some erstwhile possessor of artistic temperament and hours of leisure, and still the clerk continued to pour out coins until I felt in duty bound, as a tolerably honest member of society, to call a halt.

"Say, old man," I put in, "that was only a sov. I gave you, you know." "Yes, yes; I know," panted the native, dumping another handful that rattled down the sides of the heap like a bucketful of stones on the pile under a stone crusher—"I know, and I am very sorry I have not enough to change him. But I give you this, and he just make him up." He tossed toward me a gold piece of ten francs.

"What!" I cried. "You don't mean I get that heap and ten francs besides for one quid?"

"Aywa, effendi. Yes, that makes one pound," he answered.

I pawed over the heap. Each rake brought to light pieces of new and unique pattern. "Fine collection," I said. "But what's the answer?"

The clerk drew a long breath, as if for an extended lecture, and picked up one of the tobacco tags. "This," he said, "is a metleek. It is worth eleven-twelfths of a halfpenny. Five of these coppers make a metleek, only not quite—that is, here in Beirut. In Damascus five of them make a metleek and a little more. Ten metleeks make a bishleek." He picked up one of the coins, whose owner would be arrested in a civilized country for carrying concealed weapons. "One bishleek—that is, except one and a half of these copper coins—that is, here; in Damascus ten metleeks make a bishleek and four coppers—except not quite—and in Sidon they make the same as in Damascus, only a little less; and these coins are worth the same as a bishleek—except not quite—that is, here; if they have a hole in them they are worth a copper and three fourths more—that is, here; in Damascus they are worth a copper and one-fourth more; and this dish-shaped one is worth three bishleeks and three metleeks and two coppers, and sometimes three-fourths of a copper more, except they with holes in them, which are worth two metleeks and a copper

and a half more; and this mejeedieh is worth, in Damascus, seven bishleeks and seven metleeks and two coppers, and sometimes three, and sometimes here not so much by two and a half coppers; and in Jerusalem—"

"And suppose it is a rainy day?"

"Oh, that does not make any difference," said the clerk, with owl like solemnity. "But sometimes on busy days, as on feast-days, the bishleek is worth three coppers and a half more—that is, here; in Damascus, it is worth two more and sometimes not so much as in Ramadan, and in Sidon it is worth three-fourths of a copper less, and in—here in Beirut—"

"Hold on, effendi," I cried. "If you have a pencil and a ream of paper at hand—" I understood his explanation perfectly, of course, but I had an unconquerable dread of forgetting it in my sleep.

"Certainly," cried the obliging clerk, and he dragged forth two sheets of paper and covered both sides with figures. Reduced to writing, the monetary system of Syria was simplicity itself. One could see through it as easily as through six inches of armor plate.

"Now, in carting this around," I asked, tucking the sheets of paper away in a pocket, "you don't hire a porter—"

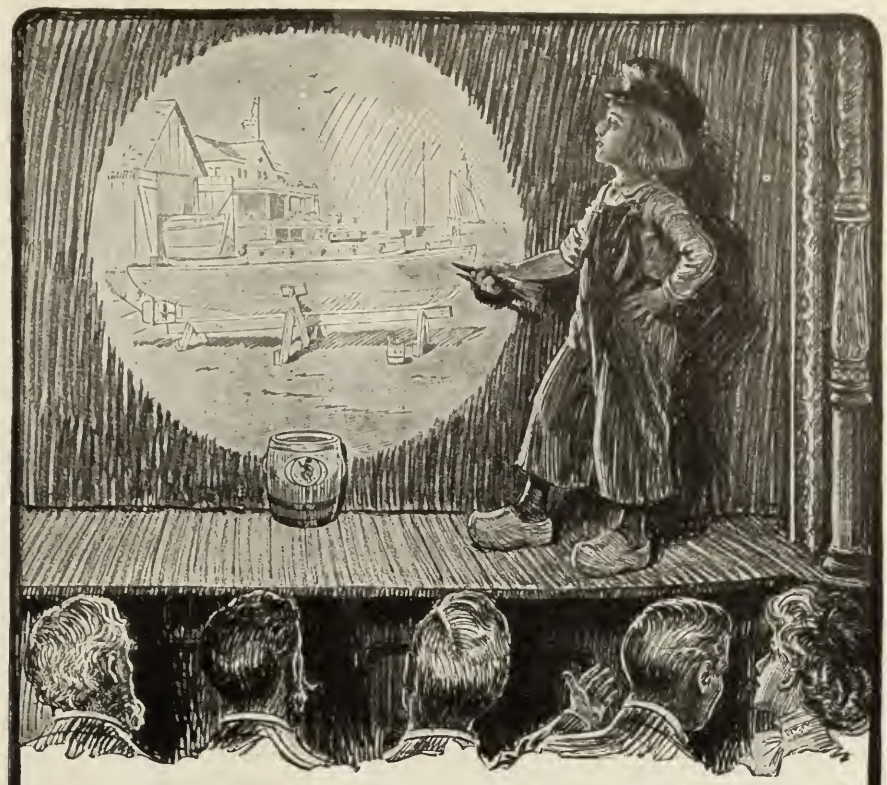
"Ah," said the clerk. "You have not the large purse? Our Syrians carry a purse which is very long; which is long, like the stocking which it is said are worn by the lady. But if you have not such a long purse, and you have not any ladies—" I drew out a large handkerchief and fell to raking the heap of coins into it. "Ah," he cried, "that does very good, only you do not forget that in Damascus the mejeedieh is worth seven bishleeks and seven metleeks and two coppers and sometimes—." But I had escaped into the silence outside.

The writer goes on to give an idea of Syrian hospitality to strangers. While being entertained in a village house he met a native sheik who flew into a frenzy of despair when informed that the stranger was to walk unarmed to Damascus. This sheik's conception of his duty as his brother's keeper furnished a very amusing incident later. We read:

I took leave of my hosts early next morning, swung my knapsack over my shoulder, and limped down to the road. But Bhamdoon was not yet done with me. In the center of the highway, in front of the little shop of which he was proprietor, stood the sheik and several fellow townsmen. With great politeness, he invited me to step inside. My feet were still swollen and blistered from the long tramp of the day before, for the cloth slippers I had purchased at Port Said offered no more protection against the sharp stones of the highway than a sheet of paper, and I accepted the invitation. The village head placed a stool for me in the front of the shop, in full sight from up or down the route. It soon became evident that I was on exhibition as a freak of humanity, for the sheik pointed me out with great delight to every passer-by. Apparently, too, he had chosen this opportune moment to collect some village tax. On the floor beside me stood an earthenware pot, and the sheik, as soon as his exhibit had been viewed from all sides, called upon each newcomer to drop into it a bishleek (ten cents). Like true Orientals, they gave smaller pieces; some a half bishleek, some one or two metleeks, but not a man passed without contributing his mite, for the command of a sheik of a Syrian village is law.

Some time I had served as a bait for tax-dodgers, when a villager I had not yet seen put in an appearance and addrest me in fluent English. He had gathered a Syrian fortune in Maine and returned, years before, to the rugged slopes of his native Lebanon. He insisted that I visit his house near by, and, once there, fell to tucking bread-sheets, black olives, raisins, and pieces of sugar-cane into my knapsack, shouting incessantly, at the same time, of his undying affection for America and things American. But of mere pride for his bleak country, he took great care, on the way back to the shop, to point out a narrow path that wound up the steep slope of a neighboring range. "That," he said, "leads to the Damascus road. But no man can journey to Damascus on foot."

The earthenware pot was almost full when I took my seat again on the stool. I turned to my new ac-



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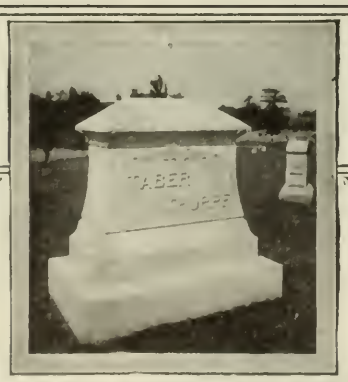

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quaintance. "What special taxes is the sheik gathering this morning?"

"Eh? What?" cried the erstwhile New-Englander, following the indication of my finger. "The pot? Why, don't you know what that's for?"

"No," I answered.

"Why, that is a collection the sheik is taking up to buy you a ticket to Damascus on the railroad!"

I picked up my knapsack from the floor and stept into the highway. The sheik and several bystanders threw themselves upon me with cries of dismay. It was no use attempting to escape from a dozen horny hands. I permitted myself to be led back to the stool, and sat down with the knapsack across my knees. The sheik addrest me in soothing tones, pointing at the pot with every third word. The others resumed their seats on the floor, rolled new cigarets, and fell quiet once more. With one leap I sprang from the stool into the street and set off at top speed down the highway, a screaming, howling, ever-increasing, but ever more distant, throng at my heels. A half-hour later I gained the summit of the neighboring range and slid down the opposite slope on to the highway to Damascus.

ABDUL HAMID'S HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

WHATEVER other accusations might be brought against the deposed Sultan, it can not be said he was a poor provider for his family. Every whim and fancy was gratified, even to the providing of servants known as "imperial cigaret-box holders." A Constantinople correspondent of the London *Standard* who had an opportunity to observe and note some of the household extravagance of the Sultan and other members of the imperial family writes to his paper on the subject and tells how some of the money to meet the debts was collected. He says:

Within the first month after the revolution of July last it was announced that the Sultan had graciously ceded to the state revenues amounting to £400,000 (Turkish) a year. This sounded very well to those who did not know the country, but on investigation it was proved that the lands and other sources which produced this annual revenue had been improperly taken from the country, the palace having no right whatever to the income in question.

Any one who has visited a Turkish palace or even the residence of a wealthy pasha, must have been struck by the enormous number of idle persons. Loafers abound. It is unnecessary to speak of imperial pipeholders, imperial light carriers, imperial cigaret box holders, but when such officeholders are each provided with an "assistant" and a long tail of attendants, and such sinecures are multiplied several times over, the total cost amounts to a huge figure.

The imperial kitchens, for instance, employ some 240 cooks and 500 scullions. Twice a day they prepare about 3,000 "tablas," or trays, each carrying a dozen courses. Three hundred attendants, bearing the trays on their heads, distribute them throughout the palace, some to the Sultan's apartments, to the harem, to the "mabein" (the part of the palace containing the offices and where the Sultan carries on the business of the state), and to a host of sheiks, sherifs, and notables.

During the month of Ramazan poor people collect in thousands toward sunset and can count on obtaining "iftar"—the evening meal when good Mohammedans break the fast for the day, taking their first food, water and cigaret since dawn. The waste, extravagance and peculation are beyond description. A French cook at the palace is said to have asked for a little beef to prepare some dish for the Sultan. An ox was brought. On his protesting that he only wanted a little, he was answered with a grin that what he did not require could easily be given away!

The Sultan's stables are another pretty extravagance—hundreds of horses, with an army of coachmen, grooms and attendants, all living on the fat of the land, and some of them enjoying salaries that might tempt a bank director. The aviaries form another costly hobby. Birds collected all over the world fill cages and enclosures without number, and another huge staff of servants has the care of them; but of course the harem heads the list of heavy items.

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By harem must be understood not only the Sultan's wives but all sisters, daughters, and relatives, with an odd thousand or so of women attendants and servants who by one pretext or another have succeeded in attaching themselves to the palace. The ladies of the palace keep very high state. Besides their negro attendants they keep up a court, with their ladies of this and mistresses of that, as full and complicated as their lord, the Sultan's. In dress and jewelry the ladies of the harem gratify extravagant tastes on which no curb is placed so long as money can be obtained by hook or crook.

Their indoor dress has been of late years generally European, and Paris supplies many a smart gown for them. In jewelry their taste runs rather toward the gaudy and ornate; rings with large diamonds and rubies, emeralds, and sapphires; earrings of weight and value but little artistic beauty; little caps for the head, thickly covered with gems. Their native dresses, too, are frequently stiff with embroidery of precious stones.

Cigaret cases and holders, jewel boxes, sweet-boxes, hand-glasses, brushes and combs, all in massive gold or silver, roughly finished and poorly chased, but set with stones of great beauty and value, are also deemed necessary.

The most serious action of the civil list is, however, seen in the injury that it has caused not only to private individuals but to the country. Fifteen years ago men were sent around Turkey in order to hunt up desirable plots of land and to find excuses for causing them to be forfeited by the law of the country and then taken possession of on behalf of the Sultan.

The British Embassy, and probably every other embassy, has had during the last twenty years many cases before it of claims that have been made upon the property in the country belonging to British subjects. Diplomatic influence after considerable trouble usually sufficed to defend the possession of these lands, but the wretched Turkish subject who could bring no such influence to bear had to succumb. On the part of the civil list it was a game of might is right, and it was because the country generally was dissatisfied with the attempts that were made upon private property that the civil list became distinctly unpopular.

SHEAR WIT

Orthodox.—In answer to the question, "What passages in Holy Scripture bear upon cruelty to animals?" one boy said: "Cruel people often cut dogs' tails and ears, but the Bible says, 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'"—*Christian Register.*

Pride Goeth, Etc.—PROFESSOR (coming from his club holding up triumphantly his umbrella to his wife)—"You see, my dear Alma, how stupid are all the anecdotes about our absent-mindedness. You see, I haven't forgotten my umbrella."

MRS. PROFESSOR—"But, my dear, you didn't take your umbrella with you: you left it at home."—*Frankfort Witzblatt.*

Political Allegiance.—A matron of the most determined character was encountered by a young woman reporter on a country paper, who was sent out to interview leading citizens as to their politics. "May I see Mr. ——?" she asked of a stern-looking woman who opened the door at one house. "No, you can't," answered the matron, decisively. "But I want to know what party he belongs to," pleaded the girl. The woman drew up her tall figure. "Well, take a good look at me," she said, "I'm the party he belongs to!"—*Universalist Leader.*

Doing Well.—"Young man," said a rich and pompous old gentleman, "I was not always thus. I did not always ride in a motor-car of my own. When I first started in life, I had to walk."

"You were lucky," rejoined the young man. "When I first started I had to crawl. It took me a long time to learn to walk."—*Democratic Telegram.*

Fortunate.—CAPTAIN (spinning a yarn)—"I was for eight days a prisoner among the cannibals."

LADY—"And how was it they didn't eat you?"

CAPTAIN (calmly)—"Well, the truth was the chief's wife had mislaid her cook-book."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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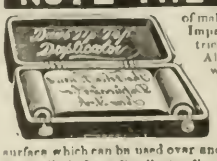

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Ministerial Punctuation.—A pleasantry in a recent *Register* reminds me of something which happened in the days of my youth. Marcus Morton, Democrat, having been chosen governor of Massachusetts, a Whig minister, in closing his pulpit reading of the governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation, punctuated its signatures as follows: "Marcus Morton, Governor? John A. Bowles, Secretary? God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"—*G. L. C. in Christian Register.*

Expected Back.—PRISONER—"Can I speak with the convict Smith for one moment?"

JAILER—"No, he has just left after finishing his time. But ask me again in about a week."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Frank.—SHOPPER—"Can I hang this paper on myself?"

SALESMAN—"Yes, but it would look better on the wall."—*Exchange.*

From Her Viewpoint.—STOUT LADY (in theater, to youth who has asked her to remove her hat)—"Sit still. The play isn't fit for a boy like you to see."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

He'd Help.—CALLER—"Sir, I am collecting for the poets' hospital. Will you contribute anything?"

EDITOR—"With pleasure. Call to-night with the ambulance and I will have some poets ready."—*Judge.*

Realism.—CRITIC (as the composer plays his last piece)—"Very fine indeed. But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back?"

COMPOSER—"That is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

New Clocks for Old.—JOSH—"Jerusha, here be a letter from Miss Van Astor sayin' she will give ye $100 for that old mahogany clock of yer gran'dad's!"

JERUSHA—"Dew tell, Josh! Now I kin git that marbleized clock at the Corners with the gilt figgers; and Josh, while I think on it, I want you to go right down to the barn and git that drab paint left from paintin' the cow-shed last spring. We'll give the old clock a couple o' coats. I bet that'll please Miss Van Astor a heap, and we really ought to after her bein' willin' to give such a big price."

JOSH—"I'll git the paint, Jerusha. You always wuz great on style, and Miss Van Astor kin tell her friends it's a brand-new clock!"—*Puck.*

Quite a Shock.—BRIDEGROOM (expectantly)—"Now, my dear father-in-law, I wish to say just a word about my debts—"

FATHER-IN-LAW (slapping him on the back)—"Did you say debts? Why, my boy, I'll bet my debts exceed yours three to one!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

On the Campus.—"Foiled again," said the chocolate-drop as he was enveloped in his silver wrapping.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Optimistic.—TOURIST (who during a steady tramp has inquired, once every hour, how far it is to Ballymaloney and, has now for the third time received the same answer, namely, "About four and a half or five miles")—"Thank heaven we are keeping pace with it, any way."—*Punch.*

An Important Date.—"What was the date of the Union of the Crowns?" asked an inspector. "1603," he was instantly informed. "Right. And why was this date an important one for you to remember?" "Because you were sure to ask for it," returned the little victim of cramming.—*Christian Register.*

Hard Luck.—LITTLE BOBBY—"Papa, did you ever see a cyclone carrying houses around up in the air, and cows and horses and wagons upside down?"

PAPA—"No, my son."

LITTLE BOBBY—"Did you ever see a sea-serpent?"

PAPA—"No, my son."

LITTLE BOBBY—"I should think it 'ud be tiresome to live so long and never see anything."—*Christian Register.*

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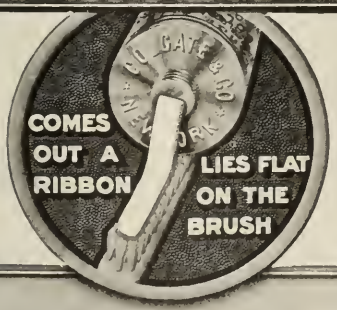

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MISS HOGAN—"An' phwat was it?"

MR MARTIN—"His bye, Willie, milked the poor crayture wid wan of thim newfangled, dust-suckin' machines!"—*Puck.*

One View Of It.—"Pa!"

"Well?"

"What is conscience?"

"A thing that we always believe ought to bother the other fellow."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Starting an Endless Chain.—Both father and mother struggled valiantly to teach little Effie to repeat the letter "A." The child emphatically refused to pronounce the first letter of the alphabet, and after many vain efforts the father retired from the fight discouraged. The mother took the little girl on her lap and pleaded with her affectionately.

"Dearie, why won't you learn to say 'A'?" she asked.

"Because, mama," explained Effie, "des as soon as I say 'A' you an' papa will want me to say 'B.'" —*Harper's Weekly.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 23.—Two United States warships start for the Mediterranean to protect American interests in Asiatic Turkey.

The Roosevelt party reaches the wild-animal country in Africa and spends its first night under canvas.

April 26.—Abdul Hamid is deposed as ruler of Turkey and Mehemmed Reschad, who will be known as Mehmed V., is placed on the throne; the change is accomplished without disorder.

Eleven men are killed and eleven injured by an explosion on the Italian submarine *Foca*, at Naples.

April 29.—Daniel Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, introduces the budget in the House of Commons; it shows a deficit of about $78,000,000, which will be provided chiefly by increased taxation.

Two hundred and fifty persons are executed after trial by court martial in Constantinople.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 23.—The first reading of the Tariff Bill is completed by the Senate.

William Norris Stewart, former United States Senator from Nevada, dies in Washington.

April 28.—President Taft officially recognizes Mehmed V. as the new Sultan of Turkey.

April 29.—John A. Benson, of San Francisco, is acquitted, in Washington of bribery of Government officials in connection with Western land frauds.

GENERAL

April 23.—Governor Willson, of Kentucky, pardons ex-Governor W. S. Taylor and five others charged with the murder of William Goebel.

April 24.—The Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Texas pays the fine of $1,808,753.05 assessed against that corporation by the State.

April 29.—The agreement assuring peace between the anthracite operators and their employers for three years more is signed in Philadelphia.

Pears'

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.

"S. F. H.," Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Please state when to use 'O' and when 'oh.'"

"Oh" is a natural ejaculation evoked by any sudden emotion, as surprize, consternation, wonder, admiration, or delight. "O" is an exclamation prefixt to an expression of address, as a sign of the vocative, or case of address, used especially in earnest or solemn appeal or exhortation, or as a reverential expression in prayer to the Deity, to emphasize the feeling or passion conveyed by the words; as, O Lord! O my countrymen! etc. Between the interjections "O" and "oh" there exists an essential difference, which is frequently neglected even by some of our best writers. The former is properly prefixt to an expression in a direct address; but the latter ought never to be so employed. "O" should be used without the mark of exclamation immediately after it; but "oh," sometimes with and sometimes without it, according to the construction and sense of the passage in which the word occurs.

"C. H.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Which construction of the following is correct, 'It was *he* I paid,' or 'It was *him* I paid'?"

"It was *he* I paid," the word "whom" being understood as the object of the verb "paid," viz.: "It was *he* (*whom*) I paid."

"H. T. K.," Jamestown, N. Y.—"Please advise me as to the correctness and good form of the following sentences: 'We *embrace* every opportunity to bid on such bills of lumber,' and 'If your inventory shows your stock of hardwares broken, let us quote on *such items that* you are wanting.'"

The first sentence is correct. In this sense THE STANDARD DICTIONARY defines "embrace" as follows: "2. To accept, receive, or take; especially, to accept gladly or willingly; *avail oneself of;* make one's own, adopt; as, to *embrace* Christianity; to *embrace* an offer." In the second sentence, "such items *as*" is the correct form. The sentence could be further improved by substituting "need" for "are wanting"; thus: "If your inventory shows your stock of hardwares broken, let us quote on *such* items *as* you *need*."

"P. O. W.," Pinock, W. Va.—The possessive of the proper noun "Frances" is "Frances'" according to the rule that singular dissyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and "s," *unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant*, or the last syllable is unaccented; as, *Porus'* defeat; *Moses'* face.

"H. T. H.," Springfield, O.—In the sentence you cite "the last two numbers" is correct, for you can not have two last.

"W. A.," Paterson, N. J.—The word "slow" is adjective, noun, or adverb. In the verses you cite it is an adverb. The preferred form of THE STANDARD DICTIONARY for the adverb is "slowly." Poetic license sometimes permits the violation of rules of grammar, but your examples are not of this class, since "slow" as an adverb has the sanction of literary usage.

"T. A. M.," Newark, N. J.—The English word "nous," meaning "mind, wit; sense," is pronounced as if spelled "noose," but has an alternative pronunciation, "nouse," rhyming with "mouse."

"P. W.," Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—"Kindly tell the origin of (1) 'touch and go' and (2) 'higher than Gilderoy's kite.'"

(1) This expression is said by Farmer to have arisen from the practise of old "jarveys" of driving their vehicles close enough to others to touch them without injury to either. Its use in literature is frequent (see *The Academy*, March 3, 1888, p. 148, Mrs. Oliphant, "Poor Gentleman," xli.). (2) "Higher than Gilderoy's kite" is traced to a celebrated robber, Gilderoy, who was hanged in Edinburgh in 1646 on an unusually high gallows.

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 20 NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 995

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A DENATURED HEPBURN LAW

ALTHO the "commodities clause" of the Hepburn Railroad Rate Law is printed in simple English words in the statute-books, in three years' time the railroad lawyers and the United States Government have been unable to agree on its meaning. Now the Supreme Court vouchsafes its authoritative and final interpretation, and reveals the fact that neither of the former readings was correct. Nor is even the Supreme Court unanimous in its version, as Justice Harlan writes a dissenting opinion. The clause in question decrees that—

"It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it or under its authority, or which it may own, in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

The purpose of this clause, according to Senator Elkins, who framed it, was to divorce transportation from production, and it was aimed especially at the group of railroads which controlled the anthracite situation through their ownership of most of the mines. By the lower courts, on the appeal of these railroads, the clause was declared confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. According to the Supreme Court, however, the clause is not unconstitutional, but merely ineffectual. As Attorney-General Wickersham remarks, the decision "does not sustain the full contention of either the Government or the carriers." Thus the declaration that the clause is constitutional is a victory for the Government. But this victory is practically nullified, at least as far as any immediate effect is concerned, by the decision that railroads may own stock in mining companies whose products they carry without coming under the prohibition of the "commodities clause." Moreover, a railroad may own and operate mines, sell the coal at the pit's mouth, and afterward transport it. To quote from Justice White's summary of the decision:

"1. The claim of the Government that the provision contained in the Railroad Rate Act approved June 29, 1906, commonly called the commodities clause, prohibits a railway company from moving commodities in interstate commerce because the company has manufactured, mined, or produced them, or owned them in whole or in part, or has had an interest, direct or indirect, in them, wholly irrespective of the relation or connection of the carrier with the commodities at the time of transportation, is decided to be untenable. It is also decided that the provision of the commodities clause relating to interest, direct or indirect, does not embrace an interest which a carrier may have in a producing corporation as the result of the ownership by the carrier of stock in such corporation irrespective of the amount of stock which the carrier may own in such corporation, provided the corporation has been organized in good faith.

"2. Rejecting the construction placed by the Government upon the commodities clause, it is decided that that clause, when all its provisions are harmoniously construed, has solely for its object to prevent carriers engaged in interstate commerce from being associated in interest at the time of transportation with the commodities transported, and therefore the commodities clause only prohibits railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce from transporting in such commerce commodities under the following circumstances and conditions:

"(*a*) When the commodity has been manufactured, mined, or produced by a railroad company or under its authority, and at the time of transportation the railroad company has not in good faith before the act of transportation parted with its interest in such commodity.

"(*b*) When the railroad company owns the commodity to be transported in whole or in part.

"(*c*) When the railroad company at the time of transportation has an interest, direct or indirect, in a legal sense in the commodity, which last prohibition does not apply to commodities manufactured, mined, produced, owned, etc., by a corporation because a railroad company is a stockholder in such corporation. Such ownership of stock in a producing company by a railroad company does not cause it, as the owner of the stock, to have a legal interest in the commodity manufactured, etc., by the producing corporation."

"Even from a legal point of view," says Justice White, the Hepburn Law could not possibly bring about the results—confiscation, etc.—attributed to it by the lower court.

The press, in the main, are not jubilant over the decision, interpreting it to mean that the six railroads chiefly concerned—the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie, the New Jersey Central, the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh Valley—are victors even in defeat. "The finding has done much to shake popular admiration for the Supreme Court, and to advance the cause of public ownership of railroads," writes Alfred Henry Lewis in his Washington letter to the New York *American*. "It closes the front door, but leaves a back door open, and the business may go on as before," says the Columbus *Dispatch*. The net effect, according to the St. Paul *Dispatch*, will be to force the railroads to do through subsidiary and holding companies what the law prohibits them from doing as transportation companies. The anthracite roads, remarks the Baltimore *American*, have little reason to complain, since "the conversion of actual ownership into stock interest would not seem to be a difficult feat." Altho technically sustained, the clause is actually reduced to the value of waste paper, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, which is not surprized that

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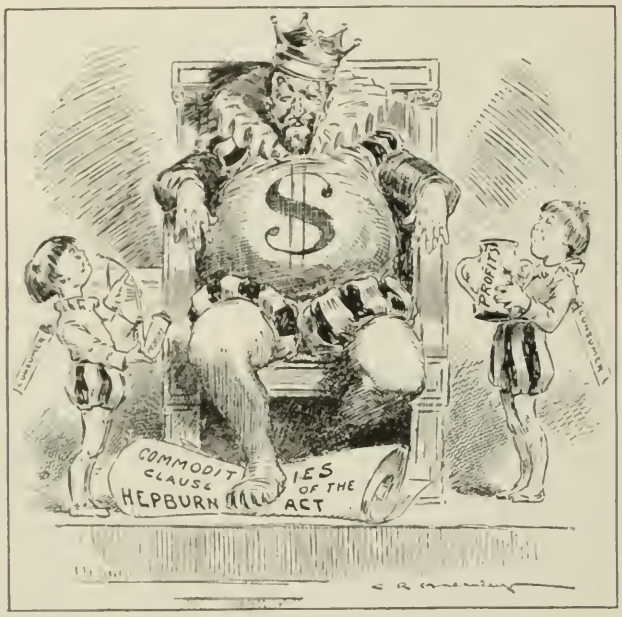
the court took several months to produce this decision. "Entirely constitutional—and perfectly useless" is the Philadelphia *Record's* characterization of what remains of the commodities clause, while *The Inquirer*, of the same city, remarks that "the railroad com-



OLD KING COAL WAS A MERRY OLD SOUL.
—Macauley in the New York *World*

panies get the oyster and the Government gets the shell." "There are many ways of killing a cat," comments the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "but the commodities clause has suffered the insinuating death of being choked by butter." The Hepburn Law is constitutional, remarks *The Times*, of the same borough, "but it is the easiest thing in the world to drive a million carloads of coal through it." The New York *Times* thinks it necessary to assure its readers that the law is not a lottery, and that a lawsuit is not a game of chance.

Attorney-General Wickersham, on the other hand, regards the decision as confirming the powers of Congress to achieve, by further legislation, the result it failed of in the present commodities clause. To quote:

"The decision adopts a construction of the statute different from that contended for by both the Government and the carriers. It, however, sustains the principle contended for by the Government that Congress has power to prohibit a carrier from carrying in competition with other shippers commodities which the carrier owns or in which it is interested. It operates at once to prevent any carrier from transporting any commodity which it owns at the moment of shipment, and it confirms in Congress power to extend that prohibition to the carriage of commodities owned at the time of shipment by a corporation in which the carrier has a stock interest."

This view is shared by the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Chicago *Tribune*, *Record-Herald*, and *Inter Ocean*, and the Springfield *Republican*. It is also affirmed by Justice Harlan in his minority report, which reads:

"As those cases are now determined wholly on a construction of the parts of the Hepburn Act here in question, and as Congress, if it sees fit, may meet this construction by additional legislation, I content myself simply with an expression of non-concurrence in some of the views exprest by the court as to the meaning and scope of the act. In my judgment, the act, reasonably and properly construed, according to its language, includes within its prohibitions any railroad company transporting articles or commodities if at the time it legally or equitably owns stocks—certainly if it so owns a majority or all the stock—in the company that mined, manufactured, or produced the articles or commodities being transported by such railroad company."

Says the Springfield *Republican*, which regards the decision as a real and substantial victory for the Government:

"The great contested point, that the Congressional power to regulate interstate commerce includes the power to prohibit, has now, if not before, been definitely conceded, and by a unanimous court at that. . . . . .

"So the way has been opened—if it had ever been closed, which was not the case—to the Federal licensing of State corporations to engage in interstate commerce, if that is deemed a desirable policy in meeting the trust problem."

While the clause itself is left of little value, says the Philadelphia *Press*, the power of Congress in future legislation is defined in a way which greatly increases it. "The regulation of both trusts and railroads," it adds, "has many constitutional obstacles reduced or removed from its path by the decision on the commodity clause." "Had the impossible contentions of the Government been sustained," asserts the New York *Times*, "75 per cent. of the anthracite coal mined in the State of Pennsylvania would have been shut up within that State until such time as the coal-carrying railroad companies could have effected arrangements to comply with what Mr. Bonaparte thought was the law"—with a coal famine as a result.

The peculiar features of the anthracite situation are thus set forth by the Philadelphia *Record*:

"The independent shippers can reach markets only over the lines of companies which compete with them in coal-mining. The railroad companies can—and this is the accusation against them—charge an extortionate rate for hauling coal, and this might drive the independents out of business, altho the rate be the same to the independents and to the coal companies controlled by the carrying company. The railroad company can gain as a carrier all that it loses as a coal-miner, while the independent miner has no such resource. The commodity clause was designed to reach this real, but concealed, discrimination."

With all sympathy for the public sentiment against what is in a considerable degree an anthracite monopoly, it must be confest, says *The Wall Street Journal*, that the court has taken the reasonable view, and one in strict accordance with sound public policy. It goes on to explain that "the railroad holdings of hard-

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*

coal properties had been acquired quite fairly through their various charters, and to segregate such properties in the manner contemplated by the Government interpretation of the commodities section of the Hepburn Law, might have been not merely to involve

IN DARKEST AFRICA—WHO?

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

the sale of properties acquired in good faith at a ruinous sacrifice, but would, in all probability, have imposed an impossible task upon the holders," since it would have been virtually impossible to sell such immense properties in the open market.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRUST POLICY

THE Israelitish king who informed his subjects in a public speech that his little finger would be thicker than his father's loins, and that he would substitute scorpions for the whips they had formerly known, soon found that he had to leave the country hurriedly; and since that date rulers have not ordinarily incorporated such remarks in their public addresses. It has been evident from the expressions in the financial and conservative papers that our world of high finance have been rather expecting the substitution of whips for scorpions than the reverse, under the Taft Administration, and some word or act indicating which it is to be has been impatiently awaited. The Wickersham speech of April 30, quoted in our last issue, is eagerly examined by the editors with this end in view. No scorpions are discovered, but most of the editors profess to see that the Attorney-General has a strong grip on the whip-handle. The Democratic editors, however, insist that the whip is merely to be flourished and cracked spectacularly, and they are waiting to see some real welts on a corporation hide before they believe.

The following passage is considered the most significant part of the Attorney-General's speech. The first two paragraphs are dwelt upon by the editors who distrust his intention to punish sinners, while the last two paragraphs are quoted by his admirers:

"It may be—it probably is—true that in the movement to impress upon the whole business world the meaning and force of certain laws, and the necessity of attention and obedience to them, some suits were instituted and some prosecutions commenced without sufficient consideration and without adequate cause.

"When such conditions are found to exist the present Administration will not hesitate to withdraw the suits or dismiss the prosecutions. Such action must not, however, be taken as any indication of an intention by this Administration to abandon in the slightest degree the vigorous, impartial enforcement of the law or to undo in any degree the splendid work of the last Administration.

"We have heard frequently of late from representatives of certain business interests of the country cries of 'Let us have peace.' and 'Let us alone.' The price of peace is obedience to law; those who honestly try to keep the law need not fear prosecution. I am perfectly well aware that there is an uncertainty as to the precise scope and meaning of that law which most closely touches all business activities of the country, namely, the Sherman Antitrust Law, and I should be the last to authorize the institution of a criminal proceeding against men who, without intent to violate the law, have, nevertheless, acted in technical contravention of an extreme and most drastic construction of that enactment.

"But certain of the principles underlying that law are assuredly now understood, and any attempt at this time, with the present construction of that law agreed upon by all the higher courts, to combine, in the form of a trust or otherwise, with the obvious intention of restraining commerce among the States or of creating a monopoly of an important part of that commerce, would evidence such deliberate intention to break the law as to justify and compel the Government to use all or any of the remedies given by law adequate to prevent the accomplishment of such purpose and to punish the attempt."

There is nothing in this "to encourage lawbreakers in the higher fields of business," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), while there is "everything to indicate" that a firm hand will be kept upon "the enforcement of the criminal statutes," and "the omens for the future are of the best." It is evident to the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.) that "those who want peace can not expect to secure it by a policy of indifference to lawbreaking." If his policy, it adds, "is disruptive of the business interests of the country, the disruption must continue until obedience to the law is secured." Says the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"The malefactors have as much to fear from this Administration as from the last—perhaps more. When ill-advised suits are dropt or not begun, the courts and the prosecuting officers have more time for actions for which there is abundant warrant. The givers and takers of rebates, and gentlemen who think that fraudulent weighing-scales are a legitimate part of the business equipment of a corporation, will doubtless find that they can not get along any better under Mr. Wickersham than they would under Mr. Bonaparte."

It now rests with the business world to decide whether we shall have peace or the sword, observes the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.):

"The prospect is fair for a fruitful peace, if only the corporations will be obedient to the law. The President is eager to promote this peace, the country very willing to ratify it. Will big business forfeit its national opportunity, as it has elected to do in the recent legislative session in this State, and continue its momentarily or occasionally successful, but eventually disastrous, policy of backstair plotting with politicians instead of open dealing with the public? Will it turn a fair promise into renewed and more bitter warfare? Or will it accept the inevitable, the wholesome inevitable, and make it redound to its own and the general welfare?"

The opposition press, however, regard Mr. Wickersham's notice of withdrawal of some suits as a sign of weak surrender to the trusts, and Mr. Hearst's New York *American* says:

"Possibly this sort of festivity is pleasing to President Taft.

We doubt it. Certainly it has a very ugly sound in the ears of the public. Why should Mr. Wickersham apologize for Roosevelt? Why should Mr. Taft apologize for Roosevelt?

"Why not go ahead, without apologies for predecessors, and attend to their own business according to the laws of the land which, as Mr. Wickersham says, are now so plain. Of whose voice was this speech the echo, anyway?"

REPUBLICAN REVOLT AGAINST THE ALDRICH TARIFF

PUBLIC attention, wavering from the vicissitudes of the Aldrich Bill despite the exhortations of the tariff-reform press, was recalled by a dashing flank attack upon the sacred schedules executed by a band of insurgent Republican Senators. Wonder succeeded interest, it may be supposed, when the rumor spread that the battle-cry of these insurgents was "the rights of the ultimate consumer." This cry is being echoed, altho with a note of hopelessness, by the Republican papers.

Photograph by The National Press Association, Washington, D. C.

SOME OF STANDARD OIL'S COMPETITORS.

This group of members of the Association of Independent Oil Producers and Refiners testified before the Senate Finance Committee that the Standard Oil Company produces only 11 per cent. of the crude petroleum produced in the United States, while the Independents furnish the remaining 89 per cent. Thus the independent producers, rather than the Standard Oil Company, would benefit by a tariff on crude petroleum. The Secretary of the Association, W. W. Tarbell, is a brother of Miss Ida Tarbell

The Senate Tariff Bill, as it has evolved under Senator Aldrich's guiding hand, represents, it is now generally charged by the press, revision upward rather than downward. Through all the confusion of technicalities pervading the tariff discussion this charge has insistently held the ear of the consumer. It is a matter in which, according to *La Follette's Weekly*, "the intelligence of the people is quite as much under test as the statesmanship of Messrs. Payne, Aldrich, and Cannon."

The Republican onslaught upon the Aldrich Bill was opened by Senator Dolliver (Rep.), of Iowa, who asserts that the complicated cotton and wool schedules are actually higher than those of the Dingley Law, and insinuates that they were prepared by interested parties outside of the Senate. "The protective principle is sound," he says, "and fails only when the greed and avarice of the tariff beneficiaries are allowed to prevail, and they write their own schedules." He pictures the Republican members of the Finance Committee as "being now engaged, with hired help and outside experts, in an endeavor to have their own bill explained to them." Senator Aldrich indignantly characterizes this criticism of the cotton and wool schedules as "an assault on the very citadel of protection."

Senator Cummins (Rep., Iowa), taking up the attack, accuses the Aldrich Bill of keeping promises to the ear and breaking them to the hope." He discovers no substantial reductions for the benefit of the consumer except in lumber and hides. In explanation of the general Senatorial indifference to this fact he says:

"I have heard it said over and over since we began this discussion, not, of course, in public debate, but in private conversation, that there are but few people, comparatively, who were interested in a reduction of duties. I know that the voices of those who are clamoring for an increase of Custom-House taxation are more distinctly heard in the corridors and committee-rooms. There will come a time presently when the clamor of the millions who want relief will sound like the roar of a thousand Niagaras, from one ocean to the other."

Senator Clapp (Rep.), of Minnesota, characterizes the present stage of revision as "a mere farce," and asserts that "if I thought there was not to be a revision downward I would pack my grip and go home, for my duty does not require that I should stay here and participate in a farce." The best friends of protection, he says, are those who want revision downward:

"The American people demand this kind of a revision, and, if they do not get it now, they will demand that it be given them within two years. Then it may be that the revision will be, not in the hands of the friends of protection, but in the hands of its enemies. We all knew what our promise to them was, and what it meant. No representatives of the people throng Washington's hotels or our corridors, but the people are waiting just the same for the promised revision downward."

In a test vote last week ten Republican Senators voted with the Democrats—a vote which betokens, according to the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "a considerably larger revolt than its numbers indicate." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which is credited with being closely in touch with the Administration, admonishes that the protests of the insurgents "should be heeded by the Republican leaders in the Senate," and goes on to say:

"Those attacks do not represent mere individual or sectional dissatisfaction with items or schedules in the Aldrich measure. They reflect the wide-spread popular opinion that the Senate Bill, so far as the rates levied on imports are concerned, is in no material sense an improvement on the Dingley Law and does not make good the promises of the Republican national platform. The Republican platform of 1908 promised a revision which would mean something—not a mere rewriting of the Dingley schedules, duties being lowered a shade here and advanced a shade there, the net result being the reenactment of a law which has stood on the statute-book for twelve years and was drawn to fit conditions in trade and industry which have radically changed in the interval. . . . . .

"It argues a curious misunderstanding of the enormous strides made since 1897 to insist, as the framers of the Finance Committee's Bill do, that nothing but a delicate reshading of existing tariff rates is now needed. If that is all the situation demands, the business of the country has been agitated for nothing and the growth of the last twelve years has been immaterial and meaningless. The country is unprepared to accept such logic, and Senators like Mr. Dolliver, Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Nelson voice only the general amazement of the public at discovering that, in the opinion of the

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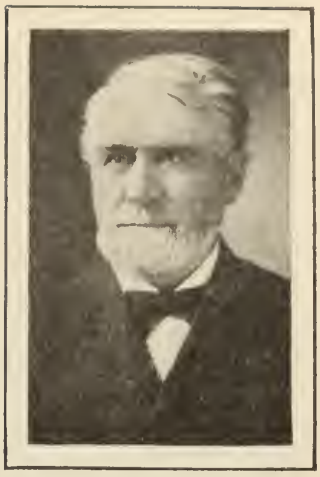
JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
Iowa.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
Iowa.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Wisconsin.



KNUTE NELSON,
Minnesota.

framers of the Senate Bill, we are no further on industrially than we were in 1897, altho foreign trade has doubled since then and the value of domestic manufactures has increased over 50 per cent.

"As *The Tribune* has said before, the logic of the situation demands a revision which can be recognized as such. The country expects to see real changes made in rates and the very liberal protection given in the Dingley Law generally reduced."

Unless the revision of the tariff is the revision the people want, predicts the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the Senate leaders have before them "a very serious and sudden awakening." Mr. Aldrich's Bill in its present shape is "something more than unsatisfactory, something worse than a disappointment," says the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), which adds: "The central and fatal vice of the Senator's bill is its duplicity." The New York *Evening Mail*, a stanch Republican organ, asserts that the party is inviting defeat by its amazing failure to keep its preelection promises as to tariff revision. We read:

"Rarely if ever has the dangerous folly of presuming too far upon the forbearance of the people been more forcibly exemplified than by the gentlemen responsible for the present status of the Tariff Bill in the Senate. . . . It is an affront as well as a disappointment to the country, a serious irritant to business interests, and a discredit to the party in whose name it has been brought about. . . . . .

"The Republicans have never gone into Congress more definitely pledged to a course of action than they are to a downward revision of the tariff at this time. How they have kept that pledge—or how they propose to keep it—is told in the Senate proceedings in terms which burn with reproach to the party which the people trusted when it begged them for a new vote of confidence last fall. The promises of platforms and candidates have been trampled under foot. The obligations of high party duty have been repudiated, and instead of a broad-minded effort to enact a tariff bill adapted as far as possible to the needs of the country as a whole, the public is compelled to witness the spectacle of trusted leaders of the Senate wrangling in a sordid scramble to gain consideration for special and sectional interests.

"The country is losing, if it has not already lost, all hope for a tariff measure conforming to ante-election pledges. Politics, not patriotism, and greed for special privilege rather than regard for the common welfare have become the dominant influences in the Senate. In short, there is imminent danger of a tariff enactment which shall prove to be a base compromise, not only of schedules but of conscience, a betrayal of Republican faith and a disappointment to the entire country. . . . . .

"The last Democratic incumbent of the Presidential office denounced a tariff bill enacted by his party as 'a creature of perfidy and dishonor.' He considered it a breach of party obligation, but rather than veto it allowed it to become a law without his signature.

"Is it the purpose of the Republican leaders in the Senate to compel President Taft either to follow Mr. Cleveland's example or exercise the veto power in order to preserve his self-respect? Or are they inviting defeat in the elections for members of a new House in 1910?"

Nothing could be better for the cause of a tariff commission, remarks the Detroit *Free Press* (Rep.), than "the spectacle which

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M. N. JOHNSON,
North Dakota.

SOME INSURGENT REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Congress is making of itself in its efforts at alleged 'revision' of the Dingley schedules." And it adds:

"How tired even the business interests of the country are becoming of the present haphazard way of framing the tariff is evidenced by the fact that nearly 250 commercial organizations, representing a membership of several hundred thousand merchants, manufacturers, and business men of various lines throughout the country, have joined in a vigorous movement to stop the present tariff agitation and provide for a board of experts to study the whole question and revise the schedules in the light of their researches.

"Some of those interested in the subject estimate that about $10,000,000 a day is lost to merchants and manufacturers by what they call the bickerings of Congress and the grasping selfishness of overprotected interests.

"These advocates of a tariff commission, who are bombarding Congress with delegations, telegrams, and letters, are not satisfied with a bureau composed of the heads of departments, such as Senator Aldrich proposes. They want a representative commission made up of recognized experts and business men of practical knowledge and experience."

PRACTICAL WORK FOR PEACE

NO aspect of the international peace movement has been more striking than the way in which the agitation has changed in the past few years from theory to practicality. This appears, for instance, in the proceedings of last week's National Peace Congress in Chicago. The peace idealists are at last being "joined by hard-headed men of affairs whose daily cry is for results," said Mr. Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers and a leader in the work of conciliating capital and labor. Mr. Samuel Gompers, speaking for labor, declared the peace question "particularly a question largely affecting the working people of all countries," as they bear the brunt of war both in battle and in the years of hard times following. "The only things that war really creates," he exclaimed, "are widows and orphans." This stern practical interest of both capital and labor in preventing war was dwelt upon by a number of speakers, and the increasing burden of armaments in time of peace came in for attention, particularly the fact that two-thirds of the expense of our Government goes for pensions for past wars and preparations for future ones. Germany, long considered a horrible example of a nation burdened with militarism, actually spends less for these purposes than the United States. Along with increasing armaments have come, however, more arbitration treaties, more peace conferences, and more limitations on warfare. President Taft, in a letter to the Chicago conference, announced a policy of peaceable intervention to keep other countries from plunging into war. He wrote:

"The possibilities of war now arising come chiefly from irresponsibilities of government, and in those countries where stability of internal control is lacking. The United States has contributed much to the cause of peace by assisting countries weak in respect to their internal government, so as to strengthen in them the cause of law and order. This relation of guardian and ward between nations and countries, in my judgment, helps along the cause of international peace and indicates progress in civilization.

"The policy of the United States in avoiding war under all circumstances except those plainly inconsistent with honor or its highest welfare has been made so clear to the world as hardly to need statement at my hands. I can only say that so far as my legitimate influence extends, while at the head of this Government, it will always be exerted to the full in favor of peace, not only as between this country and other countries, but as between our sister nations."

Germany is the country that usually comes in at such meetings for sad reflections on its benighted condition, as it has been the chief opponent of compulsory international arbitration and the limitation of armaments. Mr James Brown Scott, however, whose work for peace in our State Department and at The Hague will some day be more fully recognized, said in a paper read at Chicago that Germany is experiencing a change of heart and will probably be found in favor of compulsory arbitration at the next Hague conference. Germany is now negotiating an arbitration treaty with the United States.

The Kaiser seems to have attached sufficient importance to these criticisms to allow his Ambassador at Washington, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, to appear before the Chicago convention and make a formal defense of Germany's record. This is considered the most important event of the convention. Speaking of arbitration and the limitation of armaments, he declared:

"Our Government and people heartily sympathize with the idea of submitting such questions to arbitration which do not involve national honor and vital national interests. If my Government were unwilling to enter into a general treaty of obligatory arbitration they on the other hand have always declared themselves willing to conclude treaties of arbitration with other governments in pairs. The German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs only a few weeks ago gave expression to this view before the German Parliament. . . . . .

"As to the question of the limitation of armaments, you all know that the German Government could not see their way to take any steps in this matter.

"The Imperial Chancellor has several times explained in his speeches before the Imperial Parliament that the reduction of armaments was no doubt desirable, but that it was difficult to find a practical solution of the question, as it could not be decided upon abstract principles or mathematical calculations. Our armaments, the Chancellor went on to say, are established by a law which everybody can study if he cares to do so, and measured solely by our own defense requirements for the purpose of the protection of our commerce and coasts, and as has been insisted on at many previous occasions, present no menace to any people. Incidentally I may mention that we will in 1912 have ten *Dreadnoughts* and three *Invincibles*, and not seventeen or twenty-five *Dreadnoughts* as was wrongly stated. . . . . .

"In the hundred years that have passed since we became a nation in arms we went to war only when it was absolutely necessary for the purpose of the unification of Germany. This object was worth fighting for, and could not be obtained by peaceful means. If our neighbors had let Germany unite without interfering, we would have had no war at all. And since we are a united nation we never went to war. We wish to mind our own business and not to be disturbed in it. We are happy and contented, and are therefore no menace to neighboring nations. But our geographical situation and the lessons we learned from an eventful history have taught us to believe that George Washington's words still hold good, who, as you all know, said: 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'"

A vigorous defense of the profession of arms was made by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Commander of the Department of the Lakes. He said in part:

"A good navy and a good army can do more to bring about peace than all the speeches of well-fed delegates. The soldier is the peace-lover. We love peace so much that when we are in trouble we fight to bring it about.

"If nations are prepared to defend themselves and stand firmly, and a war is going to cost more than it is going to return, I think that the patriotism of the people and the good judgment of the statesmen will prevent war.

"I have read in the papers in the last three days much against the army. I have always felt that the profession of my father, of myself, and of my son was a creditable one, and I can not help thinking that even tho that profession may now be in disrepute it has been an honorable one. It has benefited the people of this country.

"When I look back and think that the Prince of Peace came on earth 1,909 years ago and that there has been ever since a large and respectable element that has argued for peace and is still arguing for peace, I have my doubts whether my profession will go out of existence before my time.

"I doubt if my son will live long enough to see the gun turned into the plowshare, to see the sword beaten into the pruning-hook.

"I hope that before that time there will not be needed armies

for the protection of the people, but up to the time that you do not need armies I believe that it behooves the people of this country to maintain their Army and their Navy in an efficient condition.

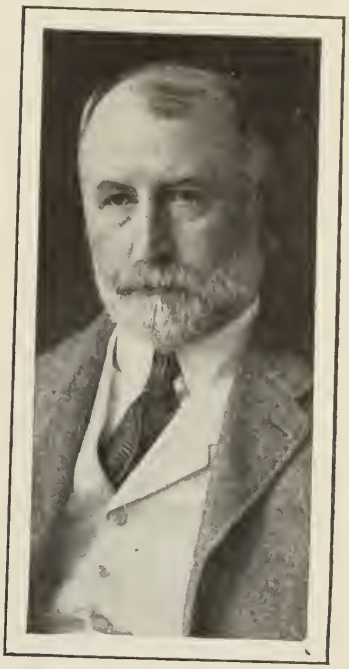
"I believe that the 12-inch guns along the Atlantic and the Pacific, with a well-drilled body of men, will do far more toward maintaining peace than all the talk that all the good people of all the countries of the world could do in times that are not strenuous."

STREET-RAILWAY LOOT IN NEW YORK

NEW light is thrown upon New York City's shocking traction scandals by the graphic and trenchant story of the Metropolitan Street Railway combination told by Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court of New York. Justice Gaynor recites the history of the promoting adventurers who skilfully reared up a great financial structure of more than $700,000,000, and then tossed it into the courts a bankrupt wreck. He tells how the street railroads, which this combination owned, yielded "by far the largest revenue of any street railways in the world," and how in spite of this they have been in bankruptcy and operated by a United States court for two years. He gives, step by step, the methods which were employed to give one company control of the elevated, surface, and subway lines and then uncovers the system of "overbonding" and "overstocking," of "exploitation and spoliation," which finally wrecked the company and threw it into bankruptcy. "The public is paying in fares, or expected to pay eventually," says Justice Gaynor, "interest on bonds and dividends on stocks, the aggregate of which bonds and stocks is several times what the construction and equipment of all of these roads would actually cost under proper management." The vast total of stocks is $405,882,500, and of bonds and similar securities $295,253,411. A typical example of traction loot in New York as selected by Justice Gaynor is the case of the Manhattan Subway.

The writer tells the story in brief in *Pearson's Magazine* (May):

"The city built this subway out of its own funds at a cost of over $44,000,000 for the contract work and material, as we have seen. No dollar of any one else entered into it, altho there are many persons who still continue to laud certain financiers by name for having risked their capital in building it, so fixt is the false notion which was persistently disseminated to that effect. But when it was completed, it belonged to the said Interborough Rapid Transit Company by contract of the city for 75 years, *i.e.*, 50 years with a right of an extension of 25 years: the rental being that the company should pay to the city the interest (3.5 per cent.) on the bonds of the city issued to raise the funds to build the subway, and never to exceed 1 per cent. additional thereon, dependent on the company's receipts. The company is not to pay the principal; but the financiers of the company, and the chief officials of the city at the time the contract was made, gave us the consolatory and self-evident assurance that if a part of the 4.5-per-cent. interest—the doubtful extra 1 per cent.—should be made into a sinking fund by the city, and invested and compounded, it would by or before the end of the 75 years have grown large enough to pay the principal. In other words, the city in effect loaned its funds to the company at not to exceed 4.5-per-cent. interest, to build the tunnel, the company to have the tunnel when built for 75 years, and after that the city to have it back instead of the principal of the loan being paid back to it. Or if the 1 per cent. be taken as rental, then the subway is let for $440,000 a year, whereas the lessee company has a gross income of about $12,000,000 a year out of it from the carriage of over 220,000,000 passengers a year, and from advertising, rentals, and other sources, which means a net income, *i.e.*, after deducting not to exceed 40 per cent. for expense of maintenance and operation, of at least $7,000,000. The maintenance account of such a road must be comparatively much smaller than that of surface and overhead roads. The roadbed is of the most solid and enduring character, and the wear and tear of the entire tunnel and stations must be small. The cost of maintenance and operation of the overhead roads, with their constantly deteriorating structures, is only about 43 per cent. of the gross receipts. If we next deduct the interest of 3.5 per cent. on the city bonds issued for construction, viz., $1,540,000, there is left a balance of $5,460,000. If the company be allowed a dividend of 6 per cent. on its inflated capital of $35,000,000, viz., $2,100,000, there is still a balance of $3,360,000. The subway is free from taxation by statute; they looked out for that. But mixt up and tangled as the company is with the other companies, and locked fast with them in the grip of the single ownership of the Interborough Metropolitan holding company (to be hereinafter shown), its surplus now goes to eke out the incomes of other roads for the payment of interest and dividends on their excessive bonds and stocks, instead of being applied to an adequate rental to the city, as should have been done from the beginning."



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JUSTICE GAYNOR,
Who says that "New York City is being bled at every pore."

The only capital the company was forced to invest, says Justice Gaynor, was for cars, power, and general equipment. He continues thus:

"This was given at the outset as $10,608,620, but it has increased steadily ever since. The company was capitalized on paper, however, at $35,000,000, and now has a funded debt of $35,033,000. No account has been taken of interest on this debt in arriving at the foregoing balance, for the reason that even the $35,000,000 of capital can never have been spent in the subway."

The writer goes on to discuss the doubtful value and condition of the subway at the end of the 75 years' lease, and emphasizes the fact that the "cost of construction is never to be paid back to the city, except by the 1-per-cent. annual rental." Promulgating a cure for subway mismanagement and loot, he says further:

"If the city is to build the subways, it should own them absolutely the day they are completed and opened, without any one having any strings on them whatever, and then be free to lease them out at public competition for the highest rent obtainable for a reasonable term of years, with conditions for the full protection at the re-letting of the capital invested by the lessee. If this is not to be done, then turn the whole matter over to private capital and enterprise. For the city—for the taxpayers and rent-payers of the city—to build them under carefully devised statutes and schemes and contracts in advance, by which they are practically given away, is a pitiful business. Formerly we gave away the right or franchise for our city railroads, leaving the donees of the gift to build at their own expense. The present system in respect of subways is for the city to first build them and then give them away. For my part I think it would be for the best interests of the community for the city to build them all, on a uniform and comprehensive plan. It would only need the expenditure of from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 a year to do it at the present time—that is about all that could be spent in a year with due diligence—and in eight or ten years the work would be fairly complete. There should be a regular fund for the department of subways, for the underground streets or roads, the same as there is for the surface streets, and for all the other departments of the city government. Instead of being a burden, such subways would be a financial gain to the city. To say nothing of the rent from them, every subway built would forthwith more than pay for itself in the enhancement of growth, of industry, and therefore of values which it would cause. The way the matter has been neglected—worse yet, frowned on—by those in rulership over the city has justly excited public discontent, which is a kinder word than distrust, and enables us to attribute such strange official attitude to error of judgment instead of a greater devotion to exploiters of city franchises and privileges than to the community and the common weal."

ARE THE TAXES PAID BY THE RICH?

ADVOCATES of a Federal income tax claim that under the present order of things the rich do not shoulder their full share of the burden of taxation, which bears down with disproportionate weight upon the poor. It was on this assumption that Senator Bailey recently exprest the belief that an income tax would serve an excellent purpose in softening the antagonism between labor and capital. Last week Senator Root addrest the Senate in refutation of this idea that property enjoys a relative immunity when the price of Government is being collected, and there ensued a colloquy between the New York Senator and Senator Borah which, according to one editor, "deserves to go down into history as a classic." This colloquy is set down in *The Congressional Record*, from which we quote with some elimination:

Mr Root: "It is not a fact that in this Republic property does not now bear a very great proportion of the burden of taxation. I find that in 1902, which is the last year as to which I find complete figures available for comparison, the property in the United States upon which the *ad valorem* taxes for the support of the Government, county, municipal, and other local governments were levied amounted at a true value to $97,810,000,000: that *ad valorem* taxes were levied upon that property at the rate of .74 of 1 per cent.; that is, in round numbers, .75 of 1 per cent.: and that would amount in round numbers to the equivalent of an income tax of 15 per cent. upon all the property in the United States, assuming an income of 5 per cent., which is a high figure to place upon the income from property. It is a very high figure, because, as a matter of fact, the owners of real estate generally throughout the Eastern States do not expect to receive and do not receive any such income.

"In the State of New York, which contains substantially one-seventh of the entire taxable property of the United States, the holders of real estate do not expect to realize more than from 3.5 to 4 per cent. net. And if you assume those figures for the income, this rate of taxation would mount up to between 20 and 30 per cent. of an equivalent income tax."

Mr. Borah: "May I ask the Senator from New York who at last pays the large portion of the real-estate tax in this country, the real-estate owner or the renter?"

Mr. Root: "That is a question of the shifting of taxes which can be put regarding every tax. The tax is imposed upon the property. It is paid by the owner of the property. Where the final imposition of the tax is, in the ultimate shifting and distribution, is an entirely different question."

Mr. Borah: "But if an income tax was in existence it would tax a part of the income of the man who had shifted it to the renter, would it not?"

Mr. Root: "Oh, yes; there is no doubt about it. But that is not all the tax that is imposed upon property. There are also a great variety of taxes other than *ad valorem* taxes—taxes upon corporations, taxes in the nature of licenses, taxes for the right to carry on business of various kinds, income taxes, inheritance taxes."

Senator Root's statistics are hailed by the New York *Commercial* as "of more than ordinary interest, and very suggestive," while *The Tribune* of the same city commends them to the attention of those economists who want to tax property still further. But the Springfield *Republican* has something illuminating to say on the other side:

"Who eventually pays the tax is a different question from that of who originally pays it, to be sure, but it is of course a vital question to the controversy, and can not be ignored without putting one into the position of begging the whole question. No truth in economics is better established or more generally recognized than that general property taxes can be, and are, largely shifted from those who pay them in the first instance to those who appear not to pay anything. So much of these taxes as fall upon unimproved land are paid first and last by the owner, and so of taxes falling upon real estate wholly consumed, as it were, by the owner—his dwelling-place when no part of it is rented. But these properties constitute only a very small proportion in value of the total property subjected to the general property taxes. Upon practically the rest of the total the taxes fall only to be passed on to renters of rooms and houses, to buyers of goods in the stores and to consumers in general of the things which make up the necessaries and luxuries of living. And the consumers are all of us, and consumption taxes for the most part are proportioned to numbers rather than to wealth.

"Therefore the non-property-owners pay a very large proportion of the costs of State and local governments—how large can not of course be accurately known, but it must be fully one-half and is probably more. And the national Government, with its indirect taxes on consumption as the whole source of its revenue, loads its cost burden also and to an even greater extent upon the people according to their needs and not according to their ability to bear the same."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANOTHER lion, or are the correspondents?—*Boston Transcript.*

SPRING Styles in feminine headgear are rather striking.—*Washington Post.*

IN these high priced times, many $5,000 banquets to Taft may break the solid South.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IN the neighborhood of Nairobi, British East Africa, shots are now being fired that are heard round the world.—*New York Evening Post.*

NOW the suffragette sisters are calling the Pope "an old bachelor." Occasionally they do get hold of an indisputable proposition.—*New York Sun.*

ABDUL HAMID of Turkey, Abdul Aziz of Morocco, and Abdul Castro of Venezuela are in a position to organize a new Order of Descendants.—*New York Evening Post.*

OUT of the many wives of the sultan, how many do you suppose there are who are telling him that if he had listened to her all this would not have happened?—*New York Mail.*

TO be able to talk to Mars would be cheap at $10,000,000. *The Tribune* will cheerfully agree to be one of 10,000,000 contributors to raise the needed amount.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A "DREADNOUGHT" is an indication of national alarm.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

FRIEND ABDUL is not being troubled by persistent life-insurance agents now.—*Washington Post.*

A KENTUCKIAN who committed two cold blooded murders has been convicted and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. The majesty of the law is looking up a bit down there.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THERE are some people who are more afraid that Mr. Roosevelt's sojourn in Africa will give this country the sleeping sickness, than that he will catch it himself.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

STILL, it doesn't look as if it would be absolutely necessary to establish postal savings banks to take care of the money we're all going to save under the new tariff law.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SPAIN'S hopelessly backward condition appears from the fact that her $200,000,000 loan is for agricultural improvement, reforestation, and public works, and not for *Dreadnoughts.*—*New York Post.*

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THE MASTER OF THE HOUNDS.

—Keppler in *Puck*

ITALY'S TRIBUTE TO OUR RED CROSS

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, in his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament, declared "the grief of Italy" over Messina, "seemed truly to be the grief of the whole world." "All the nations with generous ardor rushed forward to take their share in tendering help to those suffering from this indescribable disaster."

Commenting on this the greatest Roman monthly, the *Nuova Antologia*, declares:

"But distinguished above all were the Government and people of the United States, both in the amount of their contributions, and especially in their administrative activity in distributing aid."

The writer of this article, Mr. B. Chimirri, an eye-witness of what he relates, dwells particularly on the activities of the American National Red Cross. On this point he writes:

"During the first days that followed the earthquake an American committee was formed at Rome, which the intelligent Ambassador, the Honorable Lloyd Griscom, inspired with all the ardor and the youthful energy which characterized him, and directed their work with a practical promptness that had excellent results. He associated with this committee a sub-committee of American ladies under the presidency of the Ambassadress who distributed among the refugees at Rome and Naples a sum amounting to 85,000 lire [$17,000]."

Mr. Chimirri proceeds to outline the work of the American National Red Cross in furnishing houses and hospitals, and in lodging the 150,000 destitute men, women, and children of the region. For this purpose the Red Cross superintended the erection of vast numbers of temporary houses:

"Barracks, 2,949 in number, have been erected, capable of giving shelter to more than 20,000 persons until the city of Messina is rebuilt. Of these buildings there were raised 1,500 at Messina, 500 at Reggio, 50 at Bagnara, 450 in the environs of Palmi, and 349 in the region southward of Messina."

Queen Helena permitted her name to be given to a certain cluster of these buildings which formed a sort of village, and we read:

"In the center of this village is to be built a hospital of elegant design, to which, in accordance with Her Majesty's express wish, is to be given the name of Elizabeth Griscom, the worthy wife of the Ambassador who showed himself the moving spirit and directing mind in all that was done in Calabria and Sicily by the wise charity of the Americans."

The hospital will be built by funds provided by the American National Red Cross, an organization, we are told, which owes much of its efficiency "to a lady of lofty mind and of a big heart, Miss Mabel Boardman, who obtained for it official recognition at Washington." To quote further the words of Mr. Chimirri:

"In order to expedite the carrying out of the relief work, I took advantage of a personal meeting with the American Ambassador to suggest that a part of the remarkably large contributions of the Red Cross to be applied to the benefit of the village of Helena be used in raising there a structure to be known as the Red Cross Orphanage. He was pleased with the idea, which he communicated to the Red Cross Committee by telegraph. The committee at once agreed to it and assigned to the support of the work $250,000, *i.e.*, one-fourth of all the moneys collected for Italy by that eminently humanitarian institution, the American National Red Cross."

The writer in eulogistic terms gives a full account of the Red Cross activities in giving succor in national calamities during peace, and on the battlefield in time of war, internationally as well as nationally. Great credit is given to the director of the society, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, for the rapidity with which he can collect funds and dispatch special agents and reporting-officers to the scenes of disaster. Mr. Chimirri concludes with the following tribute:

"Many exchanges of courtesy between Americans and Italians have drawn closer the bonds of mutual sympathy which united the two peoples in the hour of disaster. Such expressions of a good understanding exhibit a spirit of that durable and sincere alliance, which was ratified by the meeting amid the ruins of Messina of the sovereigns of Italy and the man most typical of the people of America in their most eminent qualities. The vigorous ex-President, as he wandered amid the ruins of the dead city, must have been affected with profound emotion as he saw fluttering on the most important buildings the flag of his own country and heard in the greetings of the American sailors and the American builders the language of his distant native land. Theodore Roosevelt and his fellow citizens have nobly paid back to Italy the ancient debt which they acknowledge in admitting that one Italian has given his name to their continent and another had previously, by crossing 'the Atlantic's sleepless flood,' shown the way for those vast streams of men and of ideas which were destined to bring to those plains and prairies, then unexplored, that ardor of industry, that exuberance of vitality, that light of civilization, which in vastness rival and in energetic daring eclipse the civilization of the East."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AMBASSADOR GRISCOM,

Inspired with "ardor and youthful energy," he directed the work with "practical promptness."

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ERNEST P. BICKNELL,

Who astonished Italy by the rapidity with which he collected and dispatched relief.

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MISS MABEL BOARDMAN.

To this "lady of a lofty mind and of a big heart," our Red Cross owes much of its efficiency.

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CAPTAIN BELKNAP,

Naval *attaché* of our Embassy, who commanded the relief ship *Bayern*.

AMERICAN LEADERS IN ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF.

A NEW "SICK MAN" IN EUROPE

WHILE Turkey is in the hands of the surgeons and Russia is convalescing from its attack of revolutionism, the editors of France, Germany, and England note that the pulse of France is beating a feverish tattoo that must soon call for pill or powder of some sort, perhaps not very pleasant. France, says the London *Times*, "is passing through a crisis which in its socialistic and

WHAT IT WILL COME TO.

EX-CAPITALIST—"You know what Clemenceau says, 'Share and share alike!' You must let me have a few pennies."
—*Figaro* (Paris).

revolutionary tendency threatens the stability of the present ministry, if not of her republican Government." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* speaks even more definitely as follows:

"The genuine Republicans of France will have to collect all their strength during the next ten years if they would rescue the French Republic from the perils with which she is threatened by the stupidity, the recklessness and arrogance, and the selfish egotism of certain parliamentary leaders."

France, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), is a sick creature, morally, socially, and politically. Her stage glorifies adultery. Her press is corrupt, and her literature decadent. To quote the words of this serious Liberal organ:

"Triumphant in France at present is vice in every form—gambling, drunkenness, pornography, adulteration and falsification in all food products and wares, dishonesty, and embezzlement. She has failed in all the virtues requisite for the existence of a republic, and she lays the blame not on herself, but on her enemies. Twice have peasants and workingmen torn her to pieces. Are they intending to do so a third time?"

A writer in the *Revue* (Paris) goes into detail with regard to the sad condition of his native land. In an article entitled "Crisis in the Third Republic" a writer who signs himself "XXX" declares:

"For a long time the Republic has been sickening. All clear-sighted people have observed this. The governing class, the common people, having reached the goal of their ambition, have reveled in a dream now realized, and look with contempt upon the proletariat beneath them, who are beginning to claim their share in the sunlight of prosperity and enjoyment."

The writer proceeds at length to dwell upon those who are "masters in France, through universal suffrage." "Their fathers dethroned kings. They themselves have banished priests and monks." With what result? The vices of the people are unchecked. "Alcoholism and gambling have seized upon France and are gnawing at her vitals." In every department of the public service favoritism and corruption abound. French art has sunk to mediocrity. Commercialism degrades French society. To quote the words of this writer:

"The critical hour is come. We are about to witness a moral struggle much more interesting than the political battles which the Republican party has had to wage with the adversaries of its third and most definite term of administration. This time the stammering and incoherent democracy of the proletariat has to be delivered from the power of an authoritative and omnipotent officialism which is dominated by a political and plutocratic oligarchy. The people are led by gradual stages to acknowledge an organization genuinely republican, and to possess the rights that are due them in accordance with reason and conscience, that they may enjoy real justice and practical fraternity."

The recent strikes and revolutionary movements against the existing government in France have suggested to other political writers that the people are only waiting for a leader to demolish the present political and social structure. The army waits for its Napoleon. Mr. Georges Sorel in his "Reflexions sur la Violence" remarks:

"The regiments are ready, recruited from the workshops, brigaded by the labor-unions, marked off in military divisions, mobilized and paid by the unions. Their Napoleon alone is wanting—the man who must come, and who may come. If such a man does come, the moment he arrives he will find at his disposal a body of men whom it will be next to impossible for an opponent to match in numbers and strength."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AGAINST GIVING "DREADNOUGHTS"

THE newspapers of Canada are deeply stirred over the question of following New Zealand's example in giving ships to strengthen the fleet of King Edward. The papers of the English tongue such as the important *Globe*, of Toronto, are in favor of helping the mother country. There is only one exception to this opinion and that is put forth by Dr. Goldwin Smith, who declares in *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto):

"If frenetical raving can do it, we shall have war, really without a cause. The claim of England to be mistress of the seas, which

THE CALL OF THE BLOOD.

GERMANIA—"A *Dreadnought* for Britain from New Zealand? These lion cubs are splendid! I wish I had an eaglet or two like that."
Punch (London)

is really the only cause alleged, is totally untenable. No Power can, by merely dotting its possessions or dependencies over the globe, set up a claim to exclusive dominion over the common highway of nations. The Canadian farmer is not wanting in love of

MAKING HIM SIT UP.

THE SULTAN—"Bismillah! If you're going to put the point like that, I *must* get out!"
—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

THE MAN BEHIND IT.

ABDUL HAMID—"Throw me out? Why, I'm standing back of the Constitution."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ABDUL—"I know you mean well with the Father of the Faithful, boys, but you are pricking me!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

NOT "AT HOME."

MADAME EUROPE—"They seem to be having a family discussion. I had better keep away."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

REMARKABLE FORETHOUGHT.

If a good wife is a consolation, Abdul has certainly provided well for adversity.
—*Amsterdammer*.

WHEN TURK MEETS TURK.

the mother country, but he would not be really showing his love by suffering his earnings to be squandered on the means of gratifying an insane ambition, and probably, at the same time, serving political and personal objects of a still less praiseworthy kind."

A contribution of *Dreadnoughts* to the British Navy is, however, strongly opposed by all the French Canadian papers, led by *The Presse* (Ind.), of Montreal, which has a larger circulation than any other daily in Canada. By such a contribution, declares this influential organ, "we should be tied hand and foot in all the war complications of the Empire." "As in the South African imbroglio, so in all other wars of Great Britain we must be free to act as we think best." The writer adds:

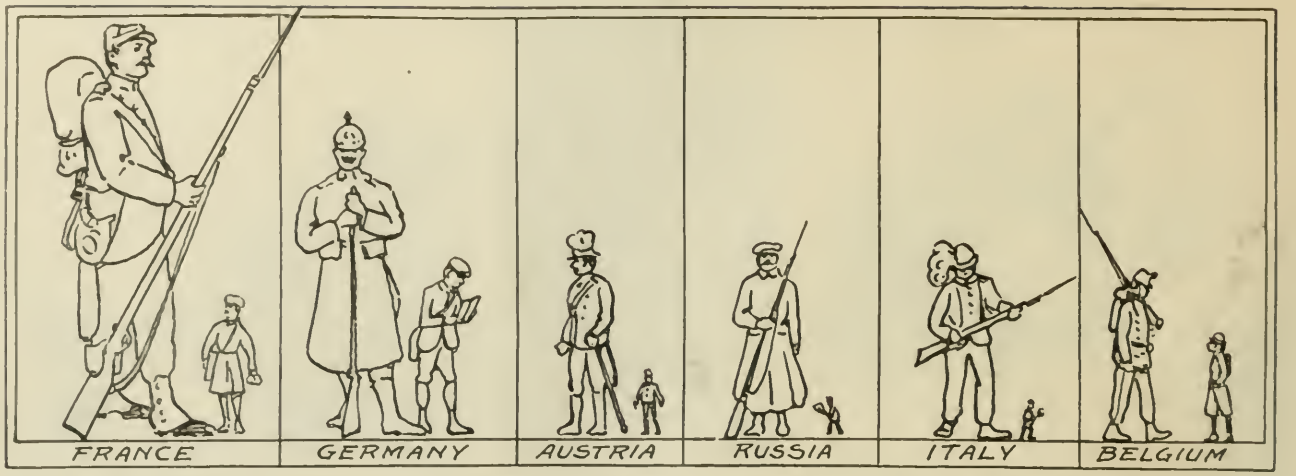
"As to the formation of a navy, no one can object to that, provided that Canada would preserve the exclusive ownership of any ships she might build, and not permit them to be considered integral parts of the British Navy. If Canada, as a result of her increasing resources, were in favor of instituting a national naval force, such a fleet would be intended to protect the coasts of our country, tho by no means precluded from giving necessary aid to the British Navy if our country so desired."

Another leading French Canadian paper, the Ottawa *Temps*, a Liberal organ, appeals to the Canadian people to be led "by reason and not sentimentality." The aim of the present excitement, we are told, is "to assure the triumph of imperialism." If people "calmly study the situation," they will "arrive at the conclusion that Canada's attitude toward the Empire should remain unchanged." To quote further:

"It is quite impossible to believe that the future destiny of England is to be decided by the possession of a few *Dreadnoughts*, more or less. England's great safeguard is the loyalty of the colonies. There can be no possible doubt of that loyalty. Here is England's bulwark, and no one knows it better than Germany."

"The breeze of imperialism is blowing hard in this country," declares the *Patrie* (Montreal). "It is a tempest, a tornado, like that which desolated Canadian homes during the South African War. Then we gave soldiers, now a demand for ships is made." This writer continues:

"Great Britain plainly counts on the support of the colonies in maintaining her maritime supremacy and in supporting the burden of additional armaments imposed by the insatiable ambition of Germany. . . . We intend to strengthen our militia, and provide warships sufficient to protect our coasts and our commerce. We shall improve our land communications, and like a nation anxious to conserve its autonomy we shall play our proper part in the concert



WHAT THE POWERS SPEND FOR MILITARISM AND FOR EDUCATION.

of the nations. We shall, however, keep to ourselves the control of our national expenditure. Canada has already given striking proof of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, and no one can for an instant believe that we should remain indifferent in any dangers which might threaten the mother country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW WAR PREPARATIONS NOT A PERIL

WILL the competition among the Powers for the best army, or the most formidable navy, result in war, or in the impoverishment of some among the nations? asks a writer in the leading London financial journal, *The Statist*. Prince von Buelow, in a recent speech before the Reichstag, affirmed that the great superiority of the German Army in Europe had proved the safeguard of peace, and a parallel development of the German Navy would undoubtedly subserve the same end. The writer in *The Statist* believes that while some nations must necessarily be outstript in the race for military and naval predominance, the struggle that is going on at present does not really mean imminent war or national bankruptcy in any case. Recent history is cited in support of this position:

"Every reader who is old enough to remember the years that immediately followed the Franco-German War will recollect how generally it was predicted that the adoption of universal liability to military service by the majority of continental countries must end either in war very soon or in bankruptcy before long for the poorer states. It is now thirty-eight years since the Franco-German War came to an end, and in that long interval there has not been a single great European war—by which we mean war between Powers of the first rank."

Nor will the increased charge laid upon the people for the support of armaments be likely to make the taxpayer discontented or induce national bankruptcy, we are told. *The Statist* quotes the example of Germany:

"Germany is the Power which has imposed upon the rest of Europe the necessity for adopting universal liability to military service, and Germany has grown in wealth and population more than any other European Power. So little, indeed, does Germany appear to feel the burden of universal liability to military service that she is now forcing upon all the maritime Powers the necessity for enormously increased expenditure upon their navies. Thus it would almost seem that in the exaltation of her strength and wealth she is wantonly exciting alarm among her neighbors. Everybody who watches what is going on in Germany must see that the naval policy of the Government is popular. That there is an opposition to it is a matter of course. There is an opposition to every policy in every country, however popular it may generally be. But anybody who looks at the reported roll-call of the members of the German Navy League, and the general support given to the new naval policy, not only in the Reichstag, but also in the press, must feel convinced that the naval policy of Germany is popular."

The opening up of new countries will also add to the wealth of the older countries and help them to bear the burden of increasing armaments. Thus we read:

"The time is evidently not far distant when the predominance of the United States as a producer of food and raw materials will have passed away, and we shall look not merely for our wheat, but for the raw materials of our manufactures, to very much newer countries. If that happens—and there seems no reason to doubt that in the Sudan and in Eastern Africa, for example, there is an immeasurable capacity for producing raw materials, such as cotton—the world's wealth will go on growing more rapidly as the years pass. Over and above this, the opening up of such countries as China must have an extraordinary influence upon the development and accumulation of wealth, and must, therefore, make it possible to bear a burden of taxation with comparative indifference which a generation ago would have been literally crushing. In saying all this we desire neither to deny the naturalness of the regret that there should be such vast expenditure upon the means of destroying human life, nor do we mean to assert that ultimately competition such as is now threatened will not have an impoverishing effect upon the countries least prepared to bear the competition. There must, of course, be heavy suffering. Who will fall behind in the race it would be idle to pretend to guess now. But that some will fall behind, that some will utterly break down altogether, seems to be almost inevitable. For all that, the competition may be carried on for a very much longer time than anybody now believes possible without causing the mischief that is generally apprehended."

THE ARMIES STARVING THE SCHOOLS—When the Turkish soldiers in Asia Minor sack and burn the schools, we are all horrified at their sad lack of civilization, but a French writer comes forward to remind us just at this time that the so-called civilized nations are robbing the schools to support their soldiers, which comes to about the same thing. If a man spent five times as much for guns as for his children's schooling he would be considered a lunatic or a desperado, yet it appears that this is precisely what the Powers of Europe are doing. The Paris review, *Mon Dimanche*, says:

"France spends about five times as much on her Army as she does on the intellectual training of her children. Germany gives to educational purposes one-third of the amount she devotes to military purposes. In Austria and Russia the proportion between school and caserne expenditure is as two to nine. Italy spends upon her Army nine times as much as she devotes to public education. Belgium is exemplary in that her military and education budget stand as eight to four. The only exception to this rule of priority in military expenditure is Switzerland which devotes twice as much to the education of her children as she lays out on the purchase of powder and shot and the pay of her defenders."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HEARING COLORS AND SEEING SOUNDS

THOSE odd byways leading from one sense to another, through which some persons perceive what they call the colors of sounds and others the noises, perhaps, of odors or forms, are discust in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3) in an article crediting many of its data to a recent book by Henry Laures on "Synesthesia," which is the technical name for this phenomenon. Says the writer:

"It is surely odd that one person, seeing the letter A, or hearing its sound, should always have an impression of red or green, and that another should mentally represent Monday as a triangle and the month of March as a man drest in blue. These facts exist and have been duly established. It remains to interpret them, but all do not lend themselves to the same explanation and do not answer to the same mechanism.

"We may assert that in subjects having synesthesias, the brain centers corresponding to organs of sense may have special and somewhat abnormal connections. It is just as if two telephone subscribers were so connected that one could not be called up without the other also receiving the message. Such connections might be anatomic, by means of nerve-fibers, or purely dynamic.

"This hypothesis does not rest on the slightest basis of proof, and it is quite unnecessary. In the case of synesthesia, it is consciousness that unites the two sensations. In 'color-hearing,' in particular, it is consciousness that colors the sounds, and not the latter that color themselves. . . . This purely psychologic explanation, however, can not be applied to all cases.

"Every sensation, however weak or indifferent it may appear to be, has a determinate emotional coefficient. This coefficient may be measured in certain cases and with special subjects. Féré has published interesting researches on this subject. Under the influence of luminous or auditive excitation, more or less prolonged, the pulse is accelerated or retarded without any clear consciousness of the state on the subject's part."

The particularly exciting action of the color red has been noted. In an industrial photographic establishment, it was remarked that workmen occupied in a room lighted with red lamps were more irritable than usual and prone to quarrel over trivialities. When the illumination was changed their nerves were quieted and their fighting humor calmed. Further:

"A student writes to Mr. Flournoy: 'The different colors affect my nervous system. Green gives me always a feeling of repose, of calm; blue produces an agreeable sensation, red fills me with disquiet, and black acts similarly; reddish-yellow gives me a very agreeable sensation. When I close my eyes I see rays of different colors, according to my state of mind. Sad melodies affect me as green does, singing is like blue. A very loud noise gives me a sensation of red (or sometimes of black); sharp sounds have clear tints, etc.' We get here a good idea of the relation of color-hearing with sensibility.

"An emotional factor is common to the two sensations. Messrs. Antheaume and Dromard have thus defined the emotional correspondences:

"'An auditive and a visual sensation may present, from the point of view of their affective resultant, a marked analogy, because both augment, diminish, or modify in the same way the moral tonicity. Thus, bright colors are not only associated in our minds with joyous images, for reasons that we shall indicate presently, but they also really correspond, in the way that they stimulate our nervous activity, to the excitation that similar images produce. Somber colors, in like manner, correspond to our feelings of sadness, and neutral tints to our vague feelings of fatigue, to the causeless griefs of a day of spleen or melancholy.

"'Our senses are in constant relation, one to another, and perpetual exchanges are going on among them.

"'Visual data change into auditive impressions; certain sounds in combination bring before our eyes certain forms or colors, to the point of really calling up within us scenes or landscapes. These mysterious correspondences which hold our senses in mutual bonds, have been accurately described by Baudelaire [in one of his sonnets].' . . . . .

"Perfumes, colors, and sounds all have their correspondences. Thus, Theophile Gautier, in a celebrated piece, noted the sensations that he felt after taking hashish, and declared:

"'This time the vision was more complicated and more extraordinary. . . . My hearing was prodigiously developed; I heard the noise of colors. Sounds, green, red, blue, and yellow, reached me in perfectly distinct waves.'

"It should be noted also that Hoffmann, the author of the fantastic tales, often associated, as his biographer tells us, different sensorial impressions.

"This author sometimes suffered a general perversion of the senses; he heard colors or odors and he saw sounds. 'In the state of delirium preceding sleep,' says he, 'and especially when I had been hearing much music, there is a confusion within me between colors, sounds, and perfumes. It is as if they all arose mysteriously together from one ray of light and then united to form a marvelous harmony. I fall involuntarily into a state of reverie and I then hear, as at a great distance, the notes of a horn alternately rising and falling.'

"The same writer associated, under the influence of alcohol and during a brief illness, in amusing fashion, the representation of his nurses with the sensations evoked in him by musical instruments. 'To-day the flute has cruelly tormented me,' he cried, thus indicating a friend who spoke in low and languorous tones; and again, 'All the afternoon, that insupportable bassoon made a martyr of me; it was always coming in out of time.' The bassoon was X., who had a powerful bass voice.

"It may be said, as Laures remarks, . . . that our brain is a field perfectly prepared for the possibilities of indefinite association, and that toxic substances may be like sparks capable of causing them to burst out. Other causes also, known or unknown, may provoke them, in divers degrees of intensity and variety, and in permanent fashion, with some individuals.

"But in such cases we have to do with morbid, or more or less abnormal, phenomena. They serve to throw some light on the facts of spontaneous synesthesia in normal and healthy subjects."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGERS OF SPRING CLEANING—That "spring cleaning," especially when certain simple precautions are not observed, has many possibilities for evil, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, April 17). He says:

"The cardinal fact connected with this procedure is that there must always be potentialities for evil lurking in dust and dirt, and a general house-cleaning means the removal of these deposits, which usually represent the sum of a year's accumulation. It would be strange indeed if this accumulation was free from disease-producing organisms, and it never is. Bacteriological examination would be bound to reveal a rich garden of pathogenic entities in the household dust and dirt annually removed in the spring-cleaning process.

"It follows that only that method of spring cleaning can be approved which secures the removal of the dust and dirt as against one which merely scatters them. Spring cleaning, after all, amounts to the application of aseptic principles to the dwelling-house, and modern refinements teach that unless the process is well done it might as well be left undone. The accumulation of dirt in a house is repugnant to sanitary ideas, but the process of cleaning should not be an annual ceremony but one carried out at more frequent intervals. Few householders, however, would find it convenient, we imagine, to submit the house to a kind of aseptic process more than once a year, and yet the fact that it is commonly done only once means that an accumulation of some depth and intensity has to be dealt with. Theoretically, no materials that may probably contain dormant disease-producing entities should be allowed to accumulate their forces, and therefore spring cleaning as an annual aseptic process applied to the house is wrong in principle. According to this view spring cleaning should be abolished in favor of a regularly conducted cleaning process kept up all the year round at comparatively short intervals. This is the course pursued by many careful citizens nowadays and the public would do well to follow their example."

WHERE THE METEORITES COME FROM

THAT meteorites are small celestial bodies having orbits of their own until captured by the earth and attracted to its surface, is generally accepted, but there is less general agreement regarding their ultimate origin. That some are the fragments of disintegrated comets seems probable; many astronomers think that all may be accounted for in this way. In an article in *Popular Astronomy* (May), Prof. William H. Pickering, of Harvard Observatory, calls attention to the differences between the iron and stony types of meteorite. The former he thinks may have had a cometary origin; but many, at least, of the latter, seem to be parts of the earth itself, and he inclines to the theory that they are "moonlets," by-products of the great catastrophe that split off the moon from the earth's mass, according to G. H. Darwin's hypothesis, which has been lately gaining adherents. Says Professor Pickering:

PROF. WILLIAM H. PICKERING.

Who thinks many meteorites are not visitors from space, but little fragments of our own planet that have returned after long absence.

"By the term meteorite as distinguished from meteor, we refer to those bodies that actually strike the earth's surface. Meteorites are usually divided into two classes, those composed chiefly of iron, and those composed chiefly of stone. Of the 292 actually observed meteoric falls that took place during the last century, only 12, or about 4 per cent., belonged to the first class, yet in our cabinets the two classes are represented in nearly equal numbers. The explanation of this strange anomaly lies in the fact that unless the fall has been actually witnessed close at hand, very few of the stony meteorites are ever found. Of 328 in the collection of the British Museum, 305, or 93 per cent., were seen to fall. This is partly because these bodies to ordinary inspection appear very like common stones, and therefore are not recognized as meteorites, and partly because owing to their physical and chemical structure they are readily decomposed by the action of the elements."

Professor Pickering rejects, with most modern astronomers, the theories that meteorites come from the sun and that they have been rejected from volcanoes, either on the earth or on the moon. The circumstances under which they occur can not be explained in these ways, for the great velocity necessary to maintain them in an orbit is not accounted for. The recent theory of Professor Chamberlin, which supposes both comets and meteorites to come from the destruction of one or more small planets by the near approach of another sun to our system, he thinks more probable. Of the "moonlet" theory mentioned above, which he seems to regard with favor, he says:

"When the truly enormous pressure on the deep-lying terrestrial strata was suddenly relieved by the departure of the upper layers, which now form our moon, tremendous explosive energy must have been generated. Considerable portions of our atmosphere must have followed the larger flying masses, and the atmospheric resistance to the smaller ones, swept along at the same time, would have been much diminished. Altho we can probably never definitely know just what occurred at this time, it is quite possible that considerable quantities of the smaller masses were carried along by the blast of escaping gases, and were projected to such distances as to entirely free themselves from the attraction of our planet. This implies a solid crust for the earth at the date of birth of the moon, which previous investigations of the place of origin of that body seem to justify.

"In order to fix our minds, let us assume that at the time of the removal of this matter from the earth's surface, one-tenth of 1 per cent. of it was projected with a more or less parabolic velocity into space. If concentrated into one piece, this would have formed a sphere of the density of the moon, and 200 miles in diameter. Let us suppose, however, that instead of forming only one piece it was really concentrated into a great number of little moonlets, to adopt a term suggested by Prof. G. K. Gilbert, varying from a few miles in diameter downward.

"Those moonlets, whose velocities were only elliptic, and whose courses at the start were so perturbed that they did not at once return to the earth, would continue to revolve about the center of gravity of the earth and moon, which in those days were close together. Generally they would move in very eccentric orbits. Those moonlets whose velocities were hyperbolic would free themselves from our planet, but still could not escape the sun, and would therefore revolve about it in orbits coinciding more or less closely with that of the earth.

"Since all the moonlets that we are now considering were moving with velocities approximately parabolic with regard to the earth, and since they would be constantly meeting both that body and the moon, their orbits would be subject to most violent perturbations constantly shifting them back and forth between hyperbolic and elliptic conditions. Moreover, they would all of them sooner or later pass near enough to one or the other of the two large bodies to be minutely fractured by it, in the manner so fully explained by Professor Chamberlin in the paper above mentioned. It is suggested that all the stony meteorites, and perhaps also some of the metallic ones, were formed in this manner.

"In support of this view of their terrestrial origin we have the fact that 29 terrestrial elements, including helium, have so far been recognized in meteorites, 10 of them being non-metallic. No new elements have been found. The six which occur most frequently in the earth's crust, named in the order of their abundance, are oxygen, silicon, aluminum, iron, calcium, and magnesium. The eight most commonly found in the stony meteorites are these six, besides nickel and sulfur.

"Nearly all the stony meteorites contain some metallic iron, and some of them contain large quantities of it. But this is also true of some of our basaltic lavas. Indeed, large masses of iron have been found in ledges upon the Greenland coast. Some of this iron contains over 6 per cent. of nickel, but much larger proportions have been discovered in New Zealand, Piedmont, and Oregon, where considerable quantities of the nickel iron alloys have been found. According to Farrington, of the 21 minerals recognized in meteorites, 14 have been found in our volcanic products."

From American Museum of Natural History, New York.

"SELMA" METEORITE.

Largest entire stone meteorite in the country It weighs 306 lbs

CANNIBAL MEDICAL LORE

THE Battaks of Sumatra, described as low savages addicted to cannibalism, possess a medical literature of great interest, which has been known for a century past. The Battak manuscripts, of which there are a few specimens in King's College,

From the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

LARGEST KNOWN METEORITE.

Brought from Cape York, Greenland, and now in the Natural History Museum in New York City. It weighs more than 36.5 tons.

London, are curious examples of the most primitive form of book. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, April 10):

"In 1811 William Marsden thus refers to this literature of cannibals: 'Their books are composed of the inner bark of a certain tree, cut into long slips, and folded in squares. Their contents are little known to us. The writing of most of those in my possession is mixt with uncouth representations of scolopendra and other noxious animals and frequent diagrams which imply their being works of astrology and divination.' M. Claine, reporting in 1892 on a Battak MS., . . . describes it as referring to some plague. The book was presented to Dr. Leitner's much-abused Oriental Congress at the time, and was submitted by him to Pundit Janardhan, an eminent Vaidak physician of Lahore. . . . . .

"We in England had been possest by the idea that the Battak bark books contained a definite adumbration of the theories of Pasteur. The little twiddles, painted in some black pigment on the bark, were held to be what were then called 'germs.' Dr. Janardhan entirely agreed with us, but he pointed out that the Battak illustrations were borrowed from ancient Hindi books, as is often the case where primitive authors are at a loss to find artistic comments on their ideas. He declared, in reference to the ancient Sanskrit medical books from which the Battak cannibals copied their illustrations with an infinite neatness: 'Whatever people may choose to say about the discovery of bacilli and microbes as a new thing (in 1892) in medical science, it is quite evident that the principle of this discovery was many ages ago given in our Sanskrit books of medicine: and the details, elaborated and tabulated, can be produced to prove this statement.' But the Sanskrit illustrations in question really refer to worms, not to germs. In India diseases are often traced to a 'Kira' or worm, and the Battak pictures really depict a number of these. Two very large ones, with fangs and antennæ, are supposed to produce respectively cholera and diarrhea and phthisis. Another smaller worm is held to set up leprosy. Many worms are held to be invisible. The orthodox number of worms is twenty. Their excess in the human being produces certain diseases, their defect certain others. They are mentioned in all the old books of Hindi medicine. It is curious to note that leprosy arises from a worm, in the opinion of the Sanskrit medical authorities. But from the brutal Western point of view a worm is *not* a microscopic germ. Nor are we inclined to be cajoled into a bacterial theory of the origin of disease having been familiar to the ancient Hindus from such evidence as the learned Pundit has so far put before us."

A SHOUTING PHONOGRAPH

A COMBINATION of the phonograph and the siren whose voice, speaking intelligible words, may be heard for miles, has been invented in Germany. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, April 24) crediting for its data a recent report sent from Chemnitz by United States Consul T. H. Norton:

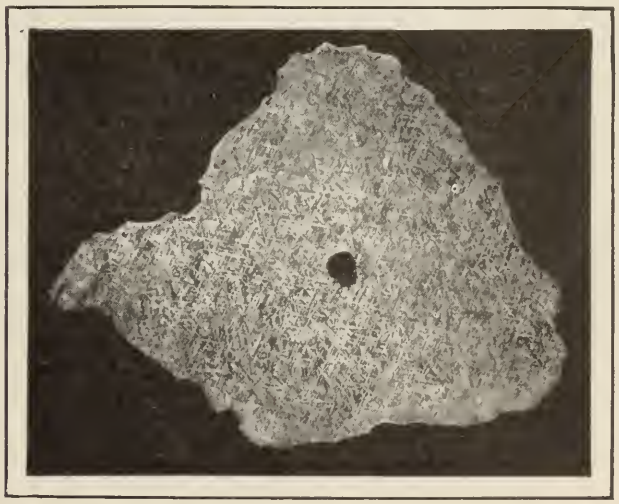
"The methods for recording sound have reached a higher stage of perfection than those employed for its reproduction. The chief difficulty encountered in the present systems of reproducing conversation, and especially music, from phonographic and similar records, is caused by the friction of the needle resting upon the surface of the rapidly revolving disk or cylinder. This introduces a more or less noticeable buzzing or rumbling sound which interferes materially with the clearness of musical notes or spoken words. Numerous attempts have been made to overcome this unpleasant accompaniment. In none of the devices hitherto brought forward has complete success been attained, since all involved the factor of friction as the fundamental means of transmission."

The newly patented instrument completely avoids friction by the substitution of a current of comprest air for the needle or stylus of Edison's invention. To quote further:

"In a siren, openings of various sizes allow the production of all musical notes with any desired degree of intensity or length. In the new instrument, perforations in the disk of a siren are replaced by tangential incisions on the surface of a large record-cylinder. A second perfectly smooth cylinder rests close upon the surface of the first cylinder and revolves in unison with it as the two cylinders are set in movement. A constantly varying succession of minute openings between their surfaces is presented, due to the incisions on the record-cylinder. When a powerful blast of comprest air is directed upon the line of contact between the two cylinders, at such an angle as to be an exact tangent to the surfaces of both, sounds are evoked identically as in the case of an ordinary siren. It is possible to communicate signals and even words which can be readily heard miles away.

"It is already evident that a field of usefulness is open to this new invention as an adjunct to the equipment of sea-going vessels. Its availability for musical purposes has not yet been tested sufficiently to determine whether it can successfully vie with the gramophone, phonograph, etc., or even replace them.

"The cylinders thus far employed are about ten times as large



From the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

SECTION OF WILLAMETTE METEORITE,

Showing crystalline formation.

as ordinary phonographic cylinders, and this fact renders the instrument necessarily somewhat clumsy. The requirement of a current of comprest air may also militate against a wide-spread domestic use, altho such a current can be supplied by a comparatively inexpensive attachment to a water-tap where the water-supply is under considerable pressure."

A TRAVELING BRIDGE FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

A DEVICE for building a railway embankment, reminding one somewhat of the construction of a cantilever bridge by adding pieces continually to the end of one of the arms, is now in use in New Jersey. The building of an embankment by first making false work in the form of a trestle, and dumping earth from a train standing on it, is familiar. This may be likened to the building of a bridge by means of similar false work, which serves to sustain the pieces till they are fastened together. In the new method, which we have compared to the building of a cantilever bridge, the embankment is pushed forward continuously from one extremity by dumping from a train on a so-called "traveling bridge" one end of which rests on the embankment while the other is hung from a cableway, as shown in the picture. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, April 22):

"The apparatus is . . . now in commission on one of the big fills of Section 5 of the [D. L. & W.] Cut-off, near Blairstown, N. J. At this location the embankment is to be some 1,100 feet long and about 80 feet deep at its deepest point, and is being filled with shale rock hauled from a near-by cut on the same section. . . . Briefly, it consists of two towers, one fixt and one movable, between which a double cableway is suspended. From this cableway is hung a cradle, or traveling bridge, on which a three-foot-gage track is laid. Beginning just inside the movable tower a construction track is started on the line of fill, on which the dump cars are pushed. As the fill progresses this track is extended out over its tailing, being suspended in this position from the aforementioned cradle, which is moved ahead with the fill. The . . . view shows the track extending out over the fill and the cars dumping. . . . The cars are backed on to the track and each car is dumped as it reaches the end of the fill, so that the empties are always at the suspended end of the structure and the filled cars near the supports.

"The fixt tower at the far end of the line is a standard cableway tower of timber, firmly held in place by the pressure of the cables and by its anchorage to the ground. It will not be moved during the entire construction. The movable tower is of structural steel. . . . The bases of the legs are covered with a horizontal plate which acts as a skidding base on which the tower is moved, when necessary. . . . . .

"The cableway at present is dumping 1,100 to 1,200 cubic yards a day with no trouble whatsoever. Indeed, it could handle many times that amount, but is limited by the amount of excavation in the cut farther back. The main points in its favor, aside from its comparatively low first cost, are the facility of operation and the almost total salvage value. No power is needed to operate it except the dummy engine that pulls the cars, and when the work at any one place is completed the whole outfit is in shape to be transferred to any other location."

By courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

SUSPENDED CABLEWAY AND TRAVELING BRIDGE AT WORK

AN IMITATION OF GRAVITY

A MACHINE that mechanically imitates the action of gravitational force in a way visible to the eye has been devised by Prof. Arthur Korn, who describes it in *The Westminster Gazette*. Professor Korn apparently demonstrates that gravitation is a mode of motion, inasmuch as by rapid vibration he causes bodies to attract one another with a force proportional to their mass. To quote an abstract of the article in *Machinery* (New York):

"Professor Korn started with the assumption that gravitation is the result of the vibration of elastic bodies in an inelastic medium. All matter is in a state of eternal vibration. The vibration, according to the professor, is analogous to the vibration of a violin string. The third string of a violin, for instance, rightly tuned, emits an A. In addition, however, to the ground tone A, there are the so-called over-tones in the relation of 1 to 2, 2 to 4, and so on. Of complex character are the vibrations of all particles of matter, and it is these vibrations which lead respectively not only to the attractive force of gravitation, but also to the repulsive force which, in the case of the heavenly bodies, is observed at the same time.

"The machine constructed by the professor to produce this 'artificial gravitation' is extremely simple. A metallic globe, fitted with a window for observation of what is going on inside it, is united by tubes with a cylinder, one end of which is closed only by a membrane. To this membrane is attached an electro-motor, which, by pushing and pulling the membrane alternately, makes rapid pulsations. The metal globe contains two air-filled india-rubber balls of different sizes. The larger one is fixt firmly to the inside wall of the globe; the smaller is free to move whither it likes.

"The whole apparatus is then filled with water, and the motor set to work. Each time the membrane is prest in, the increased water-pressure causes the rubber balls to contract, and each time the membrane returns to its original position the relaxed pressure of the water causes the two balls to expand. The motor is set working so quickly that these pulsations become inconceivably rapid vibrations, and the contraction and expansion of the balls is invisible to the eye. As water is practically incompressible, Professor Korn thus obtains the conditions he needs—he has two elastic bodies vibrating in an inelastic medium. Then the phenomenon looked for occurs. When the vibrations attain a certain speed, the smaller ball, impelled by a mysterious force, begins slowly to move through the water to the larger ball, and gradually increases its speed, exactly as the apple observed by Newton increased its speed as it fell nearer and nearer to the ground."

The close analogy of the phenomenon to gravitation appeared from accurate measurements, which showed that the bigger ball attracted the smaller exactly in accordance with Newton's law, or in inverse ratio to the square of the distances between them. We read:

"It became, therefore, possible to construct an exact working-model of the solar system in water, in which the planets should all move in their appointed paths without any visible support or externally applied power.

"Professor Korn's researches do not end here. He had shown

why matter attracts matter, but he had to solve the problem why matter also repels matter. Why is it, for instance, that comets, after rushing directly toward the sun from the depths of infinite space, never collide with it, and invariably return whence they came? To this problem the professor again applies the musical-vibration theory. Just as there are over-tones in the violin string, so in the vibrations of matter there are over-vibrations. These over-vibrations come into play when the attracted bodies come too near, and their effect is immediately repulsive. They are counter-gravitational in their effect, and operate in this way also only in an inelastic medium like water. In an elastic medium the vibrations of matter would have no attractive or repulsive effect; hence it follows that gravitation depends entirely upon the fact that all the heavenly bodies are surrounded by inelastic ether."

EVER-BURNING LAMPS

THAT certain lamps could continue to burn indefinitely was a general article of popular belief in ancient and medieval times. Mr. L. Lodian, in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, April), presents the results of some study of this superstition, together with some suggestions by writers who find it necessary to explain or account for it. Mr. Lodian notes that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a belief in the actual existence of ever-burning lamps seems to have been very real and widely prevailing, and learned writers maintained that the ancients were acquainted with the preparation of a combustible fluid which, while burning and giving out light, diminished not in quantity and potency. Lamps supplied by this marvelous fluid were placed in tombs by the ancient Romans, and continued burning until some ruthless explorer desecrated the subterranean places of burial and allowed air to enter, whereupon the flame flickered and shortly expired. These wondrous lamps "burned the most brightly where there was most want of air and were always extinguished by the immission of external air." The writer proceeds:

"To discover the secret of preparing this combustible yet inconsumable liquid was one of the alchemist's dreams; in their figurative language, they endeavored to 'concentrate the four elements, and to make therefrom a wonder-working essence.' The material upon which their operations were conducted, and in which they placed great reliance, was fine gold; this, they claimed—resolved by hermetic methods into a clear liquid ('oil of gold')—supplied by its incombustible oiliness the 'perpetual light.' This nourished the ever-burning lamps, but was exceedingly costly.

"The belief in perpetual lamps was sustained and diffused by the publication of many legends, which appear to have been freely accepted by the credulous people, notwithstanding their highly improbable character, and the slender basis of truth on which they were founded.

"One of the most famous and oft-quoted legends establishing this superstitious belief was that of the tomb of Tuliola. One day, in the time of Pope Paul III. (1534-49)—he who convoked the concilio of Trent—a tomb was opened at Rome which contained the body of a young woman whose flesh was still yet uncorrupted, and her tresses even were yet intact and bound with a band of chased gold. A burning lamp hanging in the vault was extinguished as soon as the air entered. On the walls was carved the inscription '*Tuliola filia mea*,' which was regarded as referring to Tuliola, the daughter of Cicero, whose death he laments in his letters to Sulpicius. One authority states that the lamp burned several hours after opening the tomb, tho it must have been closed more than 1,500 years. This discovery was the subject of much comment.

"Another perpetual lamp, which supplied partizans with one of their strongest arguments, was the lamp of Olibius. In the year 1510, some peasants, digging the earth to a considerable depth, near Padua, came across a tomb containing lighted lamps, one of silver and the other of gold; or, according to another source, there was but one lamp, placed in an urn between two vials, one filled with liquid gold and the other with liquid silver, by virtue of which the light had been maintained since the time of the old Roman Republic.

"The famous chemist Glauber—who has perpetuated his memory in the salt of that name—over two and a quarter centuries ago, writes of a lamp 'which, being closed up in a glass, may be made to burn continually by its own virtue, and give light without any other help.' He explains the admitted fact that when the 'secret fire' is 'touched by the least air, it extinguisheth and goeth out,' by the suggestion that 'the fire is appropriated to the elemental air,' and 'hath its own air in itself.'

"When such a 'shining light' of his day as the chemist Glauber writes thus, can it be marveled at that folks accepted the fact of perpetual-burning lamps as authentic?"

Other fabled "perpetual lamps" include that of Palas, son of Evander, whose lamp, in a tomb at Rome, burned over 2,000 years, and several in temples, reported by ancient writers, as one in a temple of Venus, which St. Augustine states "burned perpetually, and the flame adhered so strongly to the incombustible matter that neither wind, rain, nor tempests could extinguish it, tho continually exposed to the inclemency of the seasons." To quote further:

"In the Manhattan public library is a big Latin work, profusely illustrated, of the date 1652, written expressly by the divine Fortunatus Licetus, to prove the truth of the circumstances anent perpetual lamps. The volume is lavishly decorated with engravings of the eternal-burning *lucernis* (lamps). It is a notable example of misplaced erudition and credulity. . . . . .

"Many endeavors have been made by modern authors to account for this persistence in the belief of eternal lamps. Burning lamps, it is known, were placed in tombs by the ancients; and these same lamps—of course extinguished long, long ages ago, possibly even within a couple of days after sealing the mausoleum—would naturally be noted on unearthing and opening up the vaults after the repose of centuries. Says the French scientist, Marville: 'It happens frequently even to-day, when antiquarians are searching by torch-light old sepulchers which they have opened, that thick fat and gross vapors engendered by the corruption of dead bodies, have momentarily flashed into flame, to the great astonishment of the searchers, who were ignorant of the cause. The presence of the ancient extinguished lamps would, of course, aid the delusion.'"

REENFORCED CONCRETE ROADS—The use of reenforced concrete or "ferro-cement" roads has been suggested in France, and this style of pavement has stood trial in a testing-machine very well indeed. Great things are predicted of it in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 3), as may be seen by the following excerpts:

"It has been attempted to incorporate with paving-materials various hard or resisting substances, such as crusht glass, corundum, and carborundum. An inventor has now devised a new combination—cement and 'iron-straw.' This substance is made by the entanglement of fine metallic shavings, and ordinarily appears in the form of masses, blocks, or sheets, more or less compact, offering great resistance to separation, owing to the kind of felting resulting from the entanglement of the constituent threads or shavings, and also offering a certain amount of elasticity to compression. To make a slab or block of ferro-cement, a mass of iron-straw is placed in the mold, and there is poured over it cement sufficiently fluid to penetrate into all the interstices of the iron and completely cover it. When the whole has set, the core of iron, thus intimately incorporated, gives to the block a great resistance to breakage and to traction, at the same time furnishing elasticity to compression which enables it to stand superficial shocks.

"A brick of ferro-cement 4 centimeters [1⅝ inch] thick has supported, during crushing-tests, a pressure of 10,000 kilograms to the square centimeter [about 65 tons to the square inch]. In breakage tests, the resistance was quadruple that of ordinary cement. Resistance to wear was no less remarkable.

"Used in paving streets, ferro-cement, according to Francis Laur, in *Inventions Illustrées*, would be incontestably superior, because of the possibility of almost abolishing joints, of mending by a partial replacement of the pavement, and especially because of the resistance of ferro-cement to wear—all qualities that present great economical advantages. . . . With ferro-cement a kilometer of national road would cost 36,000 francs [$7,200], or exactly the price of ordinary macadam, dusty and jolty; and it would require no expense for upkeep for at least ten years. Thus it would combine healthfulness and economy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEMINARIES TOO REMOTE FROM LIFE

OUR theological seminaries have come in for so much criticism of late that if they do not mend their ways they are evidently going to disappoint a large army of advisers. The most outspoken thing is the recent rebellion of the students at the Princeton Theological Seminary who were dissatisfied with the curriculum. In *The Outlook* (May 8) the subject receives treatment from several hands. The Rev. Charles Stelzle, whose writings on the relation of the Church to labor we have frequently quoted, asserts that "literally hundreds of successful ministers have declared, both in public and private, that it required about five years to unlearn much of what they received in the seminary, before they found it at all possible to get down to the real business of life." The "ridiculous attitude with reference to the comparative value of the social conditions of the ancients and the people who are living in the twentieth century" is laid by this writer at the doors of the seminary, and is exprest in this picturesque way:

"Theological students spend considerable time studying about the social life of the Israelites, the Jebusites, the Hivites, and the Hittites, and when they become our ministers they preach about these most interesting people who lived several thousand years ago. But when a man studies into the social life of the Pittsburgites, or the Brooklynites, or the Chicagoites, and preaches about precisely the same phases of life that he discusses when he talks about these people of old, he is often reminded that he might better preach the 'simple Gospel.' It is very much easier to get the facts concerning the Chicagoites than it is to secure them with reference to the Amalekites, and the Chicagoites need our attention very much more, because the Amalekites have been a long time dead."

Another contributor, Thomas Jesse Jones, asks why "the 156 seminaries, with an endowment sixteen times as large as that of the 148 medical schools, attract only a decreasing third of the number of medical students?" Furthermore, "why do the number of students in theological seminaries decrease while the number of ministers is increasing?" The answer he thinks will be found in part in a study of the subjects prescribed in the theological courses. He says:

"The following course, outlined in the last catalog of one of the three most influential seminaries in the Presbyterian Church, is typical of the large majority in this country:

	Hours of Course
Theology and Apologetics	480
Hebrew and Old Testament	288
Greek and New Testament	224
Ecclesiastical and Bible History	256
Preaching and Social Problems	96
Rhetoric and Elocution	144
Total	1,488

"Out of the possible 1,536 hours, 1,488 are prescribed as indicated in the outline. Almost a third of the total time is given to theology and apologetics, Hebrew claiming a fifth, Greek a seventh, ecclesiastical history a sixth, while the study of *social problems divides its scanty sixteenth of the total time with the study of preaching.*"

The Outlook, in order to discover how well substantiated were such criticisms as that of Mr. Stelzle and Mr. Jones, wrote to thirty-nine of the leading rheological seminaries, asking each to state what it was doing to prepare its students to meet the needs of the time. Twenty-five answered; in regard to some of which, it is asserted that "criticisms are more than substantiated." Five have no course devoted to social conditions or to religion as a social force; but in regard to a considerable number the criticism in its extreme form is not strictly applicable. Thus:

"Of the 25 seminaries at least 18 have regular courses in these subjects. Indeed, it is evident that about one-half, and possibly two-thirds, of these seminaries have begun seriously to undertake to deal with this matter, and many theological professors are as urgent as any critic in advocating a change."

In some cases, *The Outlook* declares, the instruction offered in social subjects is very extensive. Thus:

"At Hartford, for example, in addition to a course in Christian ethics, which is largely concerned with the relation of Christian faith to social institutions, there are courses covering such subjects as the science and methods of foreign missions, the sociological problems of foreign missions, and the course of sociological progress in mission lands; business methods in mission work; instruction in medicine, including treatment of medical and surgical emergencies; social problems in city missions; general principles of sociology; specific problems in sociology; history and theory of Socialism; the labor problem. An almost equal variety of courses is offered at the Boston University School of Theology. And there, as at Hartford, the city is used as a 'social clinic.' The Harvard Divinity School offers, in conjunction with other departments of Harvard University, an almost bewildering number of courses in subjects pertaining to social life; but there the effect of tradition is shown in the fact that tho candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity 'are not allowed to neglect entirely any one of the following departments: Old Testament, New Testament, Church history, theology, homiletics,' they may apparently ignore altogether, if they choose, all courses on human conditions of the present. Yale supplements courses on Christian sociology by a recently established course of lectures on pastoral functions from the point of view of men engaged in practical affairs. The Divinity School of the University of Chicago, besides offering courses in ecclesiastical sociology, the social teachings of Jesus, and the social aspects of Christian doctrine, offers also to its students courses in sociology and religious education under other departments of the university. Oberlin Theological Seminary has a special department of practical theology presenting six

By courtesy of "The Home Herald," Chicago

ONE STORE, TWENTY-EIGHT SALOONS, AND AN UNDERTAKER IN TAFT'S ONE STREET.

It was called "the toughest place in the world" before the Y. M. C. A. worked its regeneration.

courses or half-courses on such subjects as the current demands on the minister, modern church administration, Christian sociology, religious education, and missions. This seminary, moreover, has in its other departments emphasized the social aspects of theological studies. Union Theological Seminary in New York also presents social questions in several courses, and has developed the spirit of social service to a large degree. Meadville Theological School has a department of sociology, and presents social questions by means of special lectures and through practical first-hand study. Rochester, Auburn, Garrett Biblical Institute, the General Theological Seminary, Union Biblical Seminary, the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, the Pacific Theological Seminary, the Southern Baptist Seminary, McCormick Theological Seminary, and Bangor all have regular courses on social subjects. Some of these are of the highest excellence."

THE SALVATION OF "TAFT"

A YEAR ago the "toughest place in the world" was said to be Taft, Mont. It had one store, twenty-six saloons, and an undertaking establishment. Two years ago it did not even exist; but the construction of a great tunnel on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad called it into existence with a population of a thousand men. "With the men came all those vicious institutions which prey upon them—saloons, houses of ill-fame, and gambling-dens." The story of its redemption, which is said to read "like a passage from the Gospels," is given in *The Home Herald* (Chicago), and runs in this wise:

"The Y. M. C. A. has attacked similar problems in other places with success, but even those who knew its work discouraged any attempt at Taft. The town, they said, was too tough. In the face of this well-meant advice Mr. Morrison, a secretary of the association, went onto the ground, and with the help of the company established a pleasant and attractive Y. M. C. A. room. Up to this time the men had been cashing their pay-checks in saloons, there being no other place to cash them. Mr. Morrison arranged with a banker in a near-by town to undertake this business. On the next day, the money was shipped into Taft, and Mr. Morrison, armed with a revolver, rode with it from the train to the camp. There he cashed the checks, encouraging the men to leave over all surplus funds with him for deposit in the bank. The result was that over $2,000 was left with him, all of which, in the regular course of events, would have gone over the bars. Opposition grew hot against him, of course, and on two occasions the saloonkeepers caused his arrest on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. At other times they threatened his life, and a threat is no idle thing in Taft, where the melting of the snow each spring discloses the skeletons of men killed during the winter. None of these things deterred him, however; he continued to fight the liquor element and urge the strict enforcement of the laws. With the aid of the sheriff, who stood at his side with drawn revolver, he gathered a company and held meetings before the most notorious resort. In spite of the piano inside and the jeering crowds in the windows, the Gospel finally conquered; men and women were drawn out of the houses to gather about the cart which served as a pulpit, and more than one found eternal life.

"The great test came on Christmas of last year, when the camp was given its first birthday. So certain was the foreman that the majority of his workmen would be incapacitated for labor through drink, that he took the precaution of ordering 200 extra men to start work on the twenty-sixth. Gamblers, prostitutes, and bootleggers flocked into town in anticipation of the day. But Mr. Morrison was ready for them. On the night before Christmas he held a meeting in the camp, and talked the matter over with the boys. There, after prayer and a brief speech, they pledged themselves to fool the whole crowd of devils by boycotting the town on Christmas. A tree was arranged in the camp, a phonograph played during the day, and Mr. Morrison showed pictures in the afternoon and evening. The result—wonderful to every one from the superintendent down—was that only two men out of the whole number were unable to report for work next day, and the gamblers in disgust declared that 'there was not enough money spent in Taft to pay for calling a quorum.' . . . . . .

"Those who approved the experiment said, 'Don't preach religion; just make yourselves useful to the men.' But it was preaching which the men wanted. They said to Mr. Morrison time and again, 'Don't close your meeting, partner, until you pray for us.' It was the distinctly religious element in the work which made its success possible. Taft has proved again what needed no

By courtesy of "The Home Herald," Chicago.

THE WORST SALOON IN TAFT,

In front of which a Y. M. C. A. worker, "guarded by a sheriff with a gun, preached down lawlessness."

proof, that there is 'no other name under heaven by which men can be saved.'"

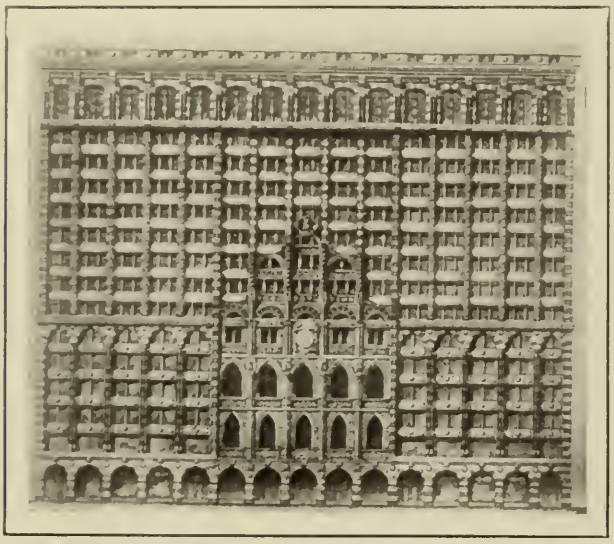
The success of the work in Taft and in other construction camps has encouraged the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. to extend this work to all the camps in the country; and contractors and railroads are said to be contributing generously to this end, "recognizing that no sum is too large to pay in return for sobriety and steadiness in the men."

A NEW PLAN FOR DOWN-TOWN CHURCHES

IN the old Spanish city of Cordova a Christian church is built inside a Moorish mosque. Something that will be a reminder of this curious combination is being projected in Pittsburg, where it is proposed to build a church and a business block combined. There is a somewhat similar church in Chicago. The Pittsburg edifice is to be an attempt at a solution of one of the most difficult problems of the city church. How make a church self-supporting in a thinly populated business district? *The Christian Herald* (New York) enlarges upon the problem as follows:

"The migrations are so rapid, the march of the people away from the business districts for places of residence so constant, that it is becoming more and more difficult to sustain the down-town churches, and hence immensely valuable sites are disposed of and the proceeds invested in church plants in residential districts. A certain amount of this kind of work is necessary; but many good judges think that the matter has been overdone, and that it is the duty of the various denominations to keep a certain number of down-town churches for the benefit of many who can not live farther out, or do not desire to do so, and which may be centers of evangelism to the floating population. If this shall be the case, people of large means must maintain these churches as mission posts, or some form of endowment must be provided for them. The experiment of these people in Pittsburg may help in the solution

of the difficult problem. The business part of their building may furnish ample support for the ministerial supply and other expenses of the church organization, and also provide a generous fund for outside benevolences. The ideal form of church support is, of course, the voluntary contributions of the worshipers of the individual society. But with these churches in the business districts of cities, such a thing is impossible, and it may be that this proposition to make the ground help carry the church will prove a practical one. The Catholics are very slow to surrender any of their down-town churches, and Protestantism will have to set itself



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A CHURCH FOR A BUSINESS SECTION.

The Gothic element in this elevation indicates the church; the Renaissance the part of the edifice devoted to business. This church is to be erected in Pittsburg.

to the solution of the important question with greater wisdom and consecration."

The Pittsburg building is to stand on the home site of the First German Evangelical Protestant Church, which was organized 127 years ago. It will occupy a plot of ground 240 x 110 feet and will be accessible from all sides. *The Christian Herald* gives this description:

"The church occupies the center of the structure and the architect has arranged the plans so that the churchly idea shall dominate the building. On either side of the church are two mammoth wings, arranged for business purposes. The building above the sixth to the fourteenth floors, over the church, will all be given over to secular purposes. The department sections of the right and left wings can be occupied by two separate establishments or by one enterprise, as the case might require, as the rear entrance forms a connecting passage. In the latter are located the elevators and stairways for the rear portion of the building, which also gives access to the whole building. The basement is devoted to commercial purposes. An imposing arcade will admit to the office and department sections, as well as convey by its transparent floor natural light to the basement. The power plant is to be installed in the sub-basement. On the fourteenth floor is a large assembly hall, 240 x 110 feet. The architecture of the church is pure Gothic, while the rest of the building is of the Renaissance type. Three large portals admit to the vestibule, 48 feet wide, while on both sides staircases, 8 feet wide, lead to the main floor of the church auditorium. On the floor, level with the street, are the Sunday-school rooms and lecture- and assembly-rooms. The church auditorium is 80 feet wide and receives natural light partly from a mammoth skylight, partly from windows bordering on the light court and mainly from Smithfield Street, where ten immense windows admit direct light to the interior. The main floor contains 860 seats, with two additional galleries, capable of accommodating 290 each. On the sixth floor is to be a mammoth clock and a beautiful chime of bells. The distance is 128 feet from the street to the gable, where an eagle is perched, holding in his talons the American and German flags, a fitting symbol of the history and character of this congregation."

FRANCE REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

A FRENCH writer corroborates the observations made by an American resident in France (quoted by us a few weeks since) regarding the secularization of that country. France, declares Auguste Boucher in the *Correspondant* (Paris), is now reaping the harvest of the Government's campaign against the Church. Everything was to go on prosperously and smoothly in the Republic if only the incubus of a religious establishment was cast off, we were told. The Church was blamed for everything that went wrong, and now that the power of the Church has been swept away and the supremacy of the secular arm established, government matters are declared to be a hundred times worse than they ever were under any of the three republics. Mr. Boucher thus energetically treats this question which he considers so vital to the life, happiness, and prosperity of his country:

"The expulsion of the religious orders, the closing of the Catholic schools, the separation of Church and State, the rupture of all ties between France and the papacy, the driving of bishop and priest from their homes, the seizure of theological colleges, the carrying off of ecclesiastical goods—such things, from the reign of Mr. Combes to that of Mr. Clemenceau, were held to constitute the ideal of justice. The State, once separated from the Church, was to take on a lease of new life. The Republic was certain in that case to flourish. The nation, delivered from clerical domination, would quickly become a democracy, free, sound, and strong, as well as happy.

"Has this dream been realized? The State at present is threatened by a social revolution. Is it the Church that roused up this revolution? The State is perishing from the disaffection of some classes and the disgust of others. Is it the Church that has destroyed the authority of the Government? Is it the Church that renders our rulers so weak and pusillanimous? The Parliament is unpopular. Is it the Church that contrived the income tax so distressing to rate-payers? . . . . . .

"The Army groans under the loss of numerical strength and discipline caused by playing petty politics. Has the Church desired this state of things? The Navy seems as if it were falling to pieces, from blundering stupidity, or scandalous niggardliness. Does it owe its disorganization to any action on the part of the Church? Antipatriotism, antimilitarism insult the flag of France, and incite to desertion. Does the Church preach such doctrines? Trade-unions are harassing the State by their revolutionary confederations and their encouragement of riots. Does the Church condone or encourage these things?"

The Church has never encouraged disturbance or disaffection. The Government, the secular authorities, are solely to blame, proceeds Mr. Boucher. These are his words:

"All these things are not the work of the Church, but the work of the Government and the party to which it is enslaved. The present outbreak is not a reprisal by the Church party for the cruel injuries received, but is a natural result of the Government's prostitution of the power of the State. The antireligious policy had been lightly taken up as a pastime by these political demagogs. The anarchic passions whose fury was primarily roused and directed against the Church have now turned against the State. And perhaps in fostering these passions and feeding them on all the Church could give up to their ferocity, they have gone beyond the control of those who called them. The agents of revolution have learned to give up all respect for the State, because they were first taught not to respect the Church. Always and everywhere the contempt for things religious has resulted in bringing about a parallel contempt for secular institutions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN article published March 13 from *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond) gave information of ninety-eight accessions to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church from other denominations. Of this number, eight were said to have come from the Roman Catholic Church. *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) subsequently prints a correspondence between a Roman Catholic and the author of the above-named article, Rev. W. C. Richardson, in which the latter states that the statistics "were merely numbers of men received from the different denominations." He adds: "I never had the names of Roman priests."

FOREIGN DRAMA IN AMERICA

THE foreign element in this country are said to spurn the English drama as trivial. It is "strange, soulless to them, because the reserved Anglo-Saxon veils his emotions, irritates the imagination, and flings out few tentacles of philosophic thought." The foreigners, being a drama-loving people, have consequently been forced to bring their own along with them; and we have a string of polyglot theaters stretching across the country that has brought the greatest drama of Europe to our doors. It represents the German, Yiddish, Swedish, French, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Chinese, Italian, and Greek elements of our cosmopolitan population. Looking upon this highly various material Miss Lucy France Pierce, writing in *The World To-day* (Chicago, May), asks, "Who knows if that significant drama for which Americans have struggled for the past decade may not find birth in the common mingling of the art of these many worshipers at a single shrine."

Tho the German theater in New York has recently shown signs of disintegration, it is said to be firmly established in ten cities, including Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee. These cities have each at least one "regular professional German stock company, whose director is imperatively a man of culture." Further—

"The actors are imported from the mother country. They have been trained in a rigid school. The German public demands genius of high artistic breeding in both actor and playwright. It drives insolent inferiority from the boards or laughs to scorn the bravado of the puerile. There is no lenience, or charity, or reserve. Failure is as magnificently hissed and driven to cover as victory is vociferously crowned. Much of that Teutonic effusion is observed in an exiled audience. Their theater is a lay pulpit, out of which teems the most powerful thought of Germany. The demands of an exacting public have made the German theater the nucleus of a majestic literature. The importance of this literature can scarcely be overestimated. Jealously the French theater is yielding up its imperial place. English and American playwrights and managers haunt the field for new thought. It has been said with some justice that the average American comedy is usually a theft or translation from some German source. It has been demonstrated that one famous American playwright has adapted from some Teutonic origin nearly every plot he has developed.

"The drama which the Germans have brought to us is rich in every phase of current life. It is the vehicle of the sturdiest materialism of the day, of the most poetic mysticism, of idealized asceticism, of democratic socialism, of aristocratic individualism. It embodies the height, the perfection of what has been termed transcendental realism. It has ennobled with profound emotion and coloratura imagination the simple and natural events of every-day life. It has sprung into superb being, simple in form, startlingly real, and great in power. Along with this drama, they have brought their ideals. An adaptable people, a sympathetic people, they are bending and adjusting themselves gradually to the customs of their adopted country. But they are clinging superbly to the inculcated taste. From the new German-American generation, wholly dominated by Teutonic culture, already there has sprung a whole school of minor playwrights, reflecting unconsciously the strength of the native drama, and writing in English."

The next most significant foreign theater in this country is said to be the Yiddish. New York has six or eight such playhouses. We read:

"It is a theater governed by producing Yiddish impresarios, who send out road companies traveling from coast to coast. There is no end of talent within its encompassing arms, and the theater has fostered it to the extent of producing a dozen actors and playwrights who have achieved international fame. What richer field than the Ghetto, with its tragic memories, its tragic realities! What more emotional enthusiast than the Slavonic Jew, sensitive yet to the rankling smart of past indignities! He is a child, yet keen withal for the intense things with the stamp of art and beauty. He is progressive, self-seeking, instinctively dramatic. He gloats with curious hunger over the tragic note of his favorite actor. It is an echo of the tragedy of his own life. Thomashefsky, the poor cigaret-maker, who rose from total obscurity to fame in a night as an actor of commanding art, fires the Ghetto boy's already inflamed imagination to dreams of great things. Then there is Jacob Adler, Ellis Glickman, Kessler—all actors of intelligence. This theater has given to the world the incomparable Bertha Kalich, the tender art of David Warfield."

To the American Swedes is due the establishment of one of the most active foreign theaters in the Middle West, declares the writer. It is a permanent professional institution, now in its third season, and caters to a population of more than 200,000 foreign-born men and women. A company of trained professionals, some of whom have come direct from Stockholm, moves from one city to another, giving nightly performances. As to the plays:

"The Swedes are essentially aristocratic with their landed nobility and other remnants of feudalism. And like the European aristocrat they manifest a conservative taste. Yet their drama has reached its height with the advanced realist, August Strindberg, than whom there is no greater in Northern Europe to-day. 'Gräfin Julie' and 'The Father,' by which the world has judged Strindberg, have a place in the repertoire beside the works of all the active, living playwrights of the peninsula, now being heard for the first time outside the green-rooms of Stockholm and Paris. Farce-comedy, satirical comedy, and rural comedy-drama are popular forms. Shakespeare, too, well translated, has his hour with them, but must give place in turn to Gustav af Geijerstan, C. H. Christierson, William Strand, Johan Borjeson, Frans Hedberg, Johan Jolin, and Ernst Wallmark. But Strindberg is their pride, tho it is a far cry from this modern Shakespeare of the Swedes to Ernst Wallmark. The latter is a successful writer of musical comedy, the George Ade of the peninsula, and the perilous leap from Strindberg to Wallmark is taken often with good results."

French drama in the native tongue is mainly promoted by the Alliance Française, because of our limited Franco-American population and because so many French plays reach the American stage in translated form. Of the races of Eastern Europe represented here the dramatic art of the Poles is the most vigorous, as the following shows:

"In Chicago, alone, there are 300,000 Poles. Indeed, next to Warsaw, Chicago may be termed the largest Polish city in the world. The colony has a great message of liberty to preach. It founded a Polish theater in 1905, with numerous offshoots in various localities. For the first time their drama, one of the richest and least exploited in Europe, freed from government censorship, is finding adequate encouragement.

"The Polish theater is packed from pit to dome on the occasion of public performances. It is like a gala night in old Warsaw, only the law does not stalk, naked and terrifying, outside the door. Every one may laugh unrestrainedly in the very joy of freedom before a refreshing and beautiful drama worthy of their enthusiasm. Vigorous and earthly, it unfolds itself, ringing with maddened patriotism, teeming with heroic sentiment. It is, indeed, a noble drama, magnificent in its new liberty. Necessarily the works of Count Alexis Fredro are the most popular. His 'Zemsta'—'Revenge'—presented with national costumes and special scenery, with Vistulan songs and characteristic dances as a feature, was a successful bill of the last season. No plays are produced which do not possess genuine histrionic and literary value, and there is no dearth of material, for modern Polish authors have raised Polish dramatic literature to the third place in Europe. The favorite modern writers of tragedy are Wyspianski, Rudel, Kasprowicz, and Maskoff-Zapolska.

"Comedy is especially pleasing to this laughter- and liberty-loving people. They have their own Clyde Fitch in the person of Count Fredro, grandson of Alexis. He is running a close race in popularity with Zalewski and Dobrzanski. Polish comedy is eloquent. It has the warmth and sunshine, the kindly simplicity so lacking in Northern and more subtle and cynical humor. This theater is patronized and supported by an intelligent clientèle, numbering many lawyers, doctors, journalists, clergymen, and business men. It is not a private enterprise conducted for commercial gain."

ART FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN

THE acres of white walls in the schools of our cities ought to be utilized for art-instruction. So thinks the Municipal Art Society of New York, which has organized an exhibition of objects suitable for school decoration. Pictures and statuary of course form the chief features. In a brochure published along with this exhibition the society points out that "pictures of stirring scenes, of the exploration and settlement of our country, of sea-fights, of railroad building, of the progress and accomplishment of commerce, and of that larger life in the open places of the world will visualize the episodes of history and make them very real to the ardent eyes of the children who scan them." It is suggested as no small part of the value of such decoration that pictures by their silent ministration of beauty will in some degree counteract the pervading ugliness confronting the children everywhere in the city, and "they will do much more than this in suggesting to them ideals of energy, courage, honor, patriotism, and virtue beyond the expression of any words." It is recommended that teachers "discuss art with the children; criticize fearlessly our neglect of municipal art; the dirt of the city; the vulgarity and disfigurement of the advertising we tolerate." Recommendations are made of specific sculptures and pictures which the society deem suitable for school use. Of sculptural decorations they approve:

"Houdon's Washington and Bachmann's Lincoln, and the busts of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Cæsar, and Hermes, the 'Victory Untying Her Sandals,' Giovanni de Bologna's 'Il Fiamengo,' the Cantoria frieze of Luca della Robbia, and the Parthenon frieze."

A much larger number of pictures are recommended. The following is a list, of which good reproductions are obtainable:

"King Lear," E. A. Abbey; "The Evolution of the Book," J. W. Alexander; "The Grand Cañon" and "In the Oraibi Plaza," Louis Akin; "Summer Afternoon," Frank W. Benson; "'Mid Dusty Records," William Verplanck Birney; "The Seasons," Edwin R. Blashfield; "The Peace Ball at Yorktown" and "Mrs. Murray Receiving the British Officers," by Jennie Brownscombe; "Arousing the Minute Men," John Ward Dunsmore; "Franklin and Braddock," Frederick James; "Colonial Days," E. L. Henry; "The Morning Bath," Frederic A. Bridgman; "Mother and Child," George De Forest Brush; "Death of the First Born," William Drake; "The Constitution," Carleton T. Chapman; "The Rush Hour, New York," Colin Campbell Cooper; "Fifty-ninth Street, New York," Paul Cornoyer; "The Hondo Falls," E. Irving Couse; "The First Music Lesson," Francis Day; "Oxen Drinking," Horatio Walker; "All's Well," Winslow Homer; "Early Start to Market," William H. Howe; "Autumn Oaks," George Inness; "Adventure," "Civilization," "Conquest," "Discovery," George W. Maynard; "Mount of the Holy Cross," Thomas Moran; "Early Spring," "Toil," "Rest," G. Glenn Newell; "Bank of Pittsburg Decorations," F. D. Millet; "The Ox Team," Edward H. Potthast; "The Song of Hiawatha," Frederic Remington; "The Last Drop," Charles Schreyvogel; "Frieze of the Prophets" and "Triumph of Religion," John S. Sargent; "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline," W. L. Taylor; "Alexander Hamilton," John Trumbull, and "Boy with Arrow," Douglas Volk.

From the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"ALL'S WELL."

By Winslow Homer.

This and the following pictures are among those recommended by the Municipal Art Society for the walls of school-rooms.

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MRS. MURRAY RECEIVING THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

By Jennie Brownscombe

This Whig sympathizer aided the escape of Putnam's forces from New York by detaining the British officers for refreshments at her house on Murray Hill.

Almost as important are the hanging, arrangement, and the framing of pictures, upon which subjects the society gives valuable suggestions. Thus:

"Hang pictures low—as near the sight line as possible, especially along halls where the children will see them as they pass them. In the class-room use all the available lower wall spaces in preference to the walls above the blackboards for small pictures with fine detail—otherwise they will be quite lost to sight. If pictures must be hung above the blackboards, bring them close down to their top.

"In hanging pictures on a wall, group them architecturally; the important ones in the center, the smaller ones on either side, alternating the vertical and horizontal frames and building up each end of the series with one large picture or a small group. Pictures similar in size, in kind, and

in masses of color should balance each other, and in a long series they should form successive groups of two, three, or four of a kind, and not be strung out in irrelevant repetition. A consistent plan will lend itself to many variations.

"Less formal arrangements are also good for small groups of pictures. Rehang the frames now and then to give variety and interest. After many attempts at arrangements, some one perfect combination will unexpectedly reveal itself.

"Hang a few good pictures in preference to many indifferent ones.

"Secure the utmost simplicity in the frames. Accept none with composition ornament, stamped work, or even deeply cut moldings which catch dust. Limit the material of each frame to one wood; the color to one treatment of that wood. A dark oak molding of a simple reversed curve, varied in width to suit the size and character of the picture, is always good. Large-scale pictures and photographs require wider frames than pictures of small details and engravings."

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IN THE ORAIBI PLAZA.
By Louis Akin.
A scene in the chief city of the Hopi Indians, Northern Arizona.

JOHN DAVIDSON'S SORROWS

THE family and friends of the English poet, John Davidson, have reached the conclusion that death by suicide is the only reasonable explanation of his disappearance. More than six weeks have elapsed since he was last seen in Penzance, where he lived. His death, if such it be, adds one more to the list of men who came into prominence during the closing decades of the nineteenth century, whose artistic ideals were then generalized under the term *fin de siècle*, and whose end, before the normal span, has in many cases been associated with violence. Davidson was a contributor to *The Yellow Book*, where his "Fleet Street Eclogues" made their appearance. His coming into fame was accomplished in a somewhat curious way, as a writer in the Manchester *Guardian* gives it. Davidson, a Scotsman from Renfrewshire, followed schoolmastering in early life and in 1890 gave it up for literature. Before this time he had published poetry, and in 1886 had produced a play called "Bruce." His name came up before the London public in the following manner:

"His work had already attracted some attention, and he found it possible to support himself, chiefly by journalism, tho he continued to write and publish poetry. It was a hard struggle, but his poetry continued to gain notice, and the appearance of 'A Ballad of a Nun' in *The Yellow Book*—then in the full notoriety of its brief but fantastic course—brought his name into some prominence. The poem showed vigor, imagination, and a rich command of words, tho it is not the best of Davidson's ballads. A suspicion of impropriety attached to it, and this gained for it a popularity which its literary merits might have missed. When, shortly afterward, it was published, with others, in a volume, the late Dean Farrar, who was then a canon of Westminster, came across one or two of its stanzas quoted in a review. He jumped to the conclusion that the poem was of a religious cast, and declaimed these stanzas in his sermon at St. Margaret's the following Sunday. The public—which has a pleasing confidence in the literary taste of the clergy—proceeded, on this recommendation, to buy the book, and Davidson believed that he was a made man."

He was to learn, says this writer, "that, in England, poets are only made after death. He lapsed into a condition of neglect and poverty, dire enough to justify Carlyle's comparison of the history of authors with the Newgate Calendar." In 1906 he was granted a pension of £100 from the Civil List; but in documents that have come to light since his disappearance he states that he finds his pension "not enough," and that he has still "to turn aside and attempt things for which people will pay." This "turning aside to write for a ready sale," says the London *Daily News*, "is, after all, the real tragedy in Davidson's career." The document

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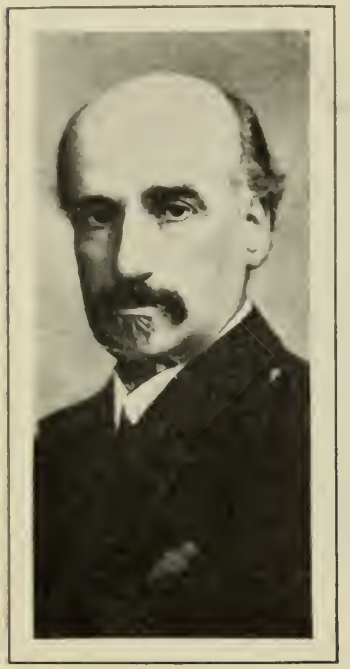
FRANKLIN AND BRADDOCK.
By Frederick James.
Braddock boasting of the invincibility of the King's soldiers, after being advised by Franklin that European military methods were not adapted to warfare against the Indians.

further states that his health "also counts," and "the time has come to make an end." "Asthma and other annoyances I have tolerated for years, but I can not put up with cancer." Much of his poetry, says the writer in *The Guardian*, was, like Wordsworth's, written to establish a certain philosophical creed, and the way he chose to end his life was one which fitted with the philosophy of "God and Mammon," his great uncompleted work. We read:

"How far a direct purpose mars or improves poetry is an old dispute, and the advocates of either view have great examples to show. Tho Davidson's poetry will not be preserved or damned by his metaphysics, which may be regarded perhaps as merely the Scotch accent of his poetical voice, yet it is only just to admit that he himself attached great significance to his philosophy. He believed that he had revealed a new cosmogony which marked the beginning of a new era in poetry as rich and important as the Christian era. Under the influence of this belief he assailed Christian dogmas and Christian morals with incorruptible severity—it may be in unconscious revenge for the prolonged indifference of the Christian world. His plays are grotesque and yet full of beauty and force. They contain scenes that could not be represented on any stage, but they abound in passages worthy of the great Elizabethans. But they are less dramas than furiously eloquent expositions of the new theology of atheism, of the strange trinity of Matter, Ether, and the Universe, which his early scientific training in Greenock — mingled with a sympathetic study of Hume, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche—had evolved. They are the work of a man of genius. But they lack the perfect balance and sanity which the highest genius achieves. The message itself whose ministers they are emerges but dimly from the cloud of crude materialism and symbolic mysticism. It appears in a more coherent form perhaps in his 'Testaments.' These somber and profoundly interesting poems—even if they may once or twice overflow into the province of prose—should rank high among the poetic achievements of the time. Perhaps equally high will stand his 'Ballads and Eclogues,' full of fresh and vigorous life."



JOHN DAVIDSON,

The English poet whose long disappearance is now interpreted by his family as a case of suicide.

Some curious passages from his will, just published, are these:

"No word except of my writing is ever to appear in any book of mine as long as the copyright endures.

"No one is to write my life now or at any time, but all men study and discuss in private and in public my poems and plays, especially my testaments and tragedies.

"I have no objections (they would be unavailing) to the reissue of anything that was published in my lifetime, but none of the following plays and adaptations are ever to be published or performed, and I earnestly beg those people who possess copies to destroy them: 'Queen Fiammetta,' 'The Children of the King,' a one-act piece from the French—the title I forget. It was produced at the Court Theater—'Fanny Legrand,' 'Phèdre,' 'Lancelot,' 'The Game of Life'; any sketch or scenario of a play. And I also desire everything else unpublished of my writing, including all my letters, to be destroyed. This does not refer to my own testament, at present unpublished.

"I hope to live to finish my testaments and tragedies, but I may have to die before, and at any moment now, for reasons that concern myself alone.

"I desire this will to be published as soon as I am dead."

PICTURES AND PRICES

THE judicious are beginning to ask how far the high prices paid for pictures are an index to artistic taste and judgment. The question is suggested in an editorial in the New York *Sun* on the recent sale of Millet's "Going to Work" for $50,000. This sum is of course trivial in comparison with the $330,000 reported to have been paid by an American for Holbein's portrait of Christina, of Denmark, sold the other day in London. Pictures of such value never enter the American auction-rooms. "High prices for paintings do not by any means tell the whole story of the process of development which began about the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia," says this writer, "but because spectacular they fix attention, arouse interest, and are indicative of the widening desire to possess notable works, and of the emulation thus stimulated." To show how reluctant picture-buyers who invest large sums are to follow advanced critical opinions it is pointed out that figure paintings have for the most part called forth the high prices—"compositions that at least suggest a personal sentiment if not always in a strict sense 'story-telling' pictures." High prices for pure landscapes are declared to be the exception. Some interesting facts in the history of picture-buying in this country since 1876 are given as follows:

"It was in the auction of Mr. John Taylor Johnston's collection in December, 1876, that the high-price habit began, when Turner's 'Slave Ship,' now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, sold for $10,000, and F. E. Church's 'Niagara Falls,' now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, brought $12,500, up to that time the highest price ever paid for a painting in America. It seems strange to recall the circumstance that the late William T. Walters, of Baltimore, bought at that same auction a Daubigny, 18 by 32 inches, for $1,450. Even then it was stories or figures that opened the pocketbooks. William H. Vanderbilt paid $6,000 for Bouguereau's 'On the Road to the Bath': John Jacob Astor paid $8,000 for Gérôme's 'Death of Cæsar'; D. O. Mills, $8,600 for Meissonier's 'Marshal Saxe,' and James Gordon Bennett $11,500 for another Meissonier one inch wider. . . . . .

"In 1889 Collis P. Huntington paid $26,300 for Meissonier's 'Game Lost' in the James H. Stebbins auction, at which there was sold also the smallest example of Meissonier's work ever offered here, 'The Stirrup Cup,' 3½ by 4¾ inches, which brought $7,100. At the same time Alfred Corning Clark bought Fortuny's 'Portrait of a Spanish Lady' for $6,500, and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum. Vibert's 'Scene at a Spanish Diligence Station' brought $9,100, and Gérôme's 'Molière at Breakfast with Louis XIV.' $10,500.

"In 1898, when the collections of Charles A. Dana and William H. Fuller were sold on the same evening in Chickering Hall, George J. Gould bought from the former Corot's 'Danse des Amours' for $36,000, and from the latter Rousseau's 'Charcoal-Burner's Hut' for $36,500."

It is claimed that E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, paid the highest price ever given for a picture sold at public auction in this country when two years ago he acquired Troyon's "Retour à la Ferme" for $65,000. This is disputed by some who recall that $66,000 was given by Judge Hilton for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," now in the Metropolitan. But along with the picture went a portrait of the artist which it is declared must have enhanced the bid for the great canvas. At the first John Wolf sale in 1863 a Troyon sold for $1,200, but the same canvas brought $11,000 at the A. T. Stewart sale in 1887. A few sensational prices of recent years are recalled—

"Including those of the top figures in the F. O. Matthiessen auction of 1902, when Breton's 'Harvesting the Poppies' brought $36,500 and Rubens' 'Holy Family' $50,000, the latter being acquired subsequently from the purchaser by the late James Henry Smith and presented to the Metropolitan Museum. At the Mary J. Morgan auction of 1886, Breton's 'The Communicants,' now the property of Lord Strathcona, brought $45,500, and C. P. Huntington paid $25,000 for Vibert's 'Missionary Story'—always the 'story.'"

Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Machinery Book for Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.75.

Bacheller, Irving The Hand-Made Gentleman. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 50.

In his latest novel, "The Hand-Made Gentleman," Mr. Bacheller writes of that epoch in our national history which saw the beginnings of great industrial revolutions. Altho the story covers the period of the Civil War, the main interest centers in the more significant battles of peace. Commodore Vanderbilt with his huge schemes of railroad consolidation, Andrew Carnegie, with his prophetic dreams of the possibilities of steel, and other lesser captains of industry figure in the story. Among these is the quaint Mr. Pearl, whose life is so taken up with experiments in electricity that he can not talk except in electrical figures of speech. His shop rules were characteristic: "Take your power off the main shaft —that means truth. Oil your bearings—kindness. Reduce friction as much as possible—happiness."

As to the hand-made gentleman himself, it is hard to do him justice. Lacking the qualities of a "ready-made gentleman," he sets resolutely to the task of becoming the next best thing, a "hand-made gentleman." His rise from a pedler of silver polish to a promoter of vast enterprises and a political power at Albany is replete with interest. A less skilful hand might easily have made of the well-meaning but laughable James Henry McCarthy a somewhat grotesque character, but Mr. Bacheller has not allowed the humorous aspect of the young man to be emphasized at the expense of his gentlemanly traits of sincerity and honesty. Some of the writer's own experiences are woven into the novel. It is written in his usual inimitable style.

Block, Louis James. The World's Triumph—A Play. 12mo, pp. 165. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Camac, C. N. B. Epoch-making Contributions to Medicine, Surgery, and the Allied Sciences. 8vo, pp. 435. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $6.50 net.

The contributions referred to in the title include those of Lord Lister, "Antiseptic Surgery"; Harvey, "Circulation of the Blood"; Leopold Auenbrugger, "Percussion of the Chest"; R. T. H. Laënnec, "Use of the Stethoscope"; Edward Jenner, "Vaccination against Smallpox"; Morton, Wells, and Warren, "Anesthesia"; Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Puerperal Fever." The original text of these physicians' disquisitions is used and the book contains ten portraits and biographical notices of great interest. The idea of the compilation is a good one and the work will interest laymen, as well as professionals. The beauty of its manufacture adds to the charm of Dr. Camac's publication.

Chapin, Robert Coit. The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City. 8vo, pp. 372. New York Charities Publication Committee. $2.

This careful study in social economics is a Russell Sage Foundation publication and is intended to furnish data for the just allotment of wages and poor relief. It is enriched with diagrams, a voluminous bibliography, and an index. All social workers will recognize in Professor Chapin's exhaustive treatise a very valuable presentation of the subject and will be enabled thereby to attain that accurate knowledge of the essentials of a "normal standard of living" which is fundamentally necessary to those who are attempting relief work, or interested in improving the conditions of city laborers and workers. Coldly scientific and statistical as the book is, we learn that the Buffalo Charity Organization Society has already adopted its tables as the standard in giving relief to those under its care. The New York weekly *Charities and the Commons* has also taken Professor Chapin's schedules in estimating the demands of the clay-diggers of New Jersey

IRVING BACHELLER,

Whose new story, "The Hand-Made Gentleman," is reviewed elsewhere. E. Prentiss Bailey, to whom the book is dedicated, stands behind Mr. Bacheller at his right.

who struck last winter on the ground that they could not live on the wages then paid them.

Clarke, John H. Vital Economy, or, How to Conserve your Strength. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: A. Wessels Co. 30 cents net.

Conwentz, H. The Care of Natural Monuments, with special reference to Great Britain and Germany. 16mo, pp. 185. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Cornish, Vaughan. The Panama Canal and its Makers. 8vo, pp. 192. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Vaughan Cornish, a member of the Royal Geographical, Geological, and Chemical Societies of London, visited the canal zone in 1907 and again in 1908. His scientific knowledge and experience have enabled him to give a concise and complete account of the great work now being carried on there. It is evident from the text, the maps and illustrations, that he enjoyed special opportunities for investigating and studying the progress of the vast engineering enterprise. While there are many problems presented to the engineers of a temperate climate who undertake a gigantic task like this under tropical conditions, it will be found that Mr. Cornish has overlooked none of them. He, of course, dwells at length on the technical side of the undertaking and makes plain to the ordinary reader what the engineering difficulties were. He also shows the sanitary questions that had to be settled before white men could work in safety at Panama, not to speak of comfort. The obstacles which the promoters met with in procuring adequate labor and skilled direction are fully treated, and the work leaves a clear and highly satisfactory impression on the mind of the reader, who grows to think that he now knows all about the Panama Canal. The copious illustrations add much to the value and attractiveness of the work.

Curious Case of Lady Purbeck—A Scandal of the XVII. Century. 8vo, pp. 147. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Danby, Frank. Sebastian. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Davis, Charles Belmont. The Lodger Overhead and Others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Dealey, James Quayle (Ph.D.). The Development of the State—Its Governmental Organization and its Activities. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.50.

Figgis, John Neville (Litt.D.). The Gospel and Human Needs—Being the Hulsean Lectures Delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1908–09. With Additions. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Frias, Alberto Nin. Ensayos de Critica e Historia. 12mo, pp. 253. Madrid: F. Sempere y Compania.

Frias, Alberto Nin. El Cristianismo. 12mo, pp. 77. Montevideo: Tipografia de J. Y. E. Pedralbes.

Greene, Homer. A Lincoln Conscript. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 281. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Grierson, Francis. The Valley of Shadows. 8vo, pp. 278. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

This is a remarkable book, written by a remarkable man. His father was an Englishman, who became an American citizen, settled in Illinois, and helped to elect Lincoln. Francis early developed a wonderful musical gift, was introduced in the early sixties to the social and artistic world of Paris by Alexandre Dumas, and became the rage of the fashionable circles. A great French critic declared "for the first time in the history of music we now have the real poet of the piano." From music he passed into literature.

The work before us is not a novel, but a vivid and fascinating account of scenes and episodes in Illinois and Missouri during the author's early life. There are descriptions of the backwoods preacher and politician, which rival in humor, pathos, and character-drawing the romance of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. But a serious purpose runs through the whole of these pictures, dialogs, sermon and speech reports. Mr. Grierson speaks of the *ante-bellum* days in Illinois with the deep-seated conviction that the power which emanated from "the silences" of the prairies originated in the spiritual side of life, and the coming of the great War of Secession was brought about by the words uttered out of those "silences" by a host of inspired prophets, preachers, heroes, and other workers in the crusade against slavery. The "Valley of Shadows" is the period of trial which preceded the issuing of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in 1863, with which the

old order passed away never to return. What that order was on the prairies, with their log cabins, vast plains which have since then been cut up into farms, or dotted with cities. Mr Grierson describes in style scarcely to be rivaled in grace, color, and poetic feeling. In the chapter on the debate between Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator, nicknamed the "Little Giant" and "plain Abraham Lincoln, nicknamed the "Rail-Splitter'" there is a description of the great abolitionist president which is really as masterly as anything in Balzac. We venture to predict that this portrait will strike the reader's mind as Balzac's portrait of Dante strikes those who study it. More lifelike than any statue or painting, this powerful literary miniature is likely to be referred to in the future as the most authentic extant reflection of Abraham Lincoln's personality "in his habit, as he lived."

Griffis, William Elliot. The Story of New Netherland—the Dutch in America. Illustrated. 12mo, pp 292 Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Henderson, Percy E. A British Officer in the Balkans. 8vo, pp. 302. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3 50 net.

Major Henderson has published a very timely volume in the present work in which he relates in a plain and business-like fashion his experience in traversing certain parts of the Balkans, so recently the scene of European political excitement. His main route was, however, confined to the now Austrian provinces of Bosnia Herzegovina. He also explored Dalmatia and the highland kingdom of Montenegro. He made good use of his camera, and the book is enriched with fifty illustrations as well as an excellent map. It is simply a book of impressions and not of theories, political or otherwise. Perhaps it is all the more valuable on this account. At any rate it is most readable, being both interesting and amusing. We feel grateful to the author for the pains he has taken in collecting information of all kinds with regard to the cities, buildings, and national types he met with. His account of his visit to Cattaro and Cetinje are especially fresh and fascinating. The blending of Christian and Mohammedan civilizations, the costumes, markets, and places of worship of this strange region, wedged in between a Latin, a Teutonic, and a Semitic world, are portrayed with directness, simplicity, and picturesqueness, superior, for all practical purposes, to the elaboration of Kinglake or the dazzling rhetoric of De Amicis. We should add that the photographic reproductions show traces of artistic feeling and a judicious exercise of selection. The book may be well taken as a guide book by any traveler who intends visiting one of the most fascinating sections of the European continent

Hood, John The Beauty of God. 8vo, pp. 372. Baltimore J Lanahan

Walter Pater wrote his "Marius the Epicurean" with the end of showing how beautiful was Christian character, Christian worship, and Christian ideals in contrast with the shallowness, cruelty, and frivolity of paganism in the brilliant Antonine age. The present treatise is an argument for the truth of the Christian religion, and the reality of supernaturalism based on the beauty which we discern in nature, in the Bible, in preaching, with its advocacy of light and love. The author shows wide reading, a devout spirit, and a firm adherence to the traditional dogmas of the church. His book can not be read without interest and profit.

King, General Charles. Lanier of the Cavalry; or, A Week's Arrest. Illustrated 12mo. pp 241. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Kipling, Rudyard Under the Deodars; The Phantom Rickshaw, Wee Willie Winkie 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Kipling, Rudyard. The Five Nations. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 40 net.

Kirkham, Stanton Davis. Mexican Trails—A Record of Travel in Mexico, 1904 07, and a Glimpse at the Life of the Mexican Indian. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Klein, Charles. The Music Master. Novelized from the Play as Produced by David Belasco. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Kramer, Harold Morton. The Chrysalis. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 419. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

MacKaye, Percy. The Playhouse and the Play—And other Addresses Concerning the Theater and Democracy in America. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: The Macmillan Co.

McCutcheon, George Barr The Alternative. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 119. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON,
Author of "The Biography of a Silver Fox," etc.

Marks, Jeannette, and **Moody,** Julia. Little Busybodies—The Life of Crickets, Ants, Bees, Beetles, and other Busybodies. Illustrated 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

Mason, Caroline Atwater. The Spell of Italy. Pp. 400. Boston: L. C. Page & Co

The statement has been made that everyone who goes to Italy purposes to write a book and surely the accumulation of Italian guide-books has assumed such bewildering proportions as to lead one to say once more earnestly: "Of the making of books there is no end" This prevalent tendency to add a word to the already exhaustive literature of the sunny peninsula is not wholly without excuse when one remembers that Italy has something of the siren in her make-up. He is a brave traveler who can resist her potent charm, a spell that Mrs. Mason rightly claims is threefold, that of the senses, the intellect, and the spirit. It is not to be wondered at that a visit to Italy has marked an epoch in the life of more than one great writer

The author of "The Spell of Italy" approaches her subject from so independent a standpoint that her work needs no apology. She has the courage to ignore the prescribed modes of sight-seeing and to enjoy a few things in her own way. In consequence we have in the place of the conventional book of travel with its encyclopedic catalog of names and dates a volume of delightfully fresh and original impressions. A pretty Italian story entitled "Virtues in Relief" forms a part of the narrative.

At the beginning of the book there is a résumé of the modern history of the country that prepares the reader for much that follows. Some space is devoted to the present democratic young king and his fair queen. The history of Italy in general is presented in conversational form and several broad headings suggested for the grouping of facts. In the chapter on Florence, the city that has justly earned the name of "The City of Forestieri" from its crowds of tourists, the writer has a little chat with the prospective tourist on practical subjects. One chapter is given to the consideration of those authors who have been made captive by "the spell of Italy." Mrs. Mason's style is always breezy and entertaining and there is not a dull page in the volume. The illustrations are profuse.

Means, David MacGregor. The Methods of Taxation. Compared with the Established Principles of Justice. 12mo. pp. xi-380. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 50.

Morse, Margaret. On the Road to Arden. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Muir, John. Stickeen. 16mo, pp. 73. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

Munro, William Bennett. The Government of European Cities. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 50 net.

North, Lawrence. Syrinx. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: Duffield & Co.

Rice, Alice Hegan. Mr. Opp. Pp. 326. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Alice Hegan Rice fully lives up to her reputation in this latest character-study, "Mr. Opp." It is indeed an interesting and vivid picture she has given us of the ridiculous but pathetic little man of the small head and big heart. The author shows no disposition to poke fun at her creation, however, and while the humor is delicious, it is at the same time suggestive of tears. Only an artist could portray with any degree of success the really heroic traits of the editor of "The Opp Eagle." Born under an unlucky star, poor Mr. Opp plays many parts without attaining noticeable fame, but this does not prevent his greeting every new venture as the true outlet for his wonderful powers. One after another of life's prizes elude his grasp until there is left only the questionable pleasure of making his insane sister happy. But Mr. Opp whistles on to the end of the story, "such a plucky, sturdy, hopeful whistle as calls to arms the courage that lies slumbering in the hearts of men."

As to the newspaper that its founder fondly dreamed would revolutionize Cove City, the story of its rise, decline, and fall will probably never be equaled in the annals of journalism. Its wonderfully constructed editorials are among the best things in the book. Mrs. Rice has a happy faculty of choosing expressive English and

(Continued on page 854)

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 852*)

the fact that Mr. Opp's history is remarkably well told will surely add to its popularity.

Rideout, Henry Milner. Dragon's Blood. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20 net.

Robertson, A. T. (A.M., D.D.). Epochs in the Life of Paul—A Study of Development in Paul's Career. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Saint Maur, Kate V. The Earth's Bounty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 430. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Sawyer, H. C. The Matter with Nervousness. 12mo, pp. 210. San Francisco: Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch.

Schevill, Ferdinand. Siena—The Story of a Medieval Commune. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 433. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Scott, W. Major. Aspects of Christian Mysticism. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. The Biography of a Silver Fox, or Domino Reynard of Goldur Town. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

The silver fox, the hero of this delightful book, was named Domino Reynard of Goldur Town. Those of his fur are the aristocracy of the fox tribe, and their skins

FREDERICK A. OBER,
Author of several recent biographies for young people of Spanish explorers in America

are prized and worn by the human aristocracy and nobility of the world. Mr. Seton's silver fox, like the Red Fox of G. D. Roberts, is an animal who perhaps owes a great deal to the interpretative genius of a sympathetic biographer, yet we can well imagine that observers so keen and penetrating see more than we ordinary men in observing the habits, pranks, tricks, and passionate outbreaks of the lower animals. In this way we are quite disposed to believe and accept this story as a true one. Domino was endowed by nature with all her choicest gifts to animals, not alone with his sheeny, soft, and precious coat, worth more than its weight in silver of the mine, but with brains, speed, and wind such as made his exploits perfectly natural and probable. What his adventures and exploits were the reader

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Shaw, Adele Marie, and **Beckwith**, Carmelita. The Lady of the Dynamos. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1 50 net.

Shaw, Bernard G. (Edited by). Fabian Essays in Socialism. By Shaw, G. Bernard; Webb, Sidney; Clarke, William; Olivier, Sydney; Besant, Annie; Wallas, Graham; Bland, Hubert. 16mo, pp. 218. Boston: Ball Publishing Co. 50 cents net.

Slack, S. B. Early Christianity. 16mo, pp. 93. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Smith, Rev. William Walter. Religious Education—A Comprehensive Text Book. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 509. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co.

Snead, Georgie Tillman. Joy-Bells—Lyrics of Hope and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Edwin S. Gorham.

Soddy, Frederick. The Interpretation of Radium—Being the Substance of Six Free Popular Experimental Lectures Delivered at the University of Glasgow, 1908. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Stanford, Edward. Atlas of the Chinese Empire. Folio. London: China Inland Mission.

This superb volume serves as a comment not only on the advance of Christian missions, but also on the wonderful progress made in geographical and topographical science as far as concerns a remote and for many years little known region of the Far East. The mechanical execution of the work is as admirable as its completeness. Here we have separate maps of the eighteen provinces of China proper on a scale of 1 : 3,000,000, that is, about

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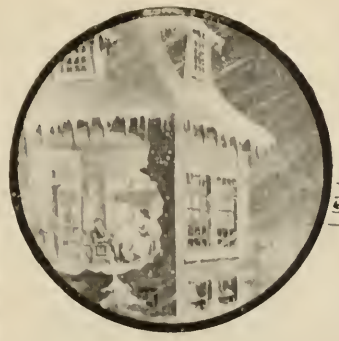

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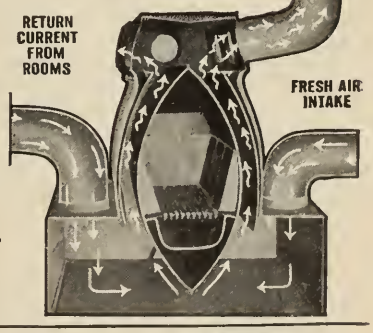

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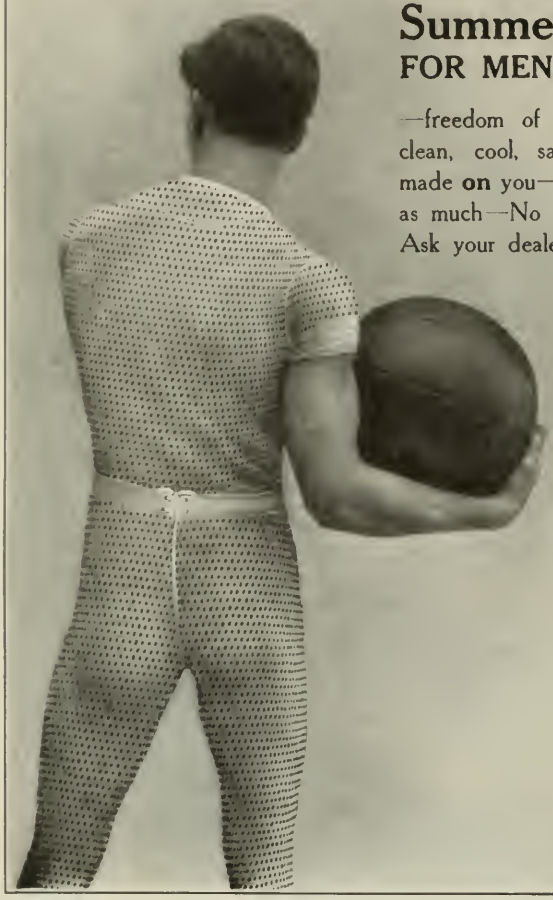

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47 miles to the inch; and of the four great dependencies on the scale of 1 : 7,500,000, or nearly 120 miles to the inch. About 20 of the more recent surveys, chiefly English, but including those made by German and French authorities, have been utilized in this compilation. The spelling of the names has been fixt in accordance with the British postal atlas. Among the prefatory matter is to be found a list of all Protestant mission stations, and the volume closes with an index of sixteen quadruple-columned pages.

This atlas is a delight to handle, and its usefulness and value will be appreciated not more by those who are interested in missions than by political writers, journalists, and educators. At this period in the history of Eastern development this unique work comes from the press with especial timeliness.

Stanton, Theodore. A Manual of American Literature. Pp. 493. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The fact that the present volume of American literature is largely a product of Cornell University indicates at once its high character. It is edited by Mr. Theodore Stanton in collaboration with members of the faculty. As one of the famous Tauchnitz series, it is further entitled to serious consideration. This "Tauchnitz Edition" is an outgrowth of the "Collection of British Authors" instituted by Baron Bernhard Tauchnitz in Leipsic in 1841. For many years no distinctive place was given to American men of letters, but when once it was recognized that the literature on this side of the Atlantic deserved attention, many of our best-known authors were duly honored. According to the list given in the present work, the series now includes about sixty American names.

The first two sections of the "Manual of American Literature" cover the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods and are from the pen of the late Moses Coit Tyler. Next follows the literature of the nineteenth century under the headings:—The Historians; The Novelists; The Poets; The Essayists and the Humorists; The Orators and the Divines; The Scientists; The Periodicals. It will be noted that the range of subjects is rather more comprehensive than that usually covered by similar works. A particularly new feature is a study of American periodicals. The writer of this chapter explains that the addition of such a subject is most pertinent, inasmuch as our best literature orginally appeared in periodicals and the development of our taste has been guided in large measure by critical journals. Altogether, this volume shows painstaking, conscientious effort and accurate literary judgment. It will prove of inestimable benefit in the class-room, altho its value ought not to be limited to its use as a text-book.

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Stephen. Leslie. The Playground of Europe. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Stowe. A. Monroe. English Grammar Schools in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 8vo, pp. 200. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University.

Strindberg. August. Translated by Ziegler, Francis J. Swanwhite—A Fairy Drama. 12mo, pp. 107. Philadelphia: Brown Bros. $1 net.

Tolman. William H. Social Engineering. 8vo, pp. 384. New York: McGraw Publishing Co.

The term "social engineering" is applied by the author to include all methods by which the relations between the employer and the employee, between labor and capital, may be improved. The complaining party in such relations has generally been the employee and this work is largely taken up with the treatment of his case and suggestions as to the betterment of his conditions. The book is written in a strictly scientific method and deals with facts, figures, and actualities. Thus we find chapters on museums of safety, *i.e.*, of sanitary devices and safety appliances for running machinery; on social insurance, pensions, cooperation, profit-sharing, housing, recreation, and affiliated subjects. The editor styles the efforts of himself and his collaborators "welfare work"; and so indeed it is, and Andrew Carnegie well says, in his introduction to the volume, that by the perusal of it "the hearts of those will be touched who have the welfare of their fellows at heart, and the heads of those will be convinced who wish the condition of the laboring people improved. . . . It is by the efforts of individual firms that the right solution of the problem will be furnished, and not through Socialism, which can only talk speculatively, while individuals can work practically, curing evils that Socialists point out."

Vance. Louis Joseph. The Bronze Bell. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Whitaker. Herman. The Planter—A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 535. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Williams. Jesse Lynch. Mr. Cleveland—A Personal Impression. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents net.

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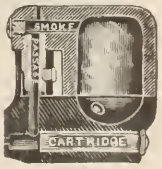

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CURRENT POETRY

The Final Mystery at Eleusis

By Henry Newbolt

[This myth is believed to have come from Egypt to Greece, and there to have formed part of the doctrine communicated to the initiated at the Eleusinian Mysteries. If this be so, it is important as a source to which may be traced certain aspects of the modern belief in the persistence of personality after death, and of the assurance felt by most religious thinkers that the individual soul, tho merged in the Universal, will not lose the memory or the affections of its earthly life.—H. N.]

Hear now, O Soul, the last command of all—
  When thou hast left thine every mortal mark,
And by the road that lies beyond recall
  Won through the desert of the burning dark,
Thou shalt behold within a garden bright
A well, beside a cypress ivory-white.

Still is that well, and in its waters cool
  White, white and windless sleeps that cypress-tree;
Who drinks but once from out her shadowy pool
  Shall thirst no more to all eternity.
Forgetting all, by all forgotten clean,
His soul shall be with that which hath not been.

But thou, tho thou be trembling with thy dread,
  And parched with thy desire more fierce than flame,
Think on the stream wherefrom thy life was fed,
  And that diviner fountain whence it came.
Turn thee and cry—behold it is not far—
Unto the hills where living waters are.

"Lord, tho I lived on Earth, the child of Earth,
  Yet was I fathered by the starry sky.
Thou knowest I came not of the shadows' birth,
  Let me not die the death that shadows die.
Give me to drink of the sweet spring that leaps
From Memory's fount, wherein no cypress sleeps."

Then shalt thou drink, O Soul, and therewith slake
  The immortal longing of thy mortal thirst;
So of thy Father's life shalt thou partake,
  And be forever that thou wert at first.
Lost in remembered loves, yet thou more thou
With them shalt reign in never-ending *Now*.

—*The Spectator* (London).

The Poets

By Wilfred Funk

Hushed in the softened evening light they stand
  Along the shelves—my books—their gracious forms
  Scarce visible in the after-glow that warms
The sun-set room into a fairy-land.

And yet I feel their presence, and there throng
  Into my mind the anguish and the joys,
  The fatal Helens and the fallen Troys
That made their music and their golden song.

—*Nassau Literary Magazine*

Algernon Charles Swinburne

(*Ob. April* 10, 1909)

By Coulson Kernahan

Had some old Pagan slept a thousand years
  To wake to-day, and stretching to the stars
  Gaunt arms of longing, called on Venus, Mars,
Juno and Jove, Apollo and his peers;
And heard, for answer, echoing from the spheres,
  "Thy gods are gone: the gods of old are dead
  It is by Christ thou shalt be comforted,
The pitying God who wipes away all tears."

Such answer had there come, deaf ears, in scorn
  Had turned the Pagan, and deaf ears turn we
To other voices, on this April morn,
  Since he who sang the sunrise and the sea
Shall sing no more. Deaf are we and forlorn.
  The gods are dead, and dead is Poetry.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PRESIDENT TAFT BETWEEN SMILES

INTIMATE glimpses of the new President at work forms an interesting contrast to former sketches of Mr Roosevelt's work-a day methods. Lyman Beecher Stowe, who had the opportunity to observe Mr. Taft on one of his reception days in the cabinet room, describes part of his experience in *The Circle* (May). After a long wait, the head doorkeeper requested the visitors to form in line preparatory to the President's appearance. We read further:

At one o'clock the sliding doors rolled back and the great man stept forth. Every one rose and a thrill went round the room. The President smiled, and every one smiled back. It is safe to say that the President's smile is more infectious than that of any other member of the Optimists' Club of America. It is a big, wholesouled smile, altogether irresistible. It is surprizing how little Mr. Taft's photographs prepare one for the man himself. Altho weighing over three hundred pounds he does not look like a fat man. While he is good-natured and jovial, those terms give an entirely false idea of him. The impression of strength and keenness is much more dominant than these characteristics. He has a clear, ruddy complexion and a face that is not too heavy to be handsome.

Unlike most men, the nearer you come to him the better he looks. His eyes are his most remarkable feature. Were he insignificant in every other respect his eyes would mark him as no ordinary man. They are a red brown in shade, with curiously slanted lids, and they indicate kindness, shrewdness, inflexible determination. Their expression is constantly changing with lightning-like rapidity from mirthfulness to intense seriousness. There is disaster ahead of the individual who mistakes this big, smiling man's good nature for easygoingness.

One thing Mr. Taft's smile does is to banish embarrassment.

In spite of our vaunted equality and "I'm as good as you" assertion, the ordinary unofficial, undistinguished American citizen is rather nervous when he meets the president of the United States. The way Mr. Taft dispels this embarrassment with a glance and a smile is one of his small achievements, which must loom large in the aggregate. The smile is genuine, because the man back of it is genuine.

The Boston newspaper man was the first with an ax to grind. He came in behalf of some office-seeker or office-holder. He said in conclusion: "Mr. President, we simply want you to give Mr. —— a square deal."

The President replied (I do not pretend nor desire to quote him verbatim either here or later): "I shall give Mr. —— a square deal. A square deal for him and for every one else concerned When I say a square deal I mean a square deal. I do not mean a figure of speech. I tell you frankly that from what I know of this case I do not like the look of it." And he looked at the journalist with a sternness which made him precipitately seek cover in his second item of business, which related to some kind of a prison-reform movement. After listening to him intently (Mr. Taft is a marvelous listener) the President said: "I approve of your aims, of course. As to your methods I can not express an opinion until I know more fully what they are. Put your plan on paper and send it to me. I shall not shade my opinions to suit the predilections of amateur reformers. Amateur reformers are too apt to get up a cult and then pronounce everything wicked that does not conform to their cult."

The next visitors to wait upon the President were a delegation of negroes:

They represented some organization to promote the industrial progress of their race in this country. Their chairman was an enormous negro with an expansive white waistcoat, a long and voluminous frock coat, a silk hat, and a gold-headed cane of massive proportions. Their spokesman was a small, slight negro, who looked scarcely over twenty. Probably his class-day oration was not a distant memory. After the seven delegates had been introduced the young orator stept forward and began to read in a well-modulated voice a typewritten memorial. The scene was striking. The great President, standing

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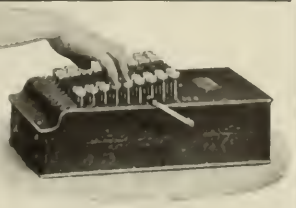

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just back of his cabinet chair, as erect and motionless as a general reviewing troops; the slight negro youth standing some eight feet in front of him, reading the well-written if somewhat flowery address. The other delegates standing in a semicircle with bowed heads, evidently deeply moved by the portentousness of the drama in which they were taking part. The memorial called to the President's attention the industrial progress of the race since slavery, thanked him for his friendly mention of them in various of his speeches, particularly his reference to them as "American citizens," humbly requested that he consider the advisability of recommending to Congress the appropriating of funds for the industrial education of their race, and concluding with a reference to a book on the industrial history of their race in this country, a copy of which they wished to present to him. As soon as the young spokesman finished reading, the chairman with a ceremonious bow, handed the book to the President. He took it and said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this book. I shall read it with interest." This was one of the rare occasions on which the President did not so much as smile. I wondered if there came to his mind, as there did to mine, the Dred Scott decision of some fifty years before—the verdict which decreed that negroes were not persons. It is certainly a far cry from being pronounced chattels by the Supreme Court to being addrest as gentlemen by the Chief Magistrate.

At 3.45 the President was back in his private office and ready for lunch. The writer describes it thus:

It consisted of one large red apple, one large green apple, and a glass of water. This is all the lunch the President ever takes and frequently he omits even this. This has been Mr. Taft's habit for many years. He would delight the heart of the gentleman who is alleged to have written a two-volume book on the advantages of eating only two meals a day. An apple-donor recently wrote:

"*Dear Mr. President*—You must have eaten by now enough of those apples I sent you (date) by prepaid express to know what you think of them. Would you be so kind as to personally write me your opinion of them?"

But the heartless Mr. Carpenter allowed the President to munch away on the apples without knowledge that the donor was anxiously awaiting the presidential verdict. Lest this statement should cause hard feeling against the President among fruit-growers I will qualify it by admitting that I have no certain knowledge that he was eating the donor's apples at all.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in signing well-nigh innumerable documents, dictating letters, and conferring with three members of the cabinet.

HOW WE HAD THE EARTHQUAKE NEWS FIRST

A TYPICAL story of a newspaper man's grit and diplomacy is now being told in connection with the Sicilian earthquake. When Italy and the rest of Europe were groping madly for the first details of the disaster, people in the United States had read a complete account of the affair. The Associated Press had "beat" the world on the thrilling story. The man responsible for this international "steal" was Salvatore Cortesi, in charge of the Association's bureau in Rome. Cortesi rose from a bed where he lay sick with scarlet fever to take personal charge. A writer in the New

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York *Evening Post* tells the rest of the story as follows:

Cortesi was told that he couldn't get out of bed for three weeks. His assistants, fearing information of the important news event would shock him into a dangerous relapse, made every effort to keep word of it from him. The sixth sense, that old time newspaper men have, told him that something important was transpiring. He eluded his physicians, got to the office, frightening the staff by his startling physical appearance, and went to work.

He already had some important news triumphs to his credit, not the least of which was his announcement to the United States that Pope Leo XIII. was dead before Europe and Italy had heard about it. He also had distinguished himself at the Algeciras convention and The Hague.

The sick chief rolled his sleeves up over his thin, fever-scarred arms, and organized his campaign. An emergency corps was perfected and sent out, and the windrows of messages that piled in from the south during the succeeding days were done into English, corrected, edited, and tossed to the cable transmitters. This getting off the messages was not easy. The government had reserved all of the wires for its own use.

With a diplomacy that would have distinguished an ambassador at the Court of St. James, he impressed upon those in authority the advantage of getting the details of desolation to those points from which succor might be expected. He found an able assistant in this connection in American Ambassador Griscom, who realized the important part the press was playing. The needed wires were obtained.

As a result, the Associated Press, beginning on December 28, was able to give a connected running story of the great disaster which robbed the globe of 200,000 inhabitants. The first word of trouble was from Monteleone, Calabria, followed shortly by cablegrams from Cantanzaro and other places in Calabria. None of these gave an inkling of the immensity of the disaster, but, pieced together, they indicated that there had been another earthquake in or about the "heel of the boot."

The dispatch that first hinted at the size of the disaster was from Catania, and told of a tidal wave which had injured three vessels. Reference to the shipping registers showed that the vessels were of large tonnage. To the trained minds in the cableroom, the wave spelled death and destruction on shore.

Cortesi at Rome took hold of a situation as follows: His correspondent at Messina was dead in the ruins of his house. Communication by telegraph, cable, rail, and sea with the zone of disaster was cut off. Refugees had not yet reached the surrounding towns. His "flying squadron" was on its way, but still far from the story.

There was nothing to do but to pick up the disconnected bits of rumored horror and deduct the facts. Mr. Cortesi, with New York ever in his mind, hurried story after story to the cables, sowing the seed from which grew the organized American relief which came so quickly that the old world was astounded. Washington and the Red Cross promptly responded and funds began to flow into Rome. Americans in the earthquake zone were determined, and the *Scorpion* at Constantinople was located as the nearest United States war vessel to the disaster.

Howard Thompson, chief of the Paris bureau, was ordered to Cortesi's assistance, but meanwhile the latter had had a great stroke of luck. Kellogg Durland, an American newspaper man, happened to be in Rome at the time. Cortesi promptly engaged him and sent him to Messina.

Durland started out with Guido Pardo, an Italian correspondent with whom he had worked and bunked in the Greek war, the Russian-Japanese war, and the Russian revolution. Pardo was to act as colleague and interpreter. The two took the first train out from Rome to Naples. The cars were occupied exclusively by army officers and correspondents, all chattering out their surmises.

When the train stopt at Naples there was a mad dash for cabs, carriages, and conveyances to the water front. Like the front of a tidal wave the officers and newspaper men swept across the city. Arrived at the dock Durland learned that no one could get on the Italian ships, all of which had been commissioned by the government, without a passport. He was stumped.

Pardo, by chance, heard some one in the street say

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that there was a German ship in the harbor about to sail for Messina. They hastily rowed out to the only ship bearing a German flag. Was the captain about to sail for Messina? He was. Would he take the American correspondent and his friend? He would. In forty minutes they were off, while a mob of Italian and French correspondents, all with their passports carefully buttoned in their coats, bit their lips and hoped the government would soon move a ship.

Durland and Pardo reached Messina twenty-four hours before any other correspondents. They stumbled about in the ruins of the city under the cloud of dark volcanic dust and learned for the first time the extent of the disaster, and then engaged in a wild hunt for a wire. They found one a mile from the city on the railway to Palermo. Here the first news dispatch from the vicinity of Messina was filed.

The telegraph wire was simply a tapped wire run down into a freight car. But the first message that reached Rome was filed by Durland the next morning at Catania, which he reached after an eleven-hour train ride in a car filled with wounded and dying. During the day he hastened back to Messina.

The journalists from Naples arrived the next morning. They all decided to return to Naples at once to write their "impressions." Their vessel was still in the harbor at nightfall. They were still there at breakfast time the next day. Pardo had forwarded a report from Catania twenty-four hours before, so that Durland did not share the frenzy of the picked European journalists. Pardo gained passage on a French torpedo boat and forwarded another bundle of telegrams from a point outside of Reggio.

The two Associated Press men remained in Messina a fortnight, with the exception of a day or two spent in a trip to Naples and Rome, tramping miles over the ruins, now sleeping in wet clothing on the quay, getting an occasional night on a German, French, or English war vessel, but constantly sending out the precious messages which enabled the organization to triumph continually over the flower of old-world journalism.

HOW BUCHANAN LEFT THE WHITE HOUSE

A pathetic reminiscence of President Buchanan was told by the late Senator Allison in a handful of his recollections which were put down by a magazine writer some time before the Senator's death. To quote from the *Review of Reviews* (May):

"I did not know President Buchanan personally," said Senator Allison, "but I saw him at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration. I remember particularly his departure. He was driving to the Baltimore and Ohio station with his bags piled upon the driver's seat. It was an old, white, haggard face that peered out of the window, and no one gave it a friendly greeting. There was no escort and seemingly no regret at his departure from the capital where he had been Chief Magistrate. There may have been some person in the carriage with him, but apparently he was alone. It was a pathetic picture of the sad closing of a career. Buchanan had struggled twenty years for the Presidency, and was an old man when finally elected. He was constantly over a political volcano while in the White House. Pledges and promises of twenty years were brought to him for redemption, and there were not places for one fourth of those who presented their political promissory notes. His term closed with a divided nation, and his own party disrupted, and himself blamed for conditions absolutely beyond his

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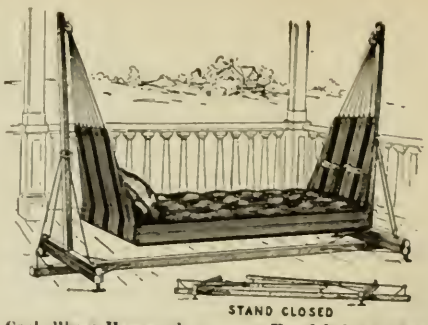

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control. At this distance, and in the light of knowledge and experience, the picture of Buchanan on that March day in 1861 looks more pitiful to me than it then seemed."

HOW SINGERS OBTAIN GOLDEN NOTES

THOSE of us who have had the opportunity to hear the stars of the opera will enjoy a novel picture of these personalities which is sketched by George Middleton in the May *Bookman*. "Top Notes and Bank Notes" is his caption, and he goes on to prove that usually those who have the first are well able, despite temperamental eccentricities, to obtain the second. The writer tells Jenny Lind's story thus:

Chance discovered Jenny Lind's voice; as is not generally known, she was a successful child actress. Her real future, however, was marked out for her from the first song interpolated by accident in a play. She was soon cast in operatic rôles, and at the Royal Theater, Stockholm, in 1840, for sixty-nine performances received about one hundred pounds a year. In 1841, she studied with Signor Garcia, a brother of Malibran, and it is instructive to note she paid twenty francs an hour. In 1844, she refused an annual salary of about one thousand pounds, "with benefits," to stay permanently in Germany. She knew her voice belonged to the world. She sang five times in Vienna (1846) for fifty pounds a performance with extra benefit. It was in 1847 she made her second contract to appear in London, the first one with Bunn having caused her endless legal complications.

The Lumley contract was substantially as follows:

1. An honorarium of one hundred and twenty thousand francs for the season, reckoned from April 14 to August 20, 1847.

2. A furnished house, a carriage, and a pair of horses free of charge, for the season.

3. A further sum of twenty thousand francs, if Mlle. Lind wished to spend a month in Italy before her debut, for the purpose of studying the language or for rest.

4. Liberty to cancel the engagement if, after her first appearance, she felt dissatisfied at the measure of its success and wished to discontinue her performances.

5. Mlle. Lind was not to sing at concerts, public or private, for her own emolument.

In 1846, the now famous *diva* refused an unparalleled offer from the Czar to sing five months at St. Petersburg for a salary of fifty-six thousand francs per month, a sum equaling eleven thousand pounds. It was her appearance in this country under P. T Barnum's management, however, which brought Jenny Lind's name near to us. She was to receive one thousand dollars a performance and all expenses for one hundred and fifty concerts to be given within one year. This was eventually changed, so that she received a half share of the profits whenever the receipts were above five thousand five hundred dollars. As the returns sometimes equalled fifteen thousand dollars, her share on the first six concerts alone was thirty thousand dollars. Incidentally it is recorded she gave away that sum in New York for charities. At the expiration of her contract with Barnum, she sang forty additional recitals on her own speculation. She appeared little after this and lived a retired life for nearly forty years.

Adelina Patti was even a greater financial genius than Jenny Lind. The writer quotes Colonel Mapleson as saying that "no one ever approached Patti in the art of obtaining from a manager the greatest possible sum he could by any possibility contrive to pay." We read further:

The musical miracle was the spoiled darling of her day, and she never failed to obtain exactly what she wanted. She was first engaged in London, in 1861, by Mapleson, to sing four nights "on approval," and, in case of success, to obtain forty pounds a week. This contract was not fulfilled, however, for being hard prest financially, she had borrowed fifty pounds from a rival manager, and her receipt proved practically a contract. This was the beginning of a career so dazzling that its successive steps are simply a series of increasing banknotes. A few statements will suffice. In 1872 she obtained in London two hundred

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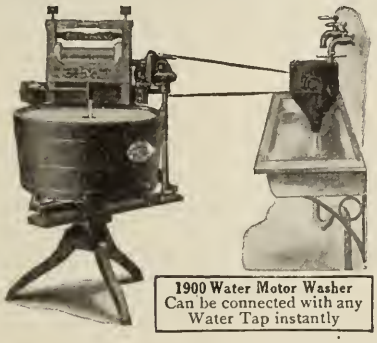

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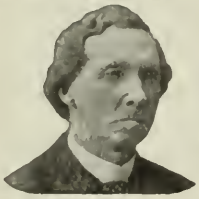

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guineas a night, since she insisted on having more than Christine Nilsson, who was receiving two hundred pounds. She sang twice a week. Ten years later, she was given five thousand dollars a night! Her famous contract to sing in America provided that the money should be paid her at two o'clock on the day she sang, also a drawing-room and sleeping-car to be especially built for her with conservatory and fernery, etc. Further, there was to be deposited to her credit fifty thousand dollars for payment of the last ten performances—Patti's favorite device. She thus received about twenty times what Mario and Grisi got. Her private car, incidentally, cost sixty thousand dollars and contained a silver bath and gold keys to the doors—to say nothing of a two-thousand-dollar piano. Patti gave to the manager only her voice and her costumes. Her drawing capacity justified this: "Lucia," as an example, was sung to an average of fourteen thousand dollars. "Traviata" drew more, since she sang more notes: it was a frequent occurrence among the poorer music-lovers to buy a club ticket and each take turns at hearing her for twenty minutes; if one overstayed his time he paid for the entire ticket. Some mathematicians computed, by dividing number of notes sung by sum paid, that in "Semiramide" Patti received 42⅝ cents for each note; this was found to be just $7\frac{1}{16}$ cents per note more than Rossini got for writing the whole opera. Interpretative art has always earned more than the creative, as this illustrates. During the "Patti epidemic" in San Francisco, she often sang to twenty-five thousand dollars. She herself received at about this time eight thousand dollars for each performance at the Cincinnati Music Festival. In forming some estimate of the fortune she has earned it must be remembered, too, that she enjoyed over forty years of actual career. Her famous and habitual series of successive farewells alone were unparalleled money-makers, and tho her alst disastrous visit to our shores was humiliating to a degree, she still draws whenever she sings in London; for her English people are always loyal to a personality—witness Albani also—no matter what substance remains of a golden memory.

SHEAR WIT

Tack About.—The late Bishop Potter once in his early days had occasion to officiate at a christening in a small fishing-village on the Massachusetts coast. The proud father, a young fisherman, awkwardly holding his first-born daughter, was visibly embarrassed under the scrutiny of the many eyes in the congregation, and his nervousness was not decreased by the sudden wailing of the infant as they stood at the font.

When the time for baptism of the babe arrived the Bishop noticed that the father was holding the child so that its fat little legs pointed toward the font.

"Turn her this way," he whispered, but the father was too disconcerted to hear or understand.

"Turn her feet around," the Bishop whispered again; and still there was no response. The situation was fast becoming critical, when an ancient mariner in the back of the church came to the rescue. Putting his weather-beaten hand to his mouth he roared across the room, "Head her to the wind, Jack."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"With a Big, Big D."—A couple of city men were playing golf when they saw an old gentleman looking at them wistfully. They asked him to join the game, which he did with alacrity. He was mild in speech and manner and played well. But once when he had made a foozle he ejaculated vehemently the word "Assouan!"

A few moments later, when he had made another bad play, he repeated

"Assouan!"

The fourth time he said this one of his new-made friends said

"I do not want to be inquisitive, but will you tell me why you say 'Assouan' so often?"

"Well," said the old gentleman, "isn't that the biggest dam in the world?"

He was a Presbyterian clergyman.—*Pick Me Up.*

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No Hurry.—The minister of a certain parish in Scotland was walking one misty night through a street in the village when he fell into a deep hole. There was no ladder by which he could make his escape, and he began to shout for help. A laborer passing heard his cries, and, looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him, whereupon the laborer remarked, "Weel, weel, ye needn kick up sic a noise. You'll no be needed afore Sawbath, an' this is only Wednesday nicht."—*The Argonaut.*

The Answer.—"What's the purpose of that freak bill you've introduced?"

"Nothing simpler," replied the Western legislator. "You read about the bill in the papers, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"And heard many people discussing it?"

"I did."

"Well, that's the answer."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

A Puzzle.—BILL—"Thought you always smoked Havanna cigars?"

JILL—"So I do."

"It says 'Colorado' on that box you just handed me."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The More the Worse.—Cardinal Logue, during his visit to Pocantico Hills, was asked how many sermons a preacher could prepare in a week.

Smiling, Cardinal Logue answered:

"If the preacher is a man of extraordinary ability, he can prepare one sermon; if a man of average ability, two; if a blockhead, ten or twelve."—*Washington Star.*

Began Young.—When Mark Twain was a boy at school in Hannibal, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* reports a veteran Missourian as saying, the schoolmaster once set the class to writing a composition on "The Result of Laziness." Young Clemens, at the end of an hour, handed in as his composition a blank slate.

A Steady Flow.—A truly eloquent parson had been preaching for an hour or so on the immortality of the soul.

"I looked at the mountains," he declaimed, "and could not help thinking, 'Beautiful as you are, you will be destroyed, while my soul will not.' I gazed upon the ocean and cried, 'Mighty as you are you will eventually dry up, but not I!'"—*Everybody's.*

The Story of Esaw Wood.—Esaw Wood sawed wood.

Esaw Wood *would* saw wood!

All the wood Esaw Wood saw Esaw Wood would saw. In other words, all the wood Esaw saw to saw Esaw sought to saw.

Oh, the wood Wood would saw! And oh, the wood-saw with which Wood would saw wood.

But one day Wood's wood-saw would saw no wood, and thus the wood Wood sawed was not the wood Wood would saw if Wood's wood-saw would saw wood.

Now, Wood would saw wood with a wood-saw that would saw wood, so Esaw sought a saw that would saw wood.

One day Esaw saw a saw saw wood as no other wood-saw Wood saw would saw wood.

In fact, of all the wood-saws Wood ever saw saw wood Wood never saw a wood-saw that would saw wood as the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood would saw wood, and I never saw a wood-saw that would saw as the wood-saw Wood saw would saw until I saw Esaw Wood saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Now Wood saws wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood.

Oh, the wood the wood-saw Wood saw saw would saw!

Oh, the wood Wood's woodshed would shed when Wood would saw wood with the wood-saw Wood saw saw wood!

Finally, no man may ever know how much wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw, if the wood-saw Wood saw would saw all the wood the wood-saw Wood saw would saw.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

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Plenty of Good Company.—The way of the transgressor may be hard, but it isn't lonesome.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Truer Lover.—SHE (at the piano)—"I presume you are a true lover of music, are you not?"

HE—"Yes, I am; but pray don't stop playing on my account."—*Judge.*

Fall of the Mighty.—"Teddy bears at half price" is a shop-window sign that carries its own moral.—*Providence Journal.*

Cynical.—"My wife can cook," said the benedict proudly.

"Don't worry! Maybe she won't," answered the bachelor.—*Life*

At the Glee Club.—DIRECTOR (in a thundering voice)—"Why on earth don't you come in when I tell you to?"

FIRST BASS (meekly)—"How can a fellow get in if he can't find his key?"—*Yale Record.*

"Nuff Said."—BROWN—"What did your wife say about your being so late home the other night?"

JONES—"Nothing at all. She just sat down at the piano and played 'Tell me the old, old story.'"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Easy.—"In what condition was the Patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet looking boy.—*Illustrated Bits.*

Who Would Think It?—The renowned M. Blowitz once wrote from Paris to the London *Times:* "*La Liberté* is one of those amphibious journals that, waiting to see which way the wind blows, sometimes unexpectedly turn the scale."—*Christian Register.*

Selah.—The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.—*United Presbyterian.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 1.—Five persons are killed and many are seriously injured in a May Day riot in Buenos Ayres.

The Turkish parliament decides to send a commission to investigate the massacres in Syria, to organize a military court to try the rioters, and to appropriate $100,000 to relieve distress in that district.

May 3.—Tewfik Pasha and his Cabinet resign, but are requested by the Sultan to remain in office.

The Aeronautical Society in London presents its gold medal to Wilbur and Orville Wright

May 4.—The Shah of Persia accepts the Russo-British proposals for reform.

Two hundred thousand men are reported to be on strike in Buenos Ayres.

May 5.—Hilmi Pasha is chosen Grand Vizier, and Mullah Sahib Sheik-ul-Islam in the Turkish Cabinet.

May 6.—The Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Employees' Association defy the French government and claim the right to strike against the State.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 1.—The Federal Treasury report of receipts and expenditures for April shows a deficit for the month of about $3,000,000.

May 3.—The commodities clause cases created by the Hepburn Railroad Rate Bills are decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It sustains the government's contention that the clause is constitutional, but holds that a carrier may own stock in a producing company and at the same time transport the products of that company

May 4.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela are completely reestablished at an audience given by President Taft to Minister Rojas.

GENERAL

April 30.—Hundreds of persons are killed and property worth millions of dollars is destroyed by a series of tornadoes in the Southern States

May 5.—The second National Peace Conference adjourns in Chicago, after passing resolutions favoring international arbitration.

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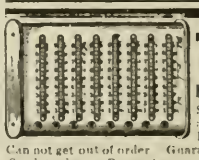

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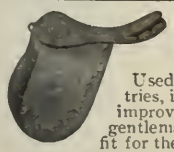

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"I. B.," Centralia, Ill.—"I am interested in the history of the pronoun form '*whomever*.' It appears in the Standard Dictionary, but not, so far as I know, in the International. Hence I conclude that it is a modern form only and perhaps a very late one. Can you give an example of its use in literature?"

Practically all the latest unabridged dictionaries contain the word "whomever" as the objective case of "whoever." Barclay ("Works," vol. iii., p. 215) has the following: "For *whomever* God loves, He loves them in Christ." Pennington gives this illustration "When the Father draws, *whomever* He draws may come."

"G. J. B.," Toronto, Can.—"Please give the plural of 'Knight Templar.'"

"Knights Templars" is the plural according to the following rule of grammar: "When two titles are made equally prominent, they are both varied to form the plural; as, the *Lords Bishops* of Durham and St. David's; the *Knights Baronets*. Both parts being (apparently) equally prominent are changed in *Knight Templar*."

"H. W.," New London, Ind.—"Should the pronunciation of a word ever be changed when reading poetry in order to make a perfect rime, such as 'hearth' to rime with 'mirth'?

Words should not be mispronounced for the purpose of rime. However, there are two ways of pronouncing the word "hearth"—harth and hurth (the vowel in the first as in "arm," the second as in "berth"—a perfect rime with "mirth").

"L. N. S.," Cropwell, Ala.—"(1) Which is correct, 'alright,' 'allright,' or 'all right'? (2) In the sentence 'This man has a *good deal* of money,' is the expression 'good deal' permissible?'

(1) The correct form is "all right," altho about three centuries ago the expression 'alright' had some vogue. (2) The term "good deal" is an English idiom, and as such is correct.

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VOL. XXXVIII., No. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 22, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 996

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WILL MR. TAFT SIGN THE TARIFF BILL?

THE Republican revolt against the Aldrich Tariff Bill was considered in these pages last week. It includes a formidable number of Senators and some of the leading organs of the party. The New York *Tribune* and *Mail*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and the Hartford *Courant* are a few of the Republican papers that condemn the measure. The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) calls it an "infamy," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls it an "abomination," and the Savannah *News* (Dem.) declares that "the revision thus far is simply a farce," while other Democratic organs assure their readers that the Republicans are paving the way for a Democratic victory in 1910. In this predicament the press are turning their eyes to the President and are asking what he will do if Congress sends him such a bill as now seems to be in prospect.

We shall soon discover, remarks the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.), whether Mr. Taft "is a plutocratic President or a President of the people," and "the first test will come with the iniquitous Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill." That he should sit quietly in the White House and let Congress proceed to frame such a bill is attributed by the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) to "timidity," and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that if this bill is satisfactory to him, it can be so "only on one of two assumptions, that he is not really in earnest in desiring and demanding that revision downward to which he has pledged his party and himself, or that he is mentally impotent to understand what such revision requires." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) quotes his tariff utterance of December 16, 1908, and wonders if he still holds the same views. He said at that time:

"Unless we act in accordance with our promises, or if we only keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope, we shall be made accountable to the American people and suffer such consequences as failure to keep faith has always been visited with. It would be better to have no revision at all unless we are going honestly and fairly to revise the tariff on the basis promised by our party."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) treats the President's silence as due to indifference, and observes:

"Meanwhile the President, who a few months ago was loudly proclaiming the righteous intentions of himself and his party to give the people the kind of revision they wanted, is silently watching developments—or silently ignoring them—and letting affairs drift. It may be doubted whether he could break Aldrich's hold on the Senate, but at the very least he could put courage into the breasts of that fighting few who understand they are there for the purpose of serving the public.

"But not a word from the White House. So far as the public is able to judge, the President is not interested in the things going on at the Capitol. Even his stalwart supporters are given no words of encouragement and only his enemies are joyful. Appearances indicate the probability that the old story of revision will be repeated; that the Senate will make the bill to suit itself; that the House will surrender in conference and the country be imprest anew with the hollowness of campaign promises."

Assurances have been sent out by some of the Washington correspondents that the conference committee of the Senate and House will recast the bill into a form that will prove acceptable to the President and the country, but the New York *Journal of Commerce* hopes "that nobody in the Senate or out will be silenced or lulled into security by any such assurance." It adds:

"What comes out of the conference committee depends upon what goes into it, and nothing can go into it which is not in the Payne Bill and the Aldrich substitute. Out of that material the conference report must be made to the two Houses, and this must be accepted or rejected without change in either House. There can be no more revision downward, no wiser provision for treating import trade, than is contained in these two bills as they pass the respective Houses. The President's scruples should not be soothed or the people's fears allayed by assuming that the conference committee can regenerate a depraved and corrupt tariff act begotten in either House."

The President should speak out now, declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.)—

"He has his own reputation to guard, as well as his party to lead, and it will very soon be his duty to speak out and let the country know what he thinks of the Aldrich dishonesties. It is not necessary for the President to wait till a bill comes before him, to sign or veto. By letter, or by speech, he can make his position clear, and do much to make it sure that the Tariff Bill which finally reaches him will not have to be vetoed."

One of the reassuring Washington dispatches mentioned above appears in the New York *Tribune*, whose correspondent sends this pleasing news:

"The President will not veto the Tariff Bill. The bill will be made to conform to the President's views, at least sufficiently so to avoid Executive disapproval. It is the purpose of the Senate leaders, as soon as they get the bill into conference, to ascertain just what concessions will be required to avert a veto, and to make them in conference. This can not properly be termed a defeat for the leaders, for the reason that they have all along realized that some such concessions would be necessary. On the other hand, it is a victory for the President, because the leaders have become convinced that he will not sign a bill which he regards as a violation of the pledges made by the party and by him as its leader."

Some confirmation of this appears in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* which represents the President's silence as ominous rather than complaisant. We read:

"He is an honest revisionist who tells this tale. He had grown

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restive and impatient under Mr. Taft's silence. The knees of his faith became enfeebled, so he went down from the Capitol to the White House, and said:

"'Mr. President, practically every member of the House and Senate, organization men and insurgents alike, is saying these

ANOTHER BROKEN PLEDGE

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

days that you will sign any sort of tariff bill that is sent to you, whether it is an honest revision downward or not.'

"'Senator Aldrich doesn't think so,' is the reply the revisionist says he received from Mr. Taft.

"The purveyor of information to the President came back to the Capitol and told some of his associates how his news was received: 'He didn't get angry. He didn't even look surprized. He just looked straight at me with his big, honest gray eyes, and said, "Senator Aldrich doesn't think so." We have interpreted his present silence wrongly.'

"It is this tale and others like it that have brought into being the new note of optimism which is just beginning to be heard in predictions as to what will be the final form of the tariff law now framing. Mr. Taft's formidable reticence concerning the course he would pursue if the Tariff Bill sent him for signature was a revision upward and not a revision downward has begun to have its intended effect. From various unexpected sources, from Senators who have been hand in glove with Mr. Aldrich, and largely in his confidence, are coming predictions that notable revisions downward will be made before the new tariff law leaves Congress. . . . .

"The President will have his day in court when the Tariff Bill comes to the White House. He knows what sort of a bill he wants, and he will not find any embarrassment in characterizing a measure that is unsatisfactory. The country will not be left in doubt as to Mr. Taft's opinion of the Congressional enactment. If it approves itself to his conscience and his views he will sign it. If it does not—Mr. Taft has never said once what he will do. In this reserve lies one of the sources of his strength. His very reticence and his confidence that in the end he will get the sort of law he is known to favor are responsible for the change in the tone of the talk just now discernible about the Capitol. Mr. Taft's present silence and inaction he thinks are his rights until Congress, after due consideration, gives him legal occasion for speech and for action."

It must not be supposed from the foregoing that the Aldrich Bill has no supporters among the organs of public opinion. The Troy *Times* (Rep.) assures its readers that "when the act shall actually be hammered into shape and become a law, no American industry will have occasion for complaint and the consumer will get justice. Conviction to this effect," it adds, "is spreading in every direction and helps to explain the renewed activity in industrial circles, the larger traffic of the railroads, and the improvement in business generally." The New York *Commercial*, which shares with Senator Aldrich, perhaps unjustly to both, a reputation of sympathy with Standard Oil, declares that a downward revision of the tariff such as some critics are demanding would wreck the government finances and ruin the Republican party more surely than would the bill they criticize. It says of the Republicans:

"If they revise the present schedules 'downward' so far and so generally that internal taxes will have to be materially increased and an inheritance and an income-tax law go onto the Federal statute-books, the Republican party two years from now 'will hear from the people' just as surely—and with a much greater chance of losing control of Congress than if they had revised the Dingley schedules reasonably and fairly but not to the point of forcing other tax burdens onto the people. The people are not shouting for

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME TO DO SOMETHING?

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*

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TRY YOUR STRENGTH, GENTS,
The harder you hit it, the higher it goes

—Keppler in *Puck*

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE CONSUMER.

"DO IT SLOWER, MISTER."
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

LOST BALL.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

WHERE IS THE LITTLE BALL?

'revision downward,' or for 'revision' at all for that matter, half so lustily as the politicians and certain newspapers are representing them to be shouting. The vast majority of them want to see the inequalities and the unfair exactions taken out of the tariff law, but they don't want the public revenues to be sacrificed recklessly. Furthermore, they want the thing done as quickly as possible, and then to forget tariff-tinkering for a while."

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR PORTO RICO

SOMETHING like a bombshell explosion, say Porto Rican dispatches, was produced in the island by President Taft's special message of last week advising Congress to curtail the powers of the Porto Rican Assembly on the ground that the islanders have proved themselves unfit for the measure of self-government they now enjoy. This message, altho generally approved by the American press, is declared by a prominent member of the Porto Rican House of Delegates to presage bloodshed; and this view is echoed by Alfred Henry Lewis, who asserts that "President Taft's message might have come from King George," and foresees "a Porto Rican Bunker Hill." Writing in the New York *American* he goes on to say of the message:

"Read it. It shows whither in some respects we're drifting. Nothing more un-American has been heard since 1776. Indeed, it might have come from King George and never a syllable be disturbed. We, like the Porto Ricans, had refused to pay the salaries of our oppressors. King George—like Mr. Taft—denounced us for our ingratitude. Subsequently he sent his soldiers, as Mr. Taft will subsequently send ours, and we had Bunker Hill."

The crisis which has called for President Taft's intervention arises from the fact that the House of Delegates, being unable to get the consent of the Upper House or Executive Council to certain legislation, adjourned without passing the appropriation bills, thus leaving the island Government without the means of paying its way after June 30. The House of Delegates consists of thirty-five members elected by the people, while the Executive Council consists of the Governor's Cabinet, appointed by the President of the United States, and is predominantly American. The House of Delegates having used its control over the "supply" bills to attempt a species of coercion, President Taft advises Congress to take that control out of its hands. The following passages from his message describe the situation concisely:

"In the last regular legislative Assembly the House of Delegates passed a bill dividing the island into several counties and providing county governments; a bill to establish manual-training schools, a bill for the establishment of an agricultural bank; a bill providing that vacancies in the offices of mayors and councilmen be filled by a vote of the municipal councils instead of by the Governor, and a bill putting in the control of the largest taxpayers in each municipal district the selection in great part of the assessors of property.

"The Executive Council declined to concur in these bills. It objected to the agricultural-bank bill on the ground that the revenues of the island were not sufficient to carry out the plan proposed, and to the manual-training-school bill because in plain violation of the Foraker Act. It objected to the change in the law concerning the appraisement of property on the ground that the law was intended to put too much power in respect of the appraisement of property for taxation in the hands of those having the most property to tax. The chief issue was a bill making all the judges in municipalities elective. Under previous legislation there are twenty-six municipal judges who are elected to office. By this bill it was proposed to increase the elective judges from twenty-six to sixty-six in number, and at the same time to abolish the justices of the peace. The change was objected to on the ground that the election of municipal judges had already interfered with the efficient and impartial administration of justice, had made the judges all of one political faith and a mere political instrument in the hands of the central committee of the Unionist or dominant party. The attitude of the Executive Council in refusing to pass these bills led the House of Delegates to refuse to pass the necessary appropriation bills. . . . . .

"The House of Delegates proposes itself to secure this legislation without respect to the opposition of the Executive Council, or else to pull down the whole Government. This spirit, which has been growing from year to year in Porto Rico, shows that too great power has been vested in the House of Delegates and that its members are not sufficiently alive to their oath-taken responsibility for the maintenance of the Government to justify Congress in further reposing in them absolute power to withhold appropriations necessary for the Government's life.

"For these reasons I recommend an amendment to the Foraker Act providing that whenever the Legislative Assembly shall adjourn without making the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government, sums equal to the appropriations made in the previous year for the respective purposes shall be available from the current revenues, and shall be drawn by the warrant of the Auditor

on the Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor. Such a provision applies to the legislatures of the Philippines and Hawaii, and it has prevented in those two countries any misuse of the power of appropriation."

Pointing out that the Porto Ricans, even if they have a grievance, have also much to be grateful for, President Taft goes on to say:

"Porto Rico has been the favored daughter of the United States. The sovereignty of the island in 1899 passed to the United States with the full consent of the people of the island.

"Under the law all the customs and internal revenue taxes are turned into the treasury of Porto Rico for the maintenance of the island Government, while the United States pays out of its own Treasury the cost of the local army—that is, a full Porto Rico regiment—the revenue vessels, the lighthouse service, the coast surveys, the harbor improvements, the marine hospital support, the post-office deficit, the weather bureau, and the upkeep of the agricultural experiment stations. . . . . .

"Before American control 87 per cent. of the Porto Ricans were unable to read or write, and there was not in this island, containing a million people, a single building constructed for public instruction, while the enrolment of pupils in such schools as there were, 551 in number, was but 21,000. To-day in the island there are 160 such buildings and the enrolment of pupils in 2,400 schools has reached the number of 87,000. The year before American sovereignty there was expended $35,000 in gold for public education. Under the present Government there is expended for this purpose a total of $1,000,000 a year. . . . . .

"There is complete free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, and all custom duties collected in the United States on Porto Rican products subsequent to the date of Spanish evacuation, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, have been refunded to the island treasury. The loss to the revenues of the United States from the free admission of Porto Rican products is $15,000,000 annually. The wealth of the island is directly dependent upon the cultivation of the soil, to cane, tobacco, coffee, and fruit, for which we in America provide the market. . . . . .

"For the first time in the history of Porto Rico the island is living under laws enacted by its own legislature."

He does not deny, however, that the terms of the Foraker Act, under which the island is governed, might be improved:

"I do not doubt that the terms of the existing fundamental act might be improved, certainly in qualifying some of its provisions as to the respective jurisdictions of the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly, and I suggest to Congress the wisdom of submitting to the appropriate committees this question of revision. But no action of this kind should be begun until after, by special amendment of the Foraker Act, the absolute power of appropriation is taken away from those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it."

There could be no better instance of President Taft's peculiar qualifications for the office he holds than this message affords, remarks the Baltimore *American* (Rep.). Among other papers which agree that his handling of the problem meets the needs of the situation perfectly are the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), the New York *American* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.), and the New York *Commercial* (Com.).

While the view of the situation generally accepted here represents the House of Delegates as determined to rule or ruin, another version current in the island depicts the Executive Council as the oppressor, "a sort of tropical Tammany Hall." The latter view is set forth by Mr. Larrinaga, one of the three Porto Rican commissioners sent to Washington by the House of Delegates to present their side of the case to the President and Congress. Says Mr. Larrinaga, as quoted by Alfred Henry Lewis in the New York *American*:

"I am convinced that if the recommendations for a change in the Foraker Act, made by President Taft, are adopted by Congress, the Porto Rican Executive Council, which is controlled by American officials appointed by the President, will feel that a new era of force and violence, such as existed in 1900 and 1902, can again be initiated with safety.

"I feel that the President is honest in his convictions, but he has been misinformed by the representatives of the Executive Council. Congress is strong and we are weak. If Congress desires to strike a blow at us, it can do so, but the consequences will be fraught with disaster."

Mr. Cuchi, another member of the commission, asserts that "we have actually less self-government than we had in the Spanish days," and adds that "what we really want is to have the Upper House, or Council, an elective body." As far as making the amount of last year's appropriations automatically available for this year's expenses, Mr. Cuchi seems to be in agreement with President Taft, since he is quoted in the New York *Sun* as saying:

SENATOR ALDRICH IS BEGINNING TO HAVE TROUBLE WITH HIS TEAM.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

UNCLE SAM—"I can hold on, but I wish it was over."

—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

TWO TARIFF HOLD-UPS.

Photographs by Paul Thompson.

Of the ten persons who occupied this two-story frame building, all but two escaped without injury.

What the wind did to a two-story brick building near Hillsboro. Of the fourteen occupants none was injured.

IN THE TRACK OF THE STORM IN TENNESSEE.

"We want to have something to say about the spending of our own money, and we don't think an appeal to American administrative pride, an unjust appeal it is, should stand in the way of it. . . . We stand for American ideas in this matter. We think that as soon as the American people realize it they will adopt our view. What we want now is to have the Foraker Act so amended that we can carry on the Government for the next year under the old appropriations. Then next year we want the Act so amended that we can have more self-government."

The commissioners claim that the five native members of the Executive Council sided with the House of Delegates in the controversy, but were helpless against the six American votes. In their memorial to Congress the commissioners say:

"Either the great principles adopted by the Revolution in Philadelphia and Paris—1777 and 1789—upheld by the most illustrious thinkers and statesmen of Europe and America, and universally acknowledged, are false and untrue, or it is a fact that one million souls are living in Porto Rico in an unbearable state of tyranny under the folds of the American flag. . . . . .

"Porto Rico would be satisfied with an elective Council, either direct from the people or by primaries, according to your judgment and ideas, and to have the chiefs of the executive departments appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, reserving to the latter the power of granting franchises and concessions."

The New York *Sun* thinks that there must be some adjustment of legislative coordination between the Porto Rican Upper and Lower Houses if we do not want to "have an ugly situation on our hands." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) also feels that it would be "a serious mistake" to humiliate the Porto Ricans in the way now proposed.

The Porto Rican Review (San Juan) undertakes to enlighten Americans as to the real attitude of the Unionist party (of which the House of Delegates is composed) toward the United States. In its pages we are assured that "independence is an openly stated tenet of that party," whose love for the American people is crystallized in the phrase "hogs of the North." In confirmation of this assertion *The Review* translates the following passage which appeared four years ago in *La Independencia*, a paper edited in Mayaquez by Mr. Medina, a member of the Unionist party and of the Lower House:

"But it is high time that we should stand up for our outraged dignity. The tear of impotence befits only anemic women. Gather up in a supreme effort all the blood that circulates in your veins, and hurl it in a spittle of contempt upon the faces of the tyrants that humiliate us! Let the soil of this helpless Poland quiver under the tread of a thousand victorious heroes carrying ruin and desolation forward! Leave on every spot of ground a corpse and a hearth in mourning, and by the flaring light of the burning torch which devours the woods and fields, you will see the NORTHERN HOGS FLEE BEFORE YOU AND HIDE THE FILTHY COARSENESS OF THEIR LIVES IN SOME OBSCURE NOOK WHERE THE CARESSES OF THE SUN NEVER PENETRATE."

SETBACK FOR THE "UNWRITTEN LAW"

THOSE who have been afraid that our country was shifting from Anglo-Saxon to Latin methods in murder cases, and that private vengeance was replacing law, are reassured by the verdict in the Hains case at Flushing, Long Island, last week, where the jury brought in a verdict of first-degree manslaughter against a man who pleaded that he was simultaneously insane and "an avenger of God" when he killed the man he accused of breaking up his home. This verdic "tends to make life more secure by making homicide more hazardous," notes the Hartford *Times*; and the New York *Evening Post* thinks it "raises the hope that the reign of lawlessness has been definitely broken." It had "seemed utterly vain" to this paper "to hope that the spell which a mawkish sentiment has cast over the hearts and minds of American jurymen could be broken," but—

"Now that one jury has shown the way, others must follow. We may yet see an end of this whole farce of legalized murder. The defendant tainted with hereditary insanity, the expert with his hypothetical question and his far from hypothetical fee, eloquent counsel pleading for the 'unwritten law,' the yellow press judging and acquitting on its own account, may soon form a useful procession toward the limbo of forgotten things."

Those who argue that an injured man must avenge his own wrong in a case of this kind are asked by the Baltimore *News* if Hains has improved matters any by dragging his entire family through a wretched trial and scandal that will stain the name for generations. Such vengeance does not restore honor, but adds dishonor. The lesson of this verdict "is badly needed in American life," believes the Buffalo *Express*. Says the New York *Tribune* in a vigorous editorial:

"Any other verdict than guilty in this case would have done incalculable harm. Not merely would it have prompted others in like circumstances to take the law into their own hands, as Hains very likely was prompted by the belief that Thaw's escape from a severe penalty was due to public condonation of killing in a certain sort of cases, but a failure to secure a conviction would certainly have demoralized the public and made convictions in cases where the unwritten law is pleaded increasingly difficult. Jurymen are encouraged by what other juries have done, either to uphold the law in its rigor or to let their sympathies, prejudices, and

irregular sense of justice control their verdicts. They have their precedents very much as the learned judges have theirs. And this Hains jury has done a good deal at a time when it was very much needed to establish the right sort of precedent. It will deter men from settling their domestic difficulties with a pistol, and it will deter juries from listening sympathetically to counsel for the defense snivveling about the vengeance of God and the unwritten law."

This verdict "reinstates the jury system in community respect," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Hains's brother had previously been acquitted of complicity in the murder, on the plea that the principal was insane, so that we have one brother declared guilty and the other innocent by two juries who took different views of the murderer's sanity. *The Eagle* says of this:

"The acquittal of T. J. Hains was a scandal, and a dangerous incentive to homicide. The conviction of his brother reduces that scandal on acquittal and incentive to slaughter. The second Hains not impossibly suffered by the recoil from the acquittal of his brother, but in that was no result at which to be surprized. The partial redress of one wrong often involves requital to the next person on trial for the same offense. When the next is a brother, righteousness and retribution are not lessened, to say the least.

"Not only has this balance been redressed, but two other wrongs have in part been avoided. One has been such a wrong as that involved in the acquittal of Thaw, tho happily under a fiction of law that keeps him in an asylum till cured, in circumstances that make his cure difficult, and the admission of it by doctors improbable. Another wrong avoided and branded by this verdict is the claim of right of husbands to be acquitted, fêted, and praised for the murder of those whom they accuse of having misled their wives. That charge can never be tested, when the accused man is assassinated by the one who alleges that he was wronged. Neither the man murdered nor the woman impugned can be justly regarded. There may have been no such injury at all. The charge may be only a pretext for murder, or the woman may have been the greater wrongdoer of the two. 'The offense easiest to bring and hardest to disprove' can receive no just consideration whatever, when alleged against the dead by their murderers."

RURAL UPLIFT IN THE SOUTHWEST—The recent convention in Guthrie, Okla., of the Southwest Interstate Commission on Country Life shows that one section of the country at least appreciates the importance of the movement begun by Mr. Roosevelt for the improvement of rural conditions. The convention was attended by delegates from Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, and Texas, and the meetings were devoted to a discussion of ways and means of bettering country schools, country roads, and country life in general. These discussions, according to *The News*, of Dallas, Texas, were of a sort to prove the practicability of the whole movement. The same paper goes on to say:

"It has been objected by those in whom this movement inspires only emotions of levity that, altho much desirable work is to be done in this direction, it is impossible to accomplish any part of it in the ways proposed. To be sure, the farmer himself must become an active agent; in the final outcome it is he who must actually do the things needed to be done. But in enterprises of this kind the task is half performed when we are aroused to a full consciousness of the evil conditions. We are prone to bear with complacency that which at first was scarcely endurable. Chafing, long suffered, brings a callousness that makes us insensible of bad conditions—we come, so strong is the spell of tradition, to regard molehills as immovable mountains. That is a psychological fact which will interpret and explain the existence of evils of country life, so gross and harmful, that otherwise we should be unable to account for the spirit which tolerates them. When that state of mind supervenes we need the quickening touch of a spur.

"The agitation and the education which these country-life bodies have undertaken will be the spur, a potent force, to bring about an awakening among the farmers themselves. It will arouse them into a full sense of evil conditions, and with the coming of that sensibility will come also a desire to abate, to destroy them: and once that ambition shall be animated and made dynamic, we shall witness a transformation that will make men marvel."

MORE COAL TRUSTS

CLOSE on the heels of the Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the merging of various railway and soft coal companies in Ohio and West Virginia comes word of a $37,000,000 merger of soft-coal interests in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. The report of the Commission, as submitted to Congress last week, tells us that more than a score of coal and railway companies were merged into the innocuously named Sunday Creek Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. Among the companies thus uniting were the Hocking Valley and the Kanawha and Michigan railway companies. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The Commission gives much space in the report to the discussion of the legality of ownership of coal interests and guaranty of bonds by the railway companies. It seems that certain of these companies have expended large amounts in purchasing interests in coal companies and in furnishing advancements to them. The decisions of the court cited seemed to support the conclusion that the powers of these railroad companies to do these acts are extremely doubtful.

"The Commission considers the resultant conditions of the foregoing manipulations, and one of them seems to be the policy of the Hocking Valley and the Kanawha and Michigan railways to discourage all further development of coal-mines tributary to their lines by refusal to make track connections and by imposing burdens upon the operators when the connections were conceded.

"The evidence shows that in the period from 1902 to 1905 a large number of requests were made upon the Hocking Valley Railroad Company by coal companies for track connections, which were not considered favorably by the railway company, and in most of which the efforts of the coal companies failed.

"It seemed to the Commission that after the organizations and mergers above described, the railway companies by various devices sought to discourage the further development of coal-mines in the territory under discussion. The interest of the railroad officials in their coal companies and the guaranty by the railways of the bonds of the coal companies furnished an incentive to discourage further development of coal-mines, and so far as possible to retain to these coal companies a monopoly of the coal transported by these railroads."

The other merger, reported in a Baltimore dispatch to the New York *Commercial*, consists of the Consolidation Coal Company—which last March announced a stock dividend of 60 per cent.—the Fairmont Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, the Clarksburg Fuel Company, the Pittsburg & Fairmont Fuel Company, and their subsidiaries, including railroads and floating equipment. These companies have a combined capital of $37,650,000, and own bituminous coal-lands in four States.

The Commission's report, comments the Newark *News*, "makes it plain it is not alone the anthracite coal-carriers which are involved in the controversy to which the commodities-clause decision applied." The same paper continues:

"It is well to bear this in mind also, for anthracite coal-mining and carrying is not to be compared, either in extent or general importance, with the production and distribution of bituminous. The anthracite is the relatively expensive fuel, used mostly for domestic purposes, while deposits of soft coal are found in almost every direction and are used for industrial and other purposes. It is the fuel of the people in manufacturing lines, that which outranks in importance any and all other fuels.

"When this is borne in mind, it becomes of importance to note that various coal companies in Ohio and West Virginia have been combined and merged, according to this report, until they have become practically one company, which, it is explained, is controlled by a syndicate of railroad companies. . . . . .

"Of course, the commodities-clause decision, in due time, will find its way around to that neck of the woods, and, it is not unlikely, the so-called moral influence of the decision will have a wholesome deterrent influence on the operation of this or any other syndicate of railroads in seeking to dominate any particular coal-mining region. . . . . ."

THE HAUNTED JUNGLE.
Another ruler deposed.
—Wisa in the Newark *News*.

PEACE POLICY IN THE JUNGLE.
DEPUTATION—"Hold on, Colonel, let's arbitrate!"
—Young in the Chicago *News*.

IN AFRICA.

"Here in the East we have naturally been discussing the commodities-clause decision from one little Eastern Pennsylvania viewpoint. As a matter of fact the outcome of that celebrated case spreads itself broadcast over the country."

What does the Department of Justice propose to do? asks the New York *World*, to which *The Commercial* replies that "this investigation was ordered while 'antirailroad' feeling was still rampant, but now nobody will expect Congress to pay any attention to the resultant report."

APATHY TOWARD ARMENIA

THE painful slowness with which aid has been sent to the suffering Armenians, and the apparent international apathy toward the renewal of Turkish massacres in Asia Minor, are drawing forth indignant comments from the American press. One editor warns his readers that "murder in Armenia is only out of breath," and a second makes a plea for "one single, sincere, concerted demonstration on the part of the alleged Christian countries to forever guarantee the lives of the vanishing Christians."

It is conservatively reckoned now that 25,000 Armenians have been murdered in the region about Alexandretta Bay in Asia Minor, and as many more are said to be homeless and in grave danger of starvation. In the province of Adana, the newspapers tell of what closely approaches a complete extermination of male Armenians, while many small villages were actually wiped out. "The massacres are doubly distressful because there has seemed to be so little that we can do," says *Harper's Weekly*, and this seems to be the complaint from every quarter. The European nations are reported to be too much occupied watching each other's territorial ambitions in Turkey to be unduly disturbed, at this time, over the massacres. The United States, after some delay, and finally aroused by the murder of two of her missionaries, has dispatched armored cruisers to Turkish waters to protect American life and interests, and the Young Turks themselves have appointed a military commission to restore order in Asia Minor and to investigate and punish those responsible for the atrocities. The Governor of Adana has been dismissed and is to be tried for complicity in the massacres. The Armenians themselves have formulated a series of requests and submitted them to the Government at Constantinople. They call for the punishment of the Moslem fanatics and, as far as possible, for restitution of property taken and of rights destroyed. They ask a return of the women and children who were abducted, and a renewed and strengthened permission to worship according to their own methods.

The Atlanta *Constitution* brands the international apathy as an "indictment of twentieth-century civilization." We read further:

"Because the European nations fear the political effect of intervention, because they are jealous of the threatened ascendency in Turkey of one or the other, they connive at murder and blink at rapine; the traditional 'hands-off' policy of America places this nation in the same disreputable category."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* makes an impassioned plea for international action and says:

"An international convention whereby the powers themselves will openly acknowledge their responsibility and undertake to police the danger points on their own account, is sorely needed. Imaginary boundary lines should not prevent the rescue of human beings from torture and intolerable outrage. A plainly worded notice to semi-civilized governments that the civilized nations, of their own initiative, will take steps to suppress these outbreaks and to punish their inciters, backed by ships and troops specifically detailed for that service at convenient points, would go very far, we apprehend, to put a stop to these atrocities, whether they are inspired by religious frenzy or by political intrigue."

The Chicago *Tribune*, however, warns its readers that Turkey is now at a crisis in which the intervention of foreign influences would be of very doubtful wisdom. It continues thus:

"With the abolition of the Hamidian rule there is hope for Turkey's progress toward freedom and good government, and upon the establishment of the new forces and the new ideas very largely depends the end of such barbarities as have taken place within the last few weeks. The Young Turks stand for amity and cooperation among the races, and if their power is confirmed there is good reason to believe that the Armenian atrocities will end.

"On the other hand, if while they are as yet in the critical stage of their reform they are embarrassed by foreign demands for immediate and drastic action against the Moslems it might very well foment a fanatical reaction against them. The result of this would be the restoration of Hamidian tyranny, more slaughter, and a series of complications involving endless considerations of international politics."

THE NEW SULTAN IN THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT ON PALACE BARRACKS

Photographs by Brown Brothers.

YOUNG TURK FORCES ENTERING CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARMORED MOTOR IN WHICH ABDUL WAS DEPORTED.

TURKEY'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BALLOT.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NINETY-CENT gas in Washington will be a boon to *The Congressional Record.*—*Boston Transcript.*

MEHMED V. raises the sword of Osman but the sword of Damocles still hangs high.—*New York World.*

IF prohibition does not prohibit what in the world are the brewers and liquor dealers howling about?—*American Issue.*

A TURKISH commission is going to sit on the Asia Minor massacres. They deserve to be jumped on.—*Chicago News.*

FORTUNATELY the Navy Department order removing figureheads applies only to ships, not to officers.—*New York Evening Post.*

"IT is the will of Allah!" exclaims the ex Sultan. We believe it—but it took a long time to get it probated.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE natives call Mr. Roosevelt "Bwana Tumbo"—Portly Master. What on earth would they call Mr. Taft?—*New York American.*

RUSSIA is to reduce the number of her public holidays from 91 to 63. In neither list does Independence Day as yet appear.—*New York Evening Post.*

TURKEY has a lot of difficulty in groping its way out of the dark ages.—*Chicago News.*

WHY can't Abdul Hamid get a job as president of a young ladies' seminary?—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

IT might be easier to attract the attention of Venus than Mars by use of mirrors.—*New Haven Palladium.*

IF ambitious young men want to rise in the world, let them follow the prices of foodstuffs.—*Florida Times Union.*

SINCE Mars is an older planet than the earth, wouldn't it be more polite to let it open the conversation?—*New Haven Palladium.*

AFTER all his sweet associations with the G. O. P. emblem would Mr. Roosevelt have the heart to shoot an elephant?—*Chicago News.*

"REFINED sugar has advanced 10 cents on the hundred pounds," the Cleveland *Leader* remarks. That is, while it is the sugar trust that was fined it is the people who pay the bill. This probably explains why they call the sugar refined; it represents the refinement of modern corporation methods.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE OLD SULTAN AND THE NEW

As Louis XVI. passed from the Tuileries to the Temple so we see Abdul Hamid taken from Yildiz Kiosk, "The Palace of the Star," to Salonica, a city, says the *Stamboul* (Constantinople), "which has the double honor of being the cradle of Turkish liberty and the burial-place of tyranny." The European press condemn the idea that the old Sultan should share the sequel of the French king's imprisonment. "The *fetva*, or sentence of deposition, in which Abdul was charged with being a murderer, perjurer, and rouser of revolt, was bitterer than the scaffold," declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), "and if the new rulers of Turkey were to put him to death it would prove a suicidal act, a retrogression to Hamid's own system of government." There is not a single word of pity or sympathy for the deposed ruler in any but the German papers. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* indeed speaks of his reign as "a long battle against the political and commercial advancement of his people." Not so runs the guarded sentence of the *Koelnische Zeitung*, reputed to be the official mouthpiece of a "government which had always espoused the cause of the Turkish ruler, and whose officers led the revolt against the Young Turks which Abdul instigated." Thus we read:

"Sultan Abdul Hamid is painted by his enemies in the darkest colors, as a sensual, bloody tyrant and perjurer. Many have set him down as an idiot. The calm observer, however, unswayed by party passion, forms a different opinion. He can say nothing more than we do, namely, that the Sultan was an Oriental Mohammedan ruler. The tragic character of his life may be summed up in the statement that he was the victim of that cowardly suspiciousness which always and entirely kept possession of him."

Much more plainly exprest is the eulogy in which the *Berliner Boersen Courier* dwells upon the generosity toward the Young Turks, the statesmanship, the intelligence of this "best of sultans." To quote from this daily:

"If it be asked upon whom the Young Turks relied for the support and training of their army corps of 30,000 men, and their

OUTSIDE THE SUBLIME PORTE.
ABDUL HAMID—"I am indeed the 'sick man' now"
—*Amsterdammer*

equipment for battle, the irony of history is found in the answer—upon the Sultan. Even English diplomatic circles are united in the opinion that in Abdul Hamid modern Turkey possest her best of sultans. He was the prince who gave to his country an army, a system of schools, and instituted the administration of justice in accordance with modern ideas. Under him finances flourished, and corruption in the bureaucracy was checked. Abdul Hamid's services in the advancement of industry, agriculture, and railway-building are acknowledged by all parties in the Turkish Parliament."

The writer proceeds to blow the trumpet even louder and says

THE PRISONER.
After George Cruikshank in "Oliver Twist."
"As it came on very dark he began to think of all the men he had known who had died."—"Oliver Twist," Chap. LII.
—*Westminster Gazette.*

that the monarch whose praises he is sounding will be looked upon in history as an Oriental William I. of Prussia.

Some publicists are of opinion that the last card has not been played by the Sultan so recently torn away, as the London *Spectator* says, "lamenting and begging for his life, from the palace in which for so many years he had dwelt like some great gray, evil spider, weaving his webs of force, corruption, and cruelty."

There are Old Turks as well as Young Turks, declares this judicious organ. The latter must move cautiously or there will be a third revolution as there was in France, and we are told:

"It is, indeed, not too much to say that the vast majority of the Mohammedan population of Asiatic Turkey are Old Turks in sentiment and feeling. If these sentiments and feelings are tactfully handled by the Young Turks, all may go smoothly. If, on the other hand, the Young Turks, excited by the tremendous success which they have achieved, are unwise enough to force the pace, and to introduce Western ideas and liberal ideas too rapidly, there is a great probability, nay, we had almost said certainty, that the reactionary forces will make an appeal to force. They will, in effect, declare that the Young Turks and the new Sultan are violating the cause and faith of the Moslem, and that it is the duty of all good Mohammedans to refuse them obedience. In a word, it is possible to imagine circumstances in which something almost in the nature of a holy war might be proclaimed against the new régime should it go too far and too fast."

Another important factor in calculating the immediate arrival of a strong, stable, and moderate administration in Turkey is the character of the man who has so recently been called to gird on the sword of Osman and kiss the garments of the prophet, Reshed Effendi, Mohamed V. He has been shut up for thirty years, and has devoted himself to floriculture and the raising of fruit. His long leisure has been lightened by painting, by the study of Persian, and the writing of verses after the model of Hafiz. The London *Times* thinks it doubtful "whether in the confinement in which he has passed his life he has been able to acquire the attainments most useful in the ruler of an empire."

He may prove a *roi fainéant*, fears *The Saturday Review* (London), which adds:

"Thirty years' almost solitary confinement do not prepare a man to play the complicated rôle of a constitutional monarch in a

country where the species has been hitherto unknown, and is foreign alike to the institutions and the character of the people. Only a very strong man could inaugurate such a system. The difficulties in the way are less easy to surmount than they were in France in the time of the First Empire. As Napoleon pointed out, such a change could only be brought about by twenty more years of strong administration, with an assembly learning its work under him."

August Bebel in his *Vorwaerts* is more brutally outspoken, and observes:

"Abdul Hamid's successor is a puppet-king, and as far as his personality is known he seems to be eminently fitted for such a rôle. . . . Nothing is more characteristic of the revolutionary dictatorship which has now been established at Constantinople than the declaration made public that not the Sultan but the National Assembly has entrusted its president with the task of forming a cabinet."

But "long solitude ripens the minds it has not atrophied," remarks the Paris *Temps*. Mohamed V. has had time "to meditate upon the cruelties of despotism and the mean-spiritedness of mankind." He has learned "to respect generous ideas" and is "a great admirer of English and French institutions." He is likely therefore to open up a bright future for Turkey.

Speaking for himself to a representative of the *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, the new Sultan observed:

"I like journalists, I like the press, for it is their work to diffuse throughout the world science and light and to lead men to happiness. Please say that I shall always remain a faithful servant of the Constitution. . . . I have learned a great deal from you Europeans, and I assure you that your teachings and your scientific learning will find in this country a fruitful soil in which to take root."

He concluded by assurances of good faith and affection toward "the Powers"—especially "our old friend and benefactor, the German Government."

The *Stamboul*, quoted above, gives this portrait of the Sultan of sixty-five:

"He is of middle height; clear blue eyes sparkle under a forehead of light olive tint, the heritage of his race. His hair, originally blond, has whitened. He wears a mustache, but hitherto no beard, which the Sultan alone of the imperial family may wear. His bearing is upright and easy and he appears young for his age." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA THE HOTBED OF CHINESE REVOLUTIONISM—The Young Turks matured their plots of revolt in Paris, the Hindu reformers conspired against British rule in London itself, because they were not safe in their own country, so likewise those Chinese leaders who are conspiring against the tyranny of the present régime at Peking fight shy of their own Flowery Land and go abroad. Most of them, according to the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), make their headquarters in San Francisco and Vancouver, B. C. The figures given by this Japanese organ include not only men of Chinese nationality, but the many foreigners engaged in the propaganda of Chinese rebellion. While everything seems to be quiet in China, the Government, we are told, is really sitting on a volcano which may at any moment burst out into a terrible explosion, as will probably be the case when the people have become thoroughly indoctrinated with the revolutionary literature and revolutionary addresses which are all the while being circulated among them from beyond the seas. The wide distribution of the revolutionists may be judged from the following estimate of their local activity:

WORKING ABROAD FOR CHINESE REVOLUTION.

San Francisco	15,000	Annam	500
Vancouver, B. C.	[illegible]	Singapore	200
Tokyo and Yokohama	[illegible]	The Philippines	150
Siam	[illegible]	Paris	100
The Transvaal	1,000	Java	100
Kobé	[illegible]	London	50

THE KING OF THE PARIS MOB

THE man as well as the hour, according to the French press, has arrived for the expected revolution in France. The alarming way in which the leading organs of opinion in Paris speak of this new movement puts a very serious face on the matter. "The revolution is near," we are told. A new Robespierre is firing the minds of the mob. The electrical engineer Pataud controls thousands, even hundreds of thousands of discontented men, who welcome with shouts his exhortation to use violence, to destroy property, to arm themselves and resist to the death the forces sent to repress them. Danton's name has somewhat flippantly been given by the French Government to one of their war cruisers, and Danton was a great revolutionary. The name of Pataud, according to the *Soleil* (Paris), is likely to be just as famous in the rôle of revolution. "Pataud may to-morrow be master of Paris," observes this paper in an article entitled "King Pataud." To quote further:

"Henceforth he is destined to be the most popular man in the revolutionary army. . . . Those who are in earnest and have resolved not to lay down their arms until the bourgeoisie capitulate to the proletariat are looking for leaders more daring and more independent than the mere doctrinaires of socialism. It is thus that popular favor is all on the side of Citizen Pataud. He is the man who is greeted with acclamation at the meetings. If he does not compromise his good fortune by some inopportune blunder, he is likely to play an important part in the coming revolution. . . . He is already celebrated, and his celebrity, if not of the loftiest sort, is nevertheless indisputable. His sovereign ascendency has eclipsed all the lesser lights of the boulevard, and he is become a personage in Paris and a hero of the concert-halls. Yet he is not to be despised, for men who draw and lead the mob must have this rather vulgar popularity. A popular firebrand must necessarily be something of a charlatan. Citizen Pataud seems to have found this out. He takes care to be well advertised and knows how to pose in such a way as to attract attention and appeal to the imagination of the mob. But we must not believe that Pataud is merely a clever bluffer: he has much more serious qualifications. He is a powerful speaker, and is wonderfully successful in employing such language as will seduce his audience, carry them away, and convince them."

The writer goes on to discuss the question whether the revolution which he seriously predicts will place Pataud at the head of the Republic, but he refrains from prognosticating, and closes his article with the remark that Pataud should not reckon too much upon the support of those whom he may have led to victory. The history of past revolutions teaches us that the mob is fickle and ungrateful and "Pataud would be wise if he recollected that the Tarpeian Rock is close to the Capitol."

While Pataud is a mere workingman and no theorist like Karl Marx, he leads all the labor syndicates and unions of the country. He has openly proclaimed to the representatives of the Parisian press what his views and his plans are. He complains, according to the *Humanité* (Paris), that Mr. Clemenceau is trying by force to check the organization of labor among government employees; that this is neither more nor less than "a complot" "such as never before has been entered upon by the Government since the establishment of the Republic."

When questioned by a representative of the *Humanité* about the measures he proposed to take in resisting the Government, he remarked:

"It is by the destruction of property, by direct action, and by measures of violence that the people have hitherto obtained the best results. Are we now going to forswear such means? A thousand times, No!

"At the present moment the spies are tracking us even to the work-rooms. This can not last long. Let us arouse ourselves!

"All of our comrades must be armed, that we may resist by force, if need be, the brutes who are being armed against us. We will go into the streets prepared to retaliate every attack and to defend

PATAUD. A LABOR SPEAKER ADDRESSING WORKERS AT THE BOURSE DU TRAVAIL. ARRESTING A DISTURBER.

ourselves without mercy. From this moment, friends, do not make your demonstrations without being armed. You have your lives to defend."

The London *Times* speaks as follows of King Pataud's Labor Confederation:

"Its motto is *Bien-être et Liberté* [Prosperity and Freedom]—for the wage-earning class, of course. This motto places it at once in the forefront of modern civilization. The universal ideal and the measure of progress is comfort; the Confédération Générale, by boldly announcing it, gets in front of all the parties and policies which pursue the same ideal but lack the courage to say so. The method it adopts is 'direct action,' as opposed to the indirect action of parliamentary tactics; and here again it has the advantage in the eyes of its clients. Direct action means, in the first place, strikes with boycotting, *sabotage*, and other accessory measures directed against employers, including the state, and intended to damage and frighten them and wring concessions out of them. These are to lead up to the general strike, which is the catastrophe required to bring about the great revolution. The plan appeals by its simplicity and actuality; it is being carried out all the time with visible results, whereas voting at elections produces no results and leads to nothing."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOCIALIST DUCKLINGS IN THE REPUBLICAN HEN'S NEST.

FRANCE—"To think that they would have left me like this!"

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPAN TO DISSOLVE THE ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

THE Anglo-Japanese alliance was made for only ten years from 1905 and was to be dissolvable on a year's notice. Now, according to the Vienna and Berlin papers, Japan is seriously inclined to put an end to the compact. While no public announcement of this diplomatic move has been as yet made, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, it is natural to expect that it is seriously contemplated. This has not been denied at Tokyo, and there are certainly many reasons to think that Japan has ample grounds for dissolving partnership. It was quite a one-sided affair, says this German journal. Japan gave everything and England took everything, for England was enabled by it to leave the protection of her Pacific possessions to her Asiatic ally. The writer thus continues:

"Japan's wish to dissolve the treaty is said to have been caused in the first place by England's growing inconsiderateness in her commercial competition with Japan, and in the second place by Japan's jealousy as she has seen England draw closer and closer to Russia and the United States. There is considerable plausibility in such allegations. It is quite

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS.

AND WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

THE SOCIALIST STRIKES IN FRANCE.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

conceivable that Japan would consider it irreconcilable with her own vital interests that her only ally should appear to have formed close relations with both of her avowed rivals, Russia and America. If Japan's hope of defending herself against Russia and the United States, through the help she received from England, proves illusory, the treaty between England and Japan would be practically worthless and less a help than a hindrance in protecting Japanese interests.

"Besides all this it is conceivable that Japan wishes to have a free hand for an eventuality which may any day happen, that is, an Indian uprising and the appearance of a Pan-Asiatic movement. In this case Japan would find herself seriously hampered by an English alliance in fulfilling what she holds to be her Asiatic 'mission.'"

Still further reasons are stated by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which professes to have derived information from a high source in Vienna that Japan has already confidentially informed the Powers of her intention. In this important liberal organ we are told:

"Japan has long thought her rights were injured by England's attitude at the Portsmouth Conference. . . . The Japanese Government at the present moment believes that the policy of England threatens to destroy the balance of power in the Pacific. Japan has in fact come to see that King Edward's policy of *ententes*, which began with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, is bound to end in a treaty with the United States. This treaty, ostensibly aimed at Germany, would cause great alarm in Japan, which looks upon the United States as her most powerful antagonist in the Pacific. By her treaty with England Japan guaranteed to that nation her colonial possessions in Asia. If the treaty should cease, England would have to gather a new fleet in the Far East, for since her treaty with Japan she has withdrawn her ships from that region. But such a thing she could not do without lowering the strength of her naval forces in the North Sea, and this is the point which makes the possible rupture of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of so much importance to the whole of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SAD CONDITION OF CANADA

WE have quoted from time to time articles in the European papers describing the frightful condition of the United States as a place emigrants should avoid. Now it is Canada's turn. The French seem to fear that their dwindling population is likely to be still further depleted by departures for Canada, so we find an article in the *Grande Revue* (Paris) by Mr. J.-E. Vignes, whose pen pricks the Canadian bubble and reveals the real Canada as a wretched sink of misery. Everything is wrong. Previous writers who have cracked up the Dominion as an ideal spot were laboring under some strange hallucination. Those who go to Canada to live show themselves to be hypnotized by "the Canadian legend." This legend is created or fostered by superficial writers and travelers and is promoted from obvious reasons by the Canadian Government, declares this writer, who accordingly sets out to show the readers what "the veritable Canada is." It is natural, he admits, that Canada should be advertised in Europe by those who feel the need of European labor and European capital. It is advertised by these immigration or trade agents as a land flowing with milk and honey. Its riches are dwelt upon. Particularly are French people attracted by the statement that Canadians love the French and everything that is French. The French Canadians love only their compatriots in Canada, and when asked if they would wish to be under the French Government, vigorously express their dislike for any such connection. The flaming statements made with regard to the advantages of Canadian immigration are declared by this writer to be "absolutely astounding to the Frenchman who has lived in Canada, in the Province of Quebec, who knows Canadian life there, in all its various classes, and is familiar with the business, politics, the farm life, and the religious life of Catholic and Protestant."

The "Canadian legend" is enlarged upon by Mr. Vignes. In this Canadian fairyland of fancy "life is easy"; "rents are low"; "food plentiful and wholesome is always within reach even of the poor"; "the climate is not severe"; "the snow that falls makes the houses warmer"; "there are no epidemics in Canada, so pure is its air"; "the people of Canada do not know hardship or destitution"; "no ragged beggar is seen on the streets."

All this is merely "the legend of Canada," he assures his compatriots. The account of Canada's wealth in mines, fisheries, forests, and agricultural products is declared to be just as fictitious. To quote further:

"Capital is absolutely unknown in Canada. The people are new and crude, and have done nothing so far in building up the country. Most of their territory is uninhabited. More than half of it is even unexplored and under no government administration. Its mines, its forests, its coal-beds, are in a great measure unexploited. Its roads and methods of transport and communication are primitive and utterly inadequate. Its commerce and industry are merely in their infancy. Without capital a people can neither prosper nor achieve greatness. . . . If the Canadian legend merely resulted in the loss of the money of some credulous French investors we might be able to find some consolation over an ordinary mercantile occurrence, but if the Canadian legend induces whole French families to emigrate to Canada, where in a strange land they would meet with nothing but disappointment, and probably be plunged into dire poverty, then it is time to raise an indignant protest against such misrepresentation. With an ex-deputy of France who lately came to Canada to investigate on the spot the subject of colonization, we should not hesitate to exclaim: 'It would be criminal to induce a single French colonist to settle in such a place as this!'"

The Catholic clergy come in for their share of vitriol. They exercise "an almost supreme power" over Canadian Catholics and tax them with the sanction of government authority. They dominate the schools and the higher education, which is under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities, and is of "a low standard." The young man who leaves college is still under ecclesiastical dictation. "This follows him step by step throughout his life, and aims at controlling those three great emancipators of the human intelligence, the Book, the Newspaper, the Theater." The peasant of irreligious France is further warned that in Canada the clergy "control the elections." It is considered "a deadly sin" to vote for any candidate excepting the bishop's nominee. On all these grounds Mr. Vignes concludes that:

"Emigration to Canada by no means results in the good fortune held out to Frenchmen. It is with grief, but without surprize, that we learn of unhappy immigrants, who so far from finding ease and plenty, good employment and happiness in Canada, meet with hardship, poverty, aggravated by a frightful climate, want of work, and consequent destitution."

The result is that, when they can, the French immigrants return to France, and we are told:

"Canada shows itself destitute of anything like loyalty in permitting its agents to make such illusory promises to unhappy emigrants, for the Government is quite aware of the risks and dangers to which the strangers must be exposed on landing. Many of these wretches, on discovering how they have been hoodwinked by the Canadian legend, have gone back to their mother country. Last December 15,000 immigrants sailed from Montreal alone for Europe."

The writer closes his essay with a strong asseveration that he has sought to tell the truth in order to keep the intending emigrant from "the cruel disappointments of this so-called Eden"; to save the merchant from investing in a trade community where "fraud is held in high honor"; to defend capitalists from "the unbridled speculation" and "the American bluff" which would induce them to put out their money in a country "which can not support its inhabitants, more than a million of whom have emigrated to the United States!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUTIONS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS

THAT the automobile has, on the whole, added to both the happiness and the health of the community, is the conclusion of Dr. A. J. Read, who writes on the subject in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., May). The exhilaration of a swift spin in the open air, with the mental stimulus of a quick change of scene; the possibility of riding in foul weather under complete protection; the cooling effect of a brisk ride in hot weather—all these make distinctly for greater vigor and better constitutions, as is well known. There is, however, another side of the picture. Dr. Read's concluding pages are devoted to the dangers of the automobile, and are of more practical value to the motorist. We read:

"Speeding is one of the most common and deplorable of these dangers. . . . The driver of the machine, if he has been a business man working at a nerve strain in his office, not only fails to get real relaxation when traveling at a high rate of speed, but almost unconsciously finds himself keeping up the nervous strain in his effort to guide his fleet pacer over the rough places in the road and around other vehicles. He thus deprives himself of pleasure and recreation, and at the same time runs some risk of life and limb by his headlong speed.

"On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that a safe speed for an automobile would be much greater than for a horse and carriage. . . . The appliances for controlling the speed of the machine, and the facility with which the quick-acting brakes can be applied make this possible, so that one can not measure the ability and safety of the automobile by the same standard that he has been accustomed to use in estimating the risk taken with the horse and carriage. . . . . .

"Another danger of speeding is the tendency to arch the body forward while scanning the road in front of the vehicle. This flattens the chest, rounds the shoulders, and compresses the stomach and abdominal viscera, interfering with the normal activities of these organs, and with the proper poise and development of the body.

"The passengers, as well as the driver, should pay especial attention to the muscular support of the abdominal viscera just as they should in railway-cars, or in a carriage, or any other conveyance, since the jolting of the vehicle over ruts and obstructions in the road tends to produce prolapse of the stomach, kidneys, intestines, and liver if the spinal and abdominal muscles are not kept at a proper balance of contraction. Neglect of this simple precaution may also lead to dislocation of the kidneys by a severe jolt which occurs while the muscles and ligaments supporting these organs are unduly relaxed.

"Exposure of the body to cold drafts and dampness must be especially avoided in automobiling on account of the high rate of speed. A robe which is impervious to a strong current of air, such as a chamois-lined or a light rubber-covered robe, is most suitable. A glass or celluloid front for the machine, to break off the strong head wind, also adds comfort and safety to the driver and occupants. . . . . .

"One of the most common dangers in automobiling is the exposure of the ear to the cold wind when riding rapidly. This very often develops a middle-ear disease, and may lead to deafness. In the spring and summer one also needs to use protection for the eyes when riding along country roads, as the force with which gnats and small insects will be hurled against the cornea is very apt to cause injury to the delicate tissues of the eye, possibly leaving an opacity over the pupil. For this reason automobile goggles or large glasses are a good precaution."

The desirability of some knowledge of "first aid to the injured" for motorists is dwelt upon by Dr. Read. One very common accident is the infliction of burns in working about cylinders. If the burn is not deep enough to destroy the skin he recommends that a little oil be put over the injured tissue, and then a handkerchief wet in cold water and wrapt over the part, leaving it exposed to a current of air, while driving the rest of the journey. In the majority of slight burns, a few hours of such treatment will practically relieve the inflammation, and no inconvenience further than a slight discoloration of tissue will result. He goes on to say:

"While a cold application over a burn of any degree is an excellent measure to combat the pain and inflammation, yet it must be remembered that burns which destroy the epidermis and expose the underlying tissue are apt to become easily infected, so that there should always be contained in the kit of the automobilist a tube of carbolized vaselin or some ointment, as a protective application for burns or abrasions, which are among the most common injuries that occur to automobilists.

"In cranking the engine it occasionally happens that the cylinder will back-fire, and if one is not careful the arm may be severely wrenched or even fractured.

"To prevent an accident of this kind one should always be careful to note that the throttle and spark are properly adjusted before attempting to crank the machine. One should also seize the crank in such a way as to avoid an accident, even tho it should suddenly be thrown backward by the action of the cylinders.

"Finally, in case of sprain or fracture one should take care not to make the injury worse by improper handling of the injured part in the very beginning. A fractured limb should be handled with the utmost care to prevent displacing the fragments of bone until it can be set by a physician. Cloths wrung out of cold water are an excellent means of keeping down inflammation in injuries of this kind while on the way to the physician. They will also very materially relieve the pain."

AN OUTCROP OF SUPERSTITION

THE following query was not found scratched on a column at Pompeii, nor is it a translation of a manuscript from medieval Sicily. It is, if we are to believe *The Lancet* (London), a veritable extract from the "Courtship Column" of a ladies' paper published in enlightened Britain, and is part of a letter from a young woman, apparently of fair education, asking for particulars about love-philters. Says the fair writer (referring to an estranged admirer):

"He lives about a mile from my home, and I should like to have him back very much. I have heard that there is some powder to be had which I should only need to put in the fire and read a verse from the Bible and wish him to come back, and that he would come. I should like you to give me the name of the powder and the way to use it."

Commenting on this, *The Lancet* says:

"It is astonishing to find so frank a confession of faith in the virtue of a philter or love-charm which has figured largely in many romances in the past. But the philter has a special interest for medical antiquaries, as it was certainly a relic of savage medicine, and because down to a late period it was regarded as a legitimate form of medication as well as of magic. The witches' brew in 'Macbeth' is, indeed, only a philter on a large scale. In fact, witches and wizards were anciently supposed to be the chief makers of philters. In the scanty traditions of Druidism, perhaps still existing among the Breton peasants, a mystic brew is described, composed of the half-dozen or so plants in the Celtic pharmacopœia. Some drops from the caldron containing the seething brew fall upon the finger of the dwarf who stirs it, and he, on putting his finger in his mouth, is endowed with the knowledge of all things. Melchior Schonwalder, replying to the learned Horstius in a disputation 'De Natura Amoris,' in the middle of the seventeenth century, declares that love-philters are best composed of human blood, or of the small bones of frogs picked clean by ants, or of burned laurel leaves. Horstius declares that many medical men approve of philters, not regarding them as of the nature of magic. The idea at the back of the mind of the maker of a philter was the thoroughly savage one of influencing the victim or patient at a distance and by means of symbolism. In this connection Horstius cites the waxen images which people made and burned, or melted, symbolically, when they wished to destroy particular enemies. The last relic of such burnings is the Guy Fawkes ceremony of our own boys, in which the image often represents an unpopular type or character of the period."

X-RAY DANGERS—REAL AND IMAGINED

WE quoted recently in these columns from a striking article detailing the mischief done by careless and excessive use of the x-ray. This misuse is now bearing fruit in a reluctance on the part of the public toward making legitimate use of the ray even

MAKING MOVING PICTURES FROM A TRAIN

in the hands of expert operators, which is a pity. According to a writer in *The Hospital* (London, April 24), even experts are occasionally unduly exercised regarding its use. In an article headed "Another *X*-ray Scare," it notes a letter recently printed in the London *Times* and signed by a well known radiologist, warning against the adoption of a London municipal report in favor of the treatment of ringworm by *x*-rays, on the ground that the delicate cells of a child's brain may be injuriously affected by even the short exposures used in this treatment. Says the writer:

"This suggestion, printed in the lay press and coming as it does from a medical man who describes himself as 'an old *x*-ray worker,' is likely not only to do much harm to a most valuable and well-tried method of treatment, but also to raise in the public mind a feeling of fear of the *x*-rays even worse than that produced by the bogy of *x*-ray cancer which has lately been constructed by the lay press. A little knowledge of the facts relating to the physical properties and the physiological action of the *x*-rays which have accumulated during the last ten years shows at once that such fears are groundless. The fact that during the past five or six years many thousand children have been subjected to this treatment in France and in this country, without the faintest suggestion of any mental disturbance, immediate or remote, ought to remove any doubt as to the harmlessness of this treatment. In the treatment of ringworm of the scalp it is the practise to give to any affected area a single dose of *x*-rays sufficient to destroy temporarily the hair-bulb, but not enough to damage the skin in any way. Such a dose is powerless to produce any changes in muscle, fibrous tissue, fat, or nervous structures. . . . . .

"Even at the very thinnest parts of the skull-cap of a child not more than 30 per cent. of the rays go through, and, allowing for the fact that a large amount is also absorbed by the skin and fat of the scalp, not more than 20 per cent. of the dose reaches the cortex of the brain at any spot. These small doses received by the brain can not be compared in strength and amount with those which led to dermatitis and subsequent troubles in early workers. These x-ray operators were exposed in many instances to enormous doses over short periods, or to constantly repeated small doses over longer periods, such as no one will ever be subjected to again, either in research or for therapeutic purposes. . . . . .

"To sum up, it may be said that, altho a certain amount of *x*-rays does pass through the skull when a child's head is posed, it is so small that, as the accumulated knowledge of years of experiment and practise tells us, it is quite powerless for harm. To many who have only just become acquainted with this method of treatment for ringworm it may come as a surprize to learn that since 1903 some 500 cases have been cured annually at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris; that two or three London general hospitals for four or five years past have each turned out annually from 150 to 250 cures; that in several children's hospitals the treatment has been carried out on a smaller scale for an equal length of time; and that at the Metropolitan Asylums Board schools for ringworm over 1,000 cases have been cured by *x*-rays during the last two years."

THE MOVING-PICTURE INDUSTRY

A RECENT report says that the moving-picture shows in this country drew a daily attendance of 4,000,000 during 1908, or more than 1,000,000,000 during the year. Over $50,000,000 is invested in the industry, and 190 miles of films are shown every day. In *The American Exporter* (New York) Horace C. Baker notes that this work is extending from amusement enterprises to commercial fields. A large shoe concern recently had a series of pictures taken of its processes of manufacture, of which the company made a special exhibit in various towns. There was a perceptible increase in their business in every town where the pictures were exhibited. Mr. Baker thinks that there is a future in this direction in the way of advertising. He goes on:

"Another instance of the entrance of the moving picture into the commercial world is connected with the recent installation of glass-blowing machines in some of the large glass works in the Central West. At the time of the formation of the company for the manufacture of these machines endeavors were made to get foreign capital interested in the project. Bankers abroad sent their representatives over here to see the machines, but when they returned home their employers absolutely refused to believe there was any such machine that could blow glass automatically. Sending the machine abroad was virtually out of the question; it was cumbrous and liable to be broken, and while the promoters of the company were confident that their machine was good, they lacked the means of convincing the foreign investors that the machine was of real commercial value.

By permission of The Vitagraph Co. of America.

POSING AS "NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA"
He seems more contented than Bonaparte was in his island prison

"It was decided, therefore, to have a complete series of moving

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HOW THE DRAMA IS "CANNED."

"While the actors speak at appropriate points in the action, it does not matter what they say, since pantomime is the result desired and secured."

pictures taken, showing the *modus operandi* of the machine, and send them abroad. These were reproduced in foreign countries where they would have the desired effect, and the result was the immediate acquisition of foreign capital for the promotion of the company.

"Formerly the manufacturer of moving pictures was obliged to content himself with an actual event, such as a train in motion, a street scene, parade, or something of that character. At the present day, however, it is entirely different. The work of the moving-picture maker falls into two classes—actual events and acted imitations of events."

The actual scenes, the writer goes on to say, are usually only partly real; that is, in the case of army maneuvers, for instance, specially timed evolutions are given at the close for the benefit of the artist. On one occasion a moving-picture man was given a position on a war-ship and allowed virtually to command a whole fleet, for a brief period, having ingeniously, but none the less truly, pointed out to the admiral that a picture of fleet evolutions exhibited in the inland States would be a powerful aid to the naval recruiting officer. As regards the purely made-up scenes, these are often planned in a special studio building, generally a light structure of glass and iron, for there is no such light for taking pictures as daylight. To quote further:

"The equipment of this studio . . . is often more elaborate than that of the stages of some of our largest playhouses. In it are enacted whole plays, or parts of plays, comedy, tragedy, farce; in fact, anything that one might see on the ordinary stage.

"One of the curious things which strike the visitor to one of these studios is the fact that all of the scenery is painted in black and white, as colors do not register accurately. For this work a corps of scene-painters is kept busy. A scene is never used twice.

WHEN THE BATTLE-SHIPS CAME HOME.

Unhappily for the photographers, the fleet entered Hampton Roads in a pouring rain, and the picture men experienced a Waterloo. The moving-picture machine is sheltered by an umbrella.

"There is no stage in the studio save a large floor space. On this the scene is set, together with all the 'properties,' the same as in the production of a play. It is then ready for the actors.

"The people who act before the camera must go through their parts just as tho they were before an audience. They must 'make up' for their respective parts just as tho they were in the glare of the footlights. The scene is carefully rehearsed, and while the actors speak at appropriate points in the action it does not matter what they say, since pantomime is the result desired and secured.

"The best actors on the stage do not make the best actors for the moving picture. Those who have attained success in the lower forms of drama are usually best before the camera.

"The machine looks like an enlarged camera, with a handle protruding from the side. Into the camera is placed a roll of film, usually between 800 and 1,000 feet in length. The film is perforated on the sides and leads out of the container to the top of the camera, from which it is drawn down over the lens by means of metal pawls. These pawls draw down a section, about one inch high, before the camera when the shutter is automatically opened, allowing the film to receive the action of the light. The shutter then closes, and while closed the pawls bring down another section of the film. The movement of the film, however, is so rapid that several hundred feet of these pictures may be taken in a few minutes. The film goes back into the container, which is light-proof, and automatically closes when the end of the film is reached. It is then taken to the developing-room.

"In the developing-room there are shallow porcelain baths, about 4 feet wide and 8 inches deep. On top of these baths a drum is placed, which is revolved by means of a small motor. About 6 inches of developer is placed in the bottom of the bath so that a portion of the revolving drum is in it all the time. The film is then spirally wound on the drum, the power is turned on, and the process of developing commences. When sufficiently

RECORDING THE EVOLUTIONS OF A BATTERY.

The public are thus regaled with the spectacular side of war, without its horrors.

developed the drum is taken to a clear water bath for a few seconds, and then into the fixing-bath. When finished it is placed on the wooden corrugated drum and dried. This constitutes the process of making the negative; from this negative a positive must be made, which is done very much in the manner of the ordinary printing from a glass plate. The film is exposed in direct contact with the negative, and the positive is developed in the same manner as the negative. The film is then ready for reproduction.

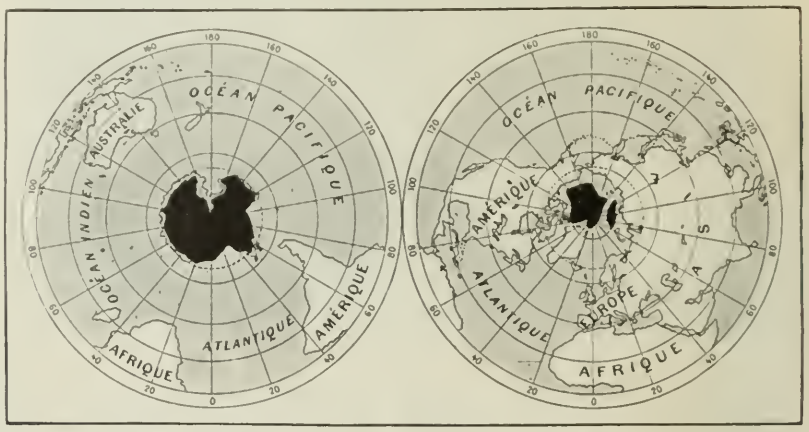
"From the studio this is sent to a film exchange or depot, where the various exhibitors may secure new films for those already exhibited. The renter usually purchases the film outright, which film, or play,' as it is called, costs about $115. It is then routed to the renter by his customers on a declining scale of rental charges. While the first exhibitor on a new subject may pay $20 a week for the film, the next man may pay $15, and so on down the scale. Each time a film is returned to the exchange it passes through the hands of the examiners, who respool it on another reel. Where the perforations have become broken or the film torn or otherwise damaged the defective parts are cut out and the ends of the break cemented together. As there is such a small perceptible change in each picture from the preceding one, many amputations may be made in the film without seriously hurting it."

OUR PYRAMIDAL EARTH

THAT the departures of our globe from the perfect spherical form are not merely such as to make it an oblate spheroid, as it would be if simply flattened at the poles, is asserted by Abbé T. Moreux, in *La Nature* (Paris, April 17). It is rather modified in the direction of a kind of pyramidal form. The north polar region is flattened to form one of the faces, and the south polar region is rather more elevated than the average, constituting an apex. That these conclusions are borne out by the results of recent polar discovery, Mr. Moreux is quite certain. He writes:

"The polar problem would appear to be primarily a geographical one, and some people wrongly imagine that science has nothing to gain from the observations made on polar expeditions.

"From the astronomic standpoint the question seems to be of great importance. Few persons understand the real object of Nansen's voyage in the *Fram*. His plan was in particular to discover the exact nature of the polar ice-cap. Does it cover a sea or a continent? Such was the problem whose solution would add data of inestimable value to the knowledge of our globe.



COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BOREAL AND AUSTRAL REGIONS OF THE EARTH.
The black patches indicate unexplored parts.

"Astronomers use the earth's radius as a unit of measure for great distances; but this radius is not uniform, since our spheroid is flattened. The length of the radius at the equator is therefore sought, and the measurement of different meridians gives us its exact value—at least this is what was believed fifty years ago. Modern science has changed all that. Our sphere is really neither round nor flattened; it tends to take, by the effect of contraction, a pyramidal form with four faces and four apexes. The Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean constitute three of the faces; the Archean regions of Canada, Scandinavia, and Siberia are the corresponding summits.

"Without enlarging on this subject, it may be said that a depression on the earth corresponds to an elevation at the antipodes. It remains to discover the fourth face and the fourth apex. Since the last Arctic expeditions there is no more doubt possible. The base of our pyramid must be at the North Pole; the whole boreal ice-cap covers a vast ocean whose depths are fully as great as those of the most extensive seas.

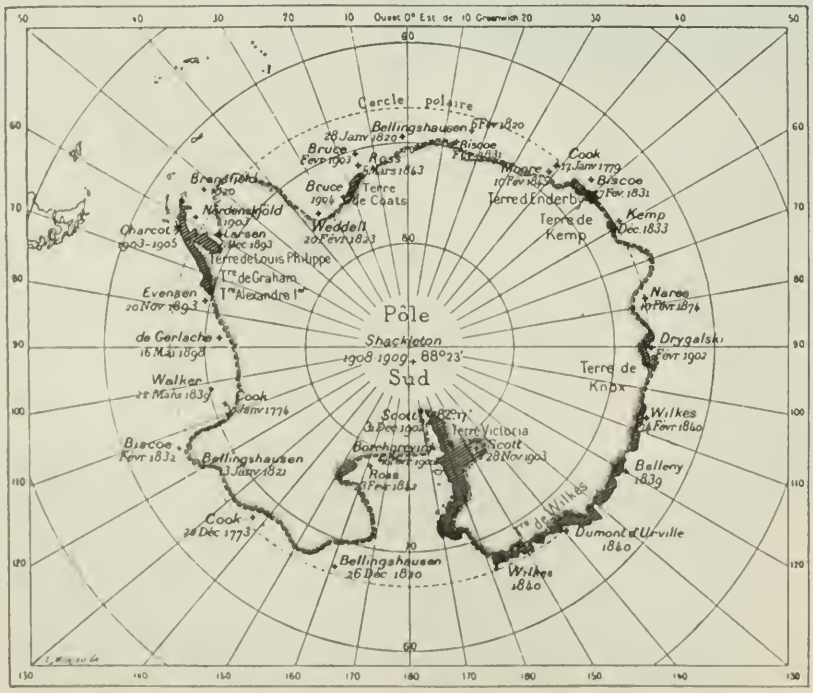
"If our theory is to be confirmed we should find at the opposite pole our fourth apex, that is to say, an elevated continent. And it is just this which all our discoveries seem to show.

"It is true that the breach made in the Antarctic Continent at longitude 170° leaves very vast regions unexplored, and we shall not be far from the truth when we say that the region within the South Polar Circle is almost unknown to us. But since the beginning of the century expeditions have multiplied, and each nation is eager to be represented in this new kind of raid. . . . . .

"The results, tho not fully known, are extremely interesting as far as we do know them. The antarctic lands seem to be the prolongations of the pyramidal faces of which we have spoken. It is very probable that these lands are connected, forming the vast continent required by theory.

"Doubtless, in particular in Wedell's Sea, no expedition has found land; but the exploration of the ocean depths has furnished facts whose value can not be overestimated. We know, in fact, that in the oceanic domain the continents are generally preceded by plateaus covered with shallow sheets of water, pedestals, as it were, in the ocean depths. All soundings around the antarctic circle show a notable rising of the ocean bottom as the South Pole is approached. The contrary is true at the North Pole, where Nansen has found depths of 1,700 fathoms.

"Besides this, the bottom of the Antarctic Ocean is covered with deposits that are surely continental in origin. They are brought there by floating ice, which in itself constitutes a strong argument in favor of the existence of a continent. The



THE AUSTRAL CONTINENT, ACCORDING TO RECENT EXPEDITIONS.

ice formed by the freezing of sea-water, in fact, does not at all resemble the large blocks coming from glaciers by detachment from their frontal mass. Now there have been seen, floating in these waters, icebergs of several kilometers in length with heights of 450 meters [1,500 feet].

"There must exist, therefore, around the South Pole, a vast continent covered with mighty glaciers, and this continent is itself surrounded by an ice belt presenting to the sea an abruptly vertical face 50 to 60 meters [150 to 200 feet] high.

"Up to the present time, we may say that all discoveries go to demonstrate the existence of 'Antarctis,' the austral continent, and that none of them has furnished any evidence against it. This is a valuable proof of the form of the globe; and in the near future geodetic measurements undertaken on the austral continent will furnish astronomy with data of high value regarding the exact dimensions of the terrestrial spheroid."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SPINELESS CACTUS

THOSE who have been eagerly awaiting the advent of the spineless cactus will be interested to know that it is already with us, and that, too, without breeding or selection. The United States Bureau of Plant Industry, we are told by David Griffiths, in a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, has been studying the matter since 1907; and has collected and introduced about 25 spineless species or varieties, 10 or 12 of which are somewhat promising. It is preparing to send out free for experiment 7,000 to 9,000 cuttings—but only to growers who dwell in the area where the plant will live. As may be seen from the accompanying map, this territory is comparatively restricted. It must be borne in mind also, we are reminded by *The Plant World* (Tucson, Ariz., April), that a spineless cactus will not necessarily remain spineless. Unfavorable conditions, such as alkaline soil, heat, or drought may be expected to develop the tiny spines that most of them possess. Further, says the paper named above:

"It is essential to remember that these plants can not be put out to shift for themselves; they must be farmed like any other crop, tho, owing to their resistance, they permit more latitude in their treatment than most other plants. . . . The prickly-pear plants, as they now exist, are adapted to a region having considerable rainfall, but too irregularly distributed for ordinary crops. . . . They are the camels of the vegetable world. They must have water, but they can get along for long periods without it. What is most

AREAS (SHADED) IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE "SPINELESS" PRICKLY PEARS WILL GROW.

The minimum winter temperature will prevent their growth outside of the shaded areas. Reproduced by courtesy of the Bureau of Plant Industry

needed in the spineless prickly pears to-day is greater hardiness, but this quality can not be bred into them in two or three years. It might be possible, by careful breeding and selection, in a decade or more to increase the hardiness of the rapid-growing prickly pears so as to . . . push the limit of their cultivation to the northward very materially. But this will take much patient toil and many years of experimentation.

"There are two ways of attacking the problem. One may depend upon selection alone. To gain hardiness by this method one would be obliged to discard the present spineless species entirely and work with the hardy spiny natives, for it can not be expected that the spineless forms can be so improved within themselves as to withstand 25° more of cold than they do now. The

A SPINELESS CACTUS.

A young yellow-fruited, spineless, seedless, prickly-pear plant from the island of Malta. This photograph is supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.

other way is to hybridize the present spineless forms with some hardy plant possessing as many desirable characters as possible. . . . The slight variation that occurs in vegetative propagation renders this method of improvement practically useless. The method of improvement by seed-selection requires several generations of plants; but when it is remembered that cacti can be grown from seed only with difficulty and that several years are required to grow a generation to the stage of seed-production, the magnitude of the task of improving cacti is easily seen. It must be remembered that neither of the parents is really spineless, even the so-called 'spineless' one having some spines and a strong tendency to revert to a more spiny condition. It takes a long time to breed the spines off entirely, or even practically, but to produce a hardy rapid-growing plant should not be so difficult, provided one's conception of hardiness is not too exacting. The prediction is ventured that if any improvement is made in the hardiness of rapid-growing varieties it will be through the spiny plants and not the spineless ones."

Meanwhile the daily press is quite busy with the spineless cactus. The writer quotes an advertisement offering plants for a dollar each, and some foreign botanists, not being able to distinguish between American science and American journalistic enterprise, are commenting unfavorably on the former. In a still more extravagant statement a "propagating company" is said to have acquired possession of specimens of a variety "valued at $1,000 each." This is certainly, as President Lincoln would have said, "interesting if true," and we need not be surprized that the thousand-dollar spineless is called a "wonder-plant" in the promoter's description. The Bureau of Plant Industry is more modest. Says the writer of the article from which we have been quoting:

"In the midst of these trials we note that another of our foreign friends, tho a little dazed at the way we do things, nevertheless concludes, after turning it all over, that 'cacti are worthy to be taken into consideration by all botanists and botanical institutes.' Let us sincerely hope that a period of 'consideration' is just before us."

"EXTENSIVE experiments, which have just been concluded, show that wireless telegraphy can perform excellent service in connection with sea fishing," says *Energy* (Leipsic).

IRREVERENT AMERICANS

THE absence of a true churchly spirit of reverence on the part of the masses in Christian bodies generally forms a chief barrier to church unity. This is the opinion of *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), an organ that has devoted itself vigorously to the cause of unifying Christian bodies. It gives a few examples of the kind of irreverence that one may see reported in daily papers:

"Thus, taking only a few clippings from papers within recent weeks: a Buffalo paper tells of a 'dinner of ten covers' given by a Methodist bishop and his wife on the evening of Good Friday. At a fashionable wedding during Passion week in a Baptist church in a New-England town, the pulpit (the central object in the edifice) was removed and a huge wishbone erected in its place. At a Universalist church in Massachusetts, on a Lenten Friday evening, a mock wedding of children was held, with bride and groom, matron of honor, best man, bridesmaids, flower-girls, ushers, minister, etc., all children, drest for their parts. 'The Lohengrin march was played on the organ,' we read. 'The "tie that binds," instead of the regulation ring, was a chain and padlock, the groom keeping the key.'

"It is such things as these—not profound questions in theology or metaphysics—that make it impossible for religious bodies to come together. Irreverence is the inevitable result of puritanism. Americans are an irreverent people, their children are characterized by the most appalling lack of respect for their elders, their parents, their teachers, the law, the Church, and God himself, because puritanism tore down everything that makes for reverence. When such incidents as we have gathered above are possible among the leaders who believe themselves to be animated by the spirit of Jesus Christ, it is easy to see how unintelligible and impossible the orderly sequence of devotion set forth in, and anticipated by, the Book of Common Prayer, must become. Christians can not come together in normal manner in the one body of Christ because they are not yet animated by one spirit."

The writer complains of the bad manners of Sunday-school scholars within his own denomination and attributes it to the lack of formalism in that gathering. He confesses he has "sometimes wondered whether a dancing-school is not a better preparation for Christian worship than a Sunday-school." He notes it as "significant" that Catholic worship and dancing-schools were banished by puritanism simultaneously. We read further:

"Of course if Americans are ever to advance out of this condition of national irreverence, the reform must begin with reverence toward God. Here the churchman must certainly lead the way. How can it be possible for teachers of any school of thought not to see that the first step toward curing the irreverent entry of children into the church-building would be to teach them to bow before the altar at entering? The feeblest instincts of pedagogy would suggest this first step. And then, if one finds them irreverent in entering the pew, the second step in reform might well be found in teaching them to cross themselves in an act of recollection as they kneel for silent prayer. We believe these three formal acts—bowing before the altar, crossing themselves, and kneeling in silent prayer—would go farther to promote reverence toward God than all the ethical sermons and addresses that could be preached to our children.

"Of course if the weak cry of 'ritualism!' is going to endure in the twentieth century—it is better adapted to the intelligence and the social manners of the cave man—it makes it more difficult to carry out such a reform. One may be forced to choose between making a boy a boor or a ritualist. Our fathers chose, and behold, a nation of boorish children, who with difficulty learn the refinements of civilization, and, when they are grown, are a by-word in every European capital for their bad manners. If it becomes necessary to swing the pendulum to the other extreme and begin to make a nation in which outward reverence is carried to an extreme, we suspect the result will be less disagreeable than that of the present day. But of one thing we are sure: There is no immediate danger of overreverence on the part of the American boy. If every Sunday-school in the American Church should suspend the study of New-Testament geography long enough to teach the children the first elements of reverential behavior, we should still find that we had only made a beginning. Too many generations of Calvinism have united to make most of us what we are to make the rebound easy, and it may be that this is the kind that cometh not out except by prayer and fasting."

HOW THEY SPEAK WITH TONGUES

CONSIDERED from a psychological standpoint, the manifestation of "tongue-speaking" reported from time to time in various parts of this country, is "a recrudescence of psychic phenomena of a low stage of culture." So says Prof. Frederick G. Hencke who writes in *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago). The phenomena agree, he says, both in their origin and in the experiences themselves, with the description given of similar phenomena in the New Testament. Suggestion, it is asserted, plays an important part; and "suggestibility is greatly increased by the formation of a psychological crowd, that is, a group of persons who through reciprocal suggestion and imitation one of another, act as if a group mind had supplanted the various individual minds." Suggestibility and loss of rational control are sometimes found to be made more intense by deliberate efforts on the part of the subject to exclude every possible extraneous impression. From the detailed statement of the pentecostal experiences of the Rev. A. E. Street, one of those who claimed the gift, the writer derives the following account, which he translates into psychological language:

"In the first place, there was a deliberate attempt on the part of Mr. Street to narrow his consciousness to the smallest possible point. He himself confesses that after months of effort he succeeded in emptying his thought. He had now developed such a degree of suggestibility that it needed but the proper stimulus to produce the religious experience he so much desired. This he received at the meeting he attended, Elder Sinclair actually placing his hands on his head. It was just then that automatic laughing began, and as this is a common occurrence in the mission, the reason is not hard to surmise. From automatic laughing he advanced step by step, until he found himself uttering baby gibberish, which gradually passed over into a strange tongue and finally into singing in tongues. This is apparently typical. When glossolalia, or tongue-speaking, first appears, it is purely automatic and resembles 'baby gibberish.' There are motor automatisms of all the organs of speech, and at the same time nervous excitement causes labored breathing. As time passes, a selective process through autosuggestion and self-imitation begins, of which the individual may or may not be fully conscious, and thus the simple repetition of a few syllables develops into what appears to be a new language. We also gather from Mr. Street's description that autosuggestion and self-imitation were the main factors in the development of the gift of interpretation. What he and many others describe as the baptism in the Spirit has been the product of nervous instability, loss of inhibitory control, suggestion, and a sudden shifting of ideas from the subconscious into the focus of attention."

Why these people think that "the sensory and motor automatisms which appear in connection with the revival are the product of the Holy Spirit working within them" may be answered by tracing to its origin the belief in spirit possession. Professor Hencke continues:

"It can not have been long before primitive man began to observe differences between the automatic and the voluntary, between those facts over which he had control and those that came of themselves, perhaps even against his desire. His belief in animism, in the sense that all nature is animated by a life similar to his own and that separable spirits exist and pass from one object to another, stimulated the further belief that automatic actions were caused

by a spirit taking possession of the body and controlling the muscles.

"Moreover, since the visions and hallucinations were favored by the same nervous condition that caused motor automatisms, and since both sensory and motor automatisms frequently occurred simultaneously, they were attributed to the same cause. 'Automatic speech, automatic deeds of extraordinary strength or skill, uncontrolled rage in battle, epilepsy, insanity, even random spasmodic contractions, and countless trances were interpreted as possessions by a god or spirit.'"

Precisely these beliefs were held by the Hebrews, says the writer. "The Spirit of God was thought to come upon or take possession of certain individuals and act in the endowment of such charismatic gifts as prophecy, skill in ruling, prowess in war, bodily strength, and skill in interpretation of dreams. The strength of the popular hero and the frenzies and visions of the prophet were alike attributed to the working of the Spirit." The phenomena subsided for a time, but reappeared in the primitive Christian community. There is, we are told, more than a superficial similarity in the methods by which these phenomena have been produced. "Pentecost came in the form of an extreme religious experience after ten days of praying and waiting." The outbreak of the speaking with tongues in India, in our day, occurred after a general-prayer band of five hundred and fifty had met twice daily, and, in addition to this, thirty young women had met every day to pray for the enduement of power, until the blessing came upon them. The writer describes some of his observations in Chicago thus:

"I made inquiry of several persons who had received this blessing, and I found that they believed themselves possest, in the ancient sense, by the Holy Spirit. And parallel with this is the belief that disease or any morbid condition of the personality, such as epilepsy, insanity, etc., is caused by possession by an evil spirit. One young man told me that the Holy Spirit came in through his side; a colored man said that the Spirit entered by way of his mouth; and Mr. Sinclair announced, as previously stated, that he received the Spirit through his legs. Now this idea of possession is, as we have seen, the New-Testament position, and we are justified in saying that in this regard there is a close agreement between the recent so-called pentecostal blessings and the day of Pentecost itself.

"What, however, do we find when we turn to the speaking in tongues? In the revival meetings in Chicago I heard a hundred or more persons speaking in tongues. While it is true that no two spoke exactly alike, yet in all that number I heard no one speak in any of the six languages with which I am acquainted. In its simplest form, it has been a mere babbling or screeching; and where it was more developed, there has been a constant tendency toward a repetition of certain syllables.

"Quite in contrast to this, there are reports of a language being actually spoken in this way. In a letter written by Albert Norton from Dhond, Poona District, India, March 21, 1907, the statement is made that he heard a Hindu woman, who was rescued in the famine of 1897, pray in English, 'O, the love! the love! the love! the love! O, the love of Jesus! O, my precious Lord! my precious Lord! O, my precious child!' In this prayer there are nine English words. A short time after reading Mr. Norton's letter, I had opportunity to ask a missionary who himself is acquainted with the work at Mukti, whether or not English is taught and used in the schools there. His reply was in the affirmative. An experience of more than six years on the Chinese mission-field warrants me in saying that there are many illiterate natives who through contact with foreigners have learned many more than nine English words.

"Moreover, in the instance of a considerable number of girls and women in the mission schools, there is a decided reluctance to use the English that has actually been acquired. Given the right emotional condition, most of these would be able to utter a prayer in English richer and better than the one quoted. Whenever there has been an automatic prayer offered in a real language, some acquaintance with that particular language has doubtless preceded it."

Several communications have reached us since we printed on January 9 an article entitled "A False Gift of Tongues." In these letters the facts concerning the unfortunate people who went to foreign parts with the conviction that they had the gift of tongues are denied.

FILIPINO MINISTERS REVOLT

THE desire for a premature independence among the Filipino Christians is causing some trouble to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Three ministers have left from an annual conference of over twenty, and the "cry of independence," says Bishop Oldham, "arouses in a measure the heart of every Filipino." A difficult case is that of the defection of Mr. Nicholas Zamora, who before his withdrawal manifested "a certain impatience of authority and disregard for the disciplinary requirements which necessarily rest upon every Methodist-Episcopal pastor." Mr. Zamora declares that he will create a new church. The general state of which Mr. Zamora's case is a symptom is given by the bishop in these words which we quote from *The Pacific Christian Advocate* (Portland):

BISHOP W. F. OLDHAM,

Who says there is among the Filipinos a strong desire to assert themselves as not needing either tutelage or direction in church affairs.

"There is in Manila and among the Tagalog people, and perhaps in the Philippine Islands and among all the other races to a very much smaller extent, a strong desire to assert themselves as not needing either tutelage or direction. This feeling in itself is praiseworthy; but there is mingled with it a certain lack of judgment, a headiness, and a touch of arrogance that the present ability to manage affairs scarcely seems to warrant. This defection, for instance, has been immediately followed by the utmost confusion in the surrounding congregations, arising from statements only partially true being made, by Mr. Zamora and his friends, regarding the legitimacy of breaking off from the existing church. The statements made are not arguments, but taunts, threats of Filipino ostracism, appeals to race prejudice, and hot, angry words of opposition to Americans as such. Some Filipinos are not yet of sufficiently sober thinking to be able to discriminate between what is false and what is true in such statements because of the arousing of latent prejudice.

"Altogether, the immediate effect is unhappy. I should add, however, that over against the few who are acting thus, and are causing us the present distress, there are many who are standing up against revilings and threats with a courage and devotion to what they believe to be the true interests of their people which should prevent any feeling arising in the mind of the church at home that the Filipino people are wholly incapable. These disturbances have proved that while some Filipinos are inclined to be childish and to mistake words for great principles, many of the Filipinos while agitated are still readily able to diagnose the true situation, and to take their stand with what they believe to be right as over against any popular clamor. When I add that labor agitation is strong in the city, that Manila is the center of pretty nearly all the political disturbances, in the realm of opinion, that there is in these islands, and that Mr. Zamora has indicated in to-day's papers that he is about to make himself a bishop, and each of the other two seceding ministers superintendents of great districts, the animus of this whole movement may perhaps be more easily seen."

TO STOP ARMENIAN SLAUGHTER

THE calmness with which "certain American papers" take it for granted that the change of monarchs in Turkey will effect no changes in Armenian sufferings is, says *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), nothing less than blood-curdling. Now, if ever, it thinks, is the time for the Christian nations to intervene. The party in power, it is observed, clearly recognizes the importance of maintaining the sympathy of Europe and of America; and since that party has already admitted Christians to the army and proclaimed their equal right to protection, it must "be expecting that the Christian powers will have something to say in the matter of Armenian massacres." The duty is thus brought home to ourselves:

"Of all Christian powers the duty of America is most clear. In the midst of horrors unspeakable is the small, scattered band of American missionaries. This week's mail may perhaps bring letters which shall interpret that pathetic cablegram, 'Help—Adana—Chambers,' which was the first message from the scene of outrages, and which, with all its compelling pathos, seemed to fall upon deaf ears. Not in Adana only, but in Tarsus and in villages farther in the mountains, our missionaries are surrounded by burning houses, by starving people, by men, women, and children in imminent peril of their lives, and they are bravely lending them such protection and succor as is in their power. In Tarsus, the young widow of the murdered missionary Rogers is sharing the shelter of her father's house—that of the brave veteran, Dr. Christie—with hundreds of Armenian refugees. In Hadjin five American women, two of them sisters of a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, are without protection, while the village is being burned around them. And when their appeal for help came, what was the answer? A vessel which was being refitted would be dispatched as soon as possible—another, coaling in some distant port, would presently be sent—when in Asia Minor it was a question not of weeks, but of days and perhaps of hours and minutes!

"Not the claim of those brave missionaries, but the claim of humanity lays upon this Government the duty of action. Christian missionaries take their life in their hand when they go to a foreign field, and they do not call upon our Government for its preservation. This fact, indeed, hardly absolves the Government from duty to them; but who can question our national obligation in any case where fellow creatures, not to say fellow Christians, are in such jeopardy as now confronts the Armenians of Asia Minor? The history of our relations with Cuba is an irrefutable argument for this obligation. Since the Spanish War America has been in a position to take the initiative in a matter like this. None of the complications which afford an excuse if not a justification for the inertia of Europe stand in the way of this country. We have even the justification of past successful intervention: for in 1904, when an uprising occurred in Beirut and all Syria trembled on the verge of massacre, it was the arrival of an American war-ship, with Admiral Cotton in command, which averted disaster, and caused America to be hailed as the champion of order and justice. True, the American Government had been attacked, in the shooting of the American Vice-Consul. But is not the murder of two American missionaries and the destruction of American property, however accidental, also an attack upon our Government? In the last analysis it is due to American schools and colleges that the revolution in Turkey has been practically bloodless."

An instructor at Yale, Mr. H. M. Dadourian, writes to the New York *Sun* (May 13) to say that it is no exaggeration to affirm that "since the time of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane the Turks have been constantly slaughtering the Christians in some part of Turkey." He gives a tabulated statement of the number of Christians butchered by the Turks since 1820, adding that "only a native of Turkey can have an adequate idea of the sufferings which the helpless Christians had to endure during the intervals between massacres." Here it is:

1822—Greeks	50,000
1850—Nestorians and Armenians	10,000
1860—Maronites and Syrians	11,000
1876—Bulgarians	10,000
1894-96—Armenians	100,000
1909—Armenians (estimate of the Rev. S. R. Trowbridge)	23,000

NO CHURCH AND STATE DISCORD IN ITALY

THERE is a wide-spread belief in this country that in Italy Church and State stand at daggers drawn. Of course there are atheists and non-believers in Italy, as there are in England, where Church and State have stuck together like Siamese twins for centuries. The opposition to the Pope and to the Church which we see reflected in the lampoons and caricatures of Italian weeklies by no means represents the official or even the general popular mind, we are now told, but only the views of a minority—freethinkers and anticlericals. It would be quite wrong to judge Italy by the standard set by France since the Separation, declares Felice Santini in the *Rivista d'Italia* (Rome). France has pursued toward the Church a policy of confiscation, dispossession, and almost persecution. In Italy, however, the State is not in conflict with the Church, but works harmoniously with it. The fight in France is between religious institutionalism and the Government: in Italy it is between Catholicism and atheism. The question of the Pope's temporal power is a dead issue, we are told, and does not disturb the relations of the Vatican with the Government. Even those deputies who accept anti-Catholicism as a plank in their party platform foster religion, even the Catholic religion, in their homes, and in the public schools the children of parents so desiring are permitted to form classes for religious instruction in charge of the clergy. Mr. Santini knows well what he is talking about, being a Catholic politician and publicist of some eminence. Thus he writes:

"In every way those who are most uncompromising in their advocacy of a restoration of the temporal power are compelled to admit that the policy of the Italian Government as concerns the Church is infinitely more liberal, loyal, and respectful, and less inclined to persecution, than that of the French Republic. But to talk of any serious aspirations after a reconquest of the temporal power is idle, absurd, and impracticable. No one who has a grain of sense would discuss the question of winning back the former place of the Vatican in Roman politics. . . . If the Government of the King, as a remote possibility, should wish to offer the Pope a definite domination over Roman politics, the Holy Father would not hesitate one moment to decline the offer."

The real antagonists of the Church are those who are laboring for "the abolition of religious teaching in the schools." Their "antireligious, atheistic, and immoral fury" has been defeated, he adds, and "to-day we have entered into a state of perfect calm." He concludes by maintaining his original position—that Italy is a religious country, and that the Government does not oppose itself to the Catholic religion. To quote his words:

"Italy will never invite a religious war, nor encourage religious persecution. The soul of Italy, the true Italian soul, is too deeply impregnated with sublime poetry ever to become atheistic. And our people, by an immense majority, in their exquisite common sense, know and value the boundless power of the religious sentiment. This religious sentiment, when it exists in congenial harmony with the sacred ideals of patriotism, is not only a guaranty of power in the nation, but of morality and peace in the family. We who are compelled to navigate the stormy and turbid waters of political life are well aware that parliamentary men who for the sake of excitement, or from affectation, or for electoral purposes, join themselves with the atheists in politics, cling, when at home, to the ways of religion, because they do not think atheism exactly suitable for family life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Two interesting communications reached the desk of the editor in the same mail a few days ago, one declaring our policy too Catholic and the other too Protestant. A reader in Philadelphia exclaims "You have been out Romanizing Rome! You canonize her adherents, some of them, before they die." A New York reader avers with equal heat that we "depreciate and misrepresent things Catholic," and that unless we change our policy it will "repel Catholics from your paper." These two letters confirm our belief, rather, that our policy is keeping a pretty straight course and not showing partiality to anybody.

WHO WILL HAVE THE HOLBEIN?

THERE is nothing in the histories to show that when Henry VIII. sent Holbein to Brussels to paint a picture of the fair Christina, he had the least suspicion of the trouble he was hatching for his countrymen of a later generation, who would quarrel for its possession with the people of the new land just discovered across the sea. Her picture did not please the fancy of the fickle monarch, we are told, and she never became queen, and died with her head in its natural place; but the portrait has succeeded better with some American king of finance, as yet unknown, who is reported to have bid high for it, and who will get it if the National Gallery can not match the offer. As a result it is easily the most discust picture in the world to-day. The most various questions are asked about it. Will England keep it? Will America get it? What lucky millionaire, after the National Gallery, has an option on the picture? Or is the millionaire merely a hypothetical person to arouse British interest? These questions merely concern the present status of the picture, which has been sold by the Duke of Norfolk to a firm of picture-dealers, Messrs. Colnaghi, after its twenty-eight years' loan to the National Gallery in London. Other questions of a more recondite nature are put, some of which, invoking the English law of entail, ask if the sale by the Duke is really legal. The sum of $330,000, which the Colnaghis are said to have paid for this painting, is, we are told, "nothing surprizing." One critic has said that the work has "no superior in all the world of art," yet the advance on this sum which will come when the canvas next changes hands is thought unlikely to reach the mark of $500,000 which Mr. Morgan is reputed to have paid for his great Raphael.

The British Government, it appears, has been given a month to make up its mind whether it will purchase the Holbein at the price the Colnaghis gave for it; and with fear and trembling it has offered $50,000 as a starter for a fund to save the masterpiece for England. If it comes to the United States, says Mr. Royal Cortissoz, in the New York *Tribune*, "we may congratulate ourselves on an acquisition of extraordinary significance." He thinks it would be a fine thing for the Metropolitan Museum "to concentrate a year's income from the Rogers fund on the purchase of this painting, seeking, and, we may be sure, quickly finding, the balance among a few private contributors." He gives some words of description:

"This portrait, which is painted on panel, is 5 feet 10 inches in height and 2 feet 8 inches wide. The figure wears a mourning robe, trimmed with sable, over a black satin dress. The head is closely fitted with a black hood. The background is blue, a color which Holbein seems to have used for the purpose with special enthusiasm, since it appears again and again in his works. The portrait dates from 1538, early in the period of Holbein's service as court painter to Henry VIII."

From the Berlin Photographic Co.

HOLBEIN'S CHRISTINA OF DENMARK,

Which may leave the National Gallery for an American home unless the English Government puts up $330,000 to retain it.

From Mr. Gerald S. Davies' "Life of Holbein" we are given this account of Christina and of the occasion of Holbein's painting her portrait:

"The girl had been married at thirteen to Francesco Maria, of Milan, and was now a widow at sixteen. There had been much searchings by the ambassadors of many courts for a new wife for Henry. Among those who had been suggested for the high but perilous position were Mary of Guise, the widowed Countess of Egmond, and a daughter of the House of Brederode. Henry, who had profest himself somewhat coy, nevertheless had made the proposal to Castillon, the French Ambassador, that a selection of French princesses should be brought to Calais for his inspection—an unseemly proposal which Castillon met by a still more unseemly answer. Finally, Hutton, the Ambassador, made so favorable a report on the qualities of Christina, that Henry sent Holbein in company with Philip Hobbie (who figures among the Windsor drawings) to Brussels, where, on March 12, at one o'clock in the afternoon—it is rarely that we can date a portrait so accurately as this—the young duchess stood for her portrait. By four o'clock that afternoon Holbein had completed the sketch—so we must consider it—from which the wonderful portrait was painted. We are not, indeed, told that Holbein completed a preliminary sketch, but one may feel practically assured that he did so. It is most unlikely that he would have commenced what he must have known was to be a very brief sitting on a panel of the size which we now see. At Windsor, indeed, there is preserved a small panel which has been thought to be this sketch, but if it have any relationship with this portrait of Christina it is more probably an inferior version by another hand. All that we are able to say is that it is most probable that an original sketch existed, and was of smaller size, and that, according to his custom, Holbein painted the larger portrait from it. For we hear that when Hutton saw the sketch that afternoon he was so delighted with its perfection that he at once dispatched a messenger to recall a portrait by another artist which was already on its way to England, 'since,' adds Hutton, 'it was but slubbered in comparison.' Now to suppose that a panel of the size of the Arundel portrait could have been brought to this state of perfection in three hours is, of course, out of the question.

"The art of portraiture can go no further. The young girl,

bright, witty, fascinating, and yet with just the shade of sorrow over her, stands at full length before us—she was 'exceeding tall and graceful,' we are told—in her widow's weeds. Hutton speaks with enthusiasm of her smile, which, whenever she used it, brought two little pits upon her cheeks and one upon her chin which became her exceedingly. But the smile has almost faded from her face as she stands nervously playing with her glove between her slender fingers. The figure is at once girl-like and womanly: the

By courtesy of "The Bookman." Copyrighted by W. A. Reed, Mobile, Ala.

MRS AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON,

Who produced the "best sellers" of sixty years ago, and now furnishes a "warning" to the novel-writing gild.

face at once grave for the moment and ready to sparkle into vivacity the next. It is so living, this young girl's portrait, that all our sympathies are quickened as we stand before it. She was not destined to add her name to the list of English queens, and she died later, and for aught one knows happier, as Duchess of Lorraine. Something went wrong with the political situation and Charles V. turned his back upon the match. Every one knows the witty saying—evidently the after-thought of some other brain—which tradition has put into her mouth, that if she had had two heads one should be at the disposal of his Majesty. She said, of course, nothing of the kind, yet if what was told of her bright and lively disposition was true, the moral of the imagined answer was sound for her, and she might, if she had become Queen of England, all innocent, have found her way, sooner or later, to Tower Hill through her merry nature."

One phase of English distress over the possible loss of the picture is represented by Mr. Arthur Fox-Davies, a barrister and writer of heraldic works. A London dispatch to the New York *Sun* reports Mr. Fox-Davies as declaring that an act of Parliament passed in 1627, entailing the earldom and castle of Arundel, as well as certain scheduled belongings, upon the descendants of the then Earl, possibly makes the Earl's recent disposition of his picture illegal. We read:

"The Duke of Norfolk is the present representative descendant of the then Earl of Arundel and is himself Earl of Arundel, which title, by the way, is conferred as title of courtesy upon his son. It is not certain whether Holbein's painting is included in the aforesaid schedule, but Mr. Fox-Davies contends that this point can be settled, as the schedule must exist in the records of the Court of Chancery and can be found by an expert search.

"The picture was undoubtedly in possession of the Arundel family when the act was passed, and it is inferred that it was named in the schedule, in which case the Duke of Norfolk has not the power to sell it. Mr. Fox-Davies' contention, moreover, would establish the fact that the Duke was not empowered to remove the picture from Arundel Castle. Assuming this contention to be correct, its loan for the past twenty-eight years to the National Gallery has been illegal.

"Mr. Fox-Davies contends that the Duke's interest in the picture is merely a life interest in the possession and enjoyment thereof conditional upon it remaining in Arundel Castle. This interest, says Mr. Fox-Davies, he has now sold for $330,000 to Colnaghi & Company, who in nowise become the owners of the picture. All they obtain from the deal is the right to enjoy the picture themselves and to let others enjoy it during the Duke's life. Nor would the Duke be able to evict them from Arundel Castle as trespassers if they attempted to enjoy their right, because the law implies the right of access."

A MORAL OF THE "BEST SELLER"

THE old order changeth in "best sellers" as in other things, but the new brings about the same average of commonplaceness. The critics who glance back over the days when "Beulah," "St. Elmo," and "Macaria" were the rage seem to feel that the thrills furnished by those books were as genuine as any provided by present-day thrill-makers. The moral drawn seems to be that "best sellers are quickest diers." These reflections are called out by the death of Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson at Mobile, who held the ears and hearts of the novel-reading populace in the fifties and sixties of the last century. It was common to hear good people say of her books that they were "beautifully written," says the New York *Times*. The phrase is yet doing service. Young novel-readers will probably smile at the enthusiasm with which their elders will speak of these works, says the New York *Evening Post*. "Ardent and always contemporary youth will see in this only that kind of strange aberration which makes their fathers and mothers sing the praises of dead actors, and groan or go to sleep at the performances of living ones." Those who thrilled over Miss Evans's "lofty sentiment" and "tearful tragedy," this journal continues, "would be afraid now to turn to the faded pages again lest they be moved to laughter; but they will at least stoutly contend that those novels were as good as any of the same order current to-day, and lived even longer than will the latter." One of this type seems to be speaking in the following from the New York *Sun*:

"We haven't read for many years the novels of Augusta J. Evans Wilson, but we cheerfully record a certain affection for them. They have 'had an enormous sale'; they have given pleasure to we don't know how many millions of people; and if other 'best sellers' have surpassed them on the commercial side of late years, we doubt if the supplanters are much improvement upon the supplanted. 'Beulah' celebrates its green half-century this year. The fires of 'St. Elmo' were flaming in the consulship of Plancus; and we remember the outside if we recall little of the contents. The autograph of G. W. Carleton glitters on the cover, an autograph dear to admirers of Artemus Ward and shining still on that ugly, blue-edged reprint of Swinburne's first series of 'Poems and Ballads,' called 'Laus Veneris' and regarded by the simple public of forty-odd years ago as the sum of iniquities.

"How 'St. Elmo' was praised and damned and advertised and wept over! How superior to it were superior persons! Well, we dare say, without one clear memory of it, that it was quite as good as many more pretentious works. Miss Evans, as she was called, was a 'great American novelist,' and she continued to produce almost to the end. If she had outlived the brilliant hour of her success, the novel-writing gild may take warning. Such as I am ye soon shall be. Make hay while the sun shines. No day without a big batch of pages."

LONGFELLOW AMONG THE LAWMAKERS

LONGFELLOW, who has for years been memorialized in Westminster Abbey, has only just been honored with a statue at Washington. On May 7 William Couper's bronze figure of the poet, seated in academic robes and with thoughtful mien, was unveiled on a site at the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and M Street. The statue stands on a block of Bonacord granite brought from Sweden and carved in Scotland. The ceremony was the completion of the work of the Longfellow National Memorial Association undertaken about twelve years ago, whose membership, it is said, comprizes some of the most distinguished men in the public, industrial, and private life of America. The treasurer of the Memorial Association, Brainard H. Warner, presented the statue, and the acceptance on behalf of the nation was made by Attorney-General Wickersham, who represented the President. Many members of the poet's family were present. Those who delivered addresses were Bishop Alexander Mackay Smith, of Pennsylvania; Maj.-Gen. A. W. Greeley, who told the history of the statue; Prof. Bliss Perry, who spoke on "Longfellow the Man," and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, on "Longfellow the Poet." Professor Perry is reported by the Washington *Post* as giving a reason why Longfellow may become the national poet of amalgamated America. Thus:

"Longfellow's hospitality as a private citizen foreshadowed one influence of his poetry. For two generations immigrants from Europe have perceived in the luminous pages of Longfellow's verse the heart of their own people. In the days to come, when America is to show a blending of races, a mingling of blood and traditions and faiths hitherto unknown in the history of civilization, it may be that Longfellow, because of the variety and sympathy of his cosmopolitan imagination, will be recognized as the national poet of the new America.

"But of that we know nothing. What we do know is that he was an ideal American citizen of his own day. Mellow words were his birthright. His mind was filled with fair presences and gracious thoughts, and his neighbors at least knew that that gentle heart was the home of a rare courage.

"Swift and far-reaching changes have been wrought in America since Longfellow's death; but this lover of children, walking in quiet ways, this refined and courteous host and gentleman, the scholar and poet of a generation more highly endowed than ours, is an ideal American still. The hot heart and the evil will, crude self-assertion and restless, homeless, aimless energy may well be hushed in the sculptured presence of Longfellow, and in the memory of his achievement, his serenity, his repose."

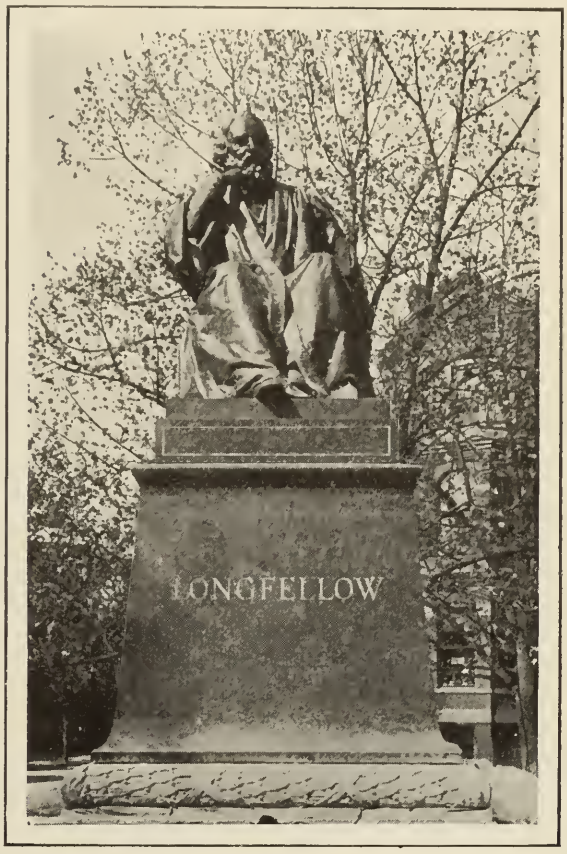
Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie undertook to "place" Longfellow in the world of letters. His essential thought, says the Washington *Post*, was that Longfellow was "typically American." These sentences are quoted:

"Those distinctive marks of race which make Homer a typical Greek, Dante a representative Italian, and Shakespeare the spokesman of England are on Longfellow. Longfellow's work is saturated with the quality of his people in their new field of expansion. His freedom from the sophistication of a more experienced country; his simplicity, due in large measure to the absence of social self-consciousness; his tranquil and deep-seated optimism, which is the effluence of an unexhausted soil; his happy and confident expectation, born of a sense of tremendous national vitality; his love of simple things in normal relations to worldwide interests of the mind; his courage in interpreting those deeper experiences which craftsmen who know art but do not know life call commonplaces; the unaffected and beautiful democracy of his spirit—these are the delicate flowers of our new world, and as much a part of it as its stretches of wilderness and the continental roll of its rivers. Longfellow's Americanism resides in quality, not in magnitude; in the spirit, not in the speech."

A downpour of rain at the end of the exercises caused one distinguished guest to remark: "The good poet has been baptized as well as unveiled."

SHAKESPEARE PROVED BACON BY ACROSTIC

IT is a fact, declares a writer in *Collier's*, that the name of Francis Bacon is signed, by a simple acrostic, in the poems and plays known to the world as those of William Shakespeare. Facts he seems to think will sweep away all doubts; and he has the word of a mathematician that acrostics placed as they are in the works of Shakespeare could not have come there by accident.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW STATUE AT WASHINGTON,

Recently erected by the Longfellow National Memorial Association.

The discoverer of the "facts" is Mr. William Stone Booth, of Cambridge, Mass., who has lately written a book on "Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon." An exposition of Mr. Booth's "facts" is given by Mr. William L. Stoddard, who thinks them "astonishing" in spite of "other and unsuccessful attempts to produce similar facts," such as Delia Bacon's, Ignatius Donnelly's, and Mrs. Gallup's—to name only American cryptogramists. Telling us how to read the new acrostic which Mr. Booth has discovered interwoven in Shakespeare's poems and plays, he says:

"One reads to the right on the first line; then back, to the left on the second line; then forward again, to the right, on the third line; then back again, to the left, on the fourth line, and so on. The path of reading threads the lines with a string, as it were, disregarding the meaning, and using the text only as a row of letters. . . . The name, say, Francis Bacon, will begin at some prominent place, such as a corner initial. To read the signature, you start with this *F* and pass along the lines, to the right on the first, back to the left on the second, and so on, taking the *first r* after that *F*; the *first a* after that *r*; the *first n* after that *a*; and so on, choosing always the *first desired letter in the spelling of the name*. Thus, the first *n* after the first *o* after the first *c* . . . (in the word Bacon) will close the acrostic. This *n* must fall at a perfectly definite place, such as a corner opposite to where the signature began. If it fell at an indifferent spot, there would be no acrostic. Such, reduced to its simplest form, is the method

cs-l to nx Francis Bacon's name to the works of William Shakespeare."

Sometimes there are variations in placing the acrostic. "Often, instead of reading the acrostic on all the letters . . . it may be made only on the *initial* letters of the words. Again, it may be read on the *terminal* letters: that is, the first and last letters of the words. Again, on the capitals." The writer selects for exposition the acrostic found in the first poem on the page facing the title-page of the first folio edition, dated 1623. The poem is supposed to be by Ben Jonson. We read first the poem, then the exposition:

"The acrostic in this first poem in this first collected edition of the wonderful dramas begins with the first *F* on the first line, and runs to the first *N* of the last line, having passed through the whole composition.

— This **F**igure, that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut; —
— Wherein the Graver had **a** strife
with **N**ature, to out doo the life: —
— O, could he but have drawne his wit
As well in brasse, as he hath hit —
— His face, the Print would then surpasse
All, that was ever writ in **b**rasse. —
— But, since he can not, Reader, looke
Not on his Picture, but his Booke —
B I

"*Read on the terminals*—the first and last letters of each word—spelling *Francis Bacon*.

"On the top line, starting to the right, we find simply the *F* of *Figure*. There is no *r* at the beginning or end of any word on this line. We now read back, on the second line, to the left. We light on the *r* of *for* as the *first terminal r* after the *first terminal f*. We must now seek the next terminal *a*. Continuing our thread-like course, on the third line, to the right, we get the *a* just before *strife*. Coming back, on the next line, we get as the first terminal *n* after this *a* the *N* of *Nature*. Continuing onward, on the next line, to the right, we get, as the next *c* after this *n*, the *c* of *could*. There is no terminal *i* till we arrive at the *i* of *in*, on the next line. Our *s* is in the word *as*. We have thus spelled *Francis*.

"Spell Bacon: Thread the next line, to the right, and continue to the left on the following one, looking for a terminal *b*. The first *b* we come to is that in *brasse*. . . . . .

"The *a* we get from *all*. Going to the right, again, we find that the first *c* after this *a* is the *c* of *can not*; continuing on the last line, to the left, we find the *o* in *on*, and the final *n* is the initial of *Not*. Thus, on the last word (in the order of reading) of the last line of the poem, the acrostic is concluded. We have spelled Francis Bacon."

"The Tempest" is the first play in the Folio, and in it, we are told, over ten signatures have been found. The entire First Folio contains roughly two hundred of these acrostics. Further:

"They occur on the first and last pages of the plays with few exceptions, and practically always on the wrongly numbered pages, of which there are many. In modern editions of Shakespeare the acrostics are lost, since they are purely typographical, and must have been adjusted, if not inserted, in proof. 'Venus and Adonis,' 'The Passionate Pilgrim,' 'The Phœnix and the Turtle,' are among the books where these acrostics exist. Bacon's name is also signed by an acrostic to a book of 'Essayes, Religious Meditations, Places of Perswasion and Disswasion,' as well as to a 'Translation of Certaine Psalms,' both volumes bearing his name in the dedication.

"Can these signatures be accidents? It is possible that one might be an accident. In fact, an excellent signature of Francis Bacon has been discovered on a page of a book of poems by Shelley. This is an indication of the truth that it is possible, tho unlikely, to find one anywhere by accident. If a certain train from New York encountered a cow on the track, say one mile out of each important station on the way to Boston, we should be driven to the conclusion that human design was at work, for cows are not noted for concerted action. In regard, more particularly, to these acrostic signatures in Shakespeare, a mathematician has stated that one from corner to corner on the first page of a book and a second from corner to corner on the last page of the same book (as in the case of 'The Rape of Lucrece') utterly removed all doubts as to the accidental nature of the cipher.

"Fortunately for Bacon, however, Providence does not work haphazard. The question now comes: Does not the making of the *a*crostic seriously hamper the writer? Let me answer with a practical specime*n*. I am writing this paragraph to state a definite idea. I wish at the same time to *s*ign *i*t with an acrosti*c* of the name Francis *B*acon. If, therefore, the reader will read on the terminal letters, beginning *a*t the first letter of the paragraph, and spell in the regular way, weaving in and out as before, alternately, to the right and left, he will find that he will *c*onclude with the last letter *o*f the last word of the paragraph, thus closing the acrostic. After the first draft of this paragraph, the changes I had to make so that it would embrace the cipher came to about seve*n*."

WOMAN'S LOVE FOR CHOPIN

IT is often said that Chopin is the Poe of the piano. But this comparison Mr. Henderson tries to upset by applying a feminine test. If Chopin truly were the musical companion of that singular mind, says the critic of *The Sun* (New York), women would be less likely to love him. Neither Poe nor his German congener, Hofmann, are greatly relished by women. Chopin, on the other hand, numbers his devotees mainly among women, and, says Mr. Henderson, this is because of the "singularly appealing character of his music." It is the appeal, the writer goes on to discriminate, "of the man whose incapacity seeks its complement in the superior steadiness and purity of the eternal feminine." He pauses to observe that "it is no pertinent comment on this view that George Sand was morally neither steady nor pure." He finds his reason in a general law of woman's nature which he thus interprets:

"The weakness of man is the strength of woman. She is and has been in all time his protectress. She is the incarnate parent and guardian. When the strong man stands before her she rejoices in his strength and is ready to twine herself about him as the vine about the oak. But she is equally happy to be the support of the weak, and it is in acting as the prop and the defense of some such nature as that which sang the major melody of the famous funeral march that she rises to heights of extraordinary splendor. This is the woman who in hours of ease is uncertain and coy, but in the hour of agony is a ministering angel.

"Here then we may perhaps find the true explanation of woman's love of Chopin's music. It is beyond question that his greater works soar in regions to which her reason and her imagination, save in a few scattered instances, are strangers. Yet in these very works exist characteristic qualities which are more frankly exposed in the composer's more popular creations."

Such an accounting of woman's love for Chopin would bear ill an application to the cases of Poe and Hofmann. Mr. Henderson writes:

"The resemblances between Chopin and Poe lie fairly on the surface, but they are neither vital nor masterful. The music-lover who understands the philosophy of form can discern them at a glance. As for the brotherhood of the spirit supposed to bind these two, it is but a distant family resemblance. And it is not a factor in the worship of Chopin by woman."

What the woman feels in the music of Chopin, we read, is the underlying weakness of the personal fiber which constructed it. Further:

"The Chopin of the D-flat valse is a humorist of the progeny of Italian 'concetti.' The Chopin of the saccharine funeral march a master laboring in the refuse of his worst banalities. Only in the first and last movements of this composition does he rise to his own surface, but these are the movements for which the palpitating among women care nothing. The other movements touch deeply the lighter souls among the world's better half, for they combine gentle sentimentality with mediocrity of invention. The weakness of the personality of the artist is here disclosed brilliantly in polished and ingratiating art. Woman yields to the appeal of its elegant littleness. She receives into her heart the fluttering spirit."

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION

BY FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F. S. A.

Managing Editor of The Standard Dictionary; Member of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufacture and Commerce.

PERFECTION is a quality that is attained only after years of patient perseverance: it is the fruit of calm, deliberate determination to reach the highest degree of excellence attainable to man. In the making of pianos, perfection is that phase which the leading manufacturers strive for but which only a very few succeed in attaining; it is the result of individual effort and personal supervision. No one who has walked through a piano-maker's workshop has any idea of the great number of important details that go into the making of a high-grade piano. Few, indeed, can realize the extent of the investment that must be made before a perfect instrument can be offered for sale.

William Knabe, founder of the great company which bears his name, which now makes more than 3500 per annum, won renown through the thoroughness and excellence of his workmanship. He built pianos with infinite care and masterful knowledge. With him time was always subservient to art. He took much longer to construct his instrument than did the ordinary piano manufacturer, but he always had the satisfaction of knowing that the best workmanship that brains and art could command had been employed in making his instrument. Little wonder then that a man who built on such a solid foundation should have built so well, and that to-day the Knabe factory covers more than six acres of ground and nearly 500,000 square feet of floor space, irrespective of the great lumber yards where more than a million dollars' worth of choice, costly, and rare woods, collected at enormous risks and great expense from all parts of the world, are stored for seasoning and for use when occasion offers. These factories are without question the largest in the world, and within their walls are stored vast quantities of ivory, leather, felt, wire strings, cloth, screws, tuning-pins, and the hundred and one smaller accessories used in piano-making.

The Knabe family of to-day, direct descendants of the founder, give the same *personal care and attention to the details of piano construction*. Entering the factory as apprentices, they have risen step by step through the departments until they have attained complete mastery of the art of piano-making, and there is no piano manufactured in the world to-day the making of which has so long been entirely under the supervision of one family. Assisting them there is a vast army of especially trained and efficient employees, many of whom have spent from twenty to thirty years in the factory. They are the experts who are living the life that only the artist lives, laboring as lovingly over each instrument as does the sculptor over the marble masterpieces of his creation. To them, the mellow tones of some recently completed instrument are as the awakening of a soul that sings a song sublime; the heart of the instrument has spoken, and as each string vibrates and the rich volume of sound strikes the ear, it is as if a living creature spoke. Pride of workmanship under such conditions is pardonable, and every worker shares in it. But to make a perfect instrument takes time. Let no one imagine that high-grade pianos are assembled together like so many of the packing-case type of instruments of music that are offered for sale nowadays. The very best of material, honest workmanship, scientific accuracy in every detail are the essentials of all pianos that are up to the standard of perfection established by Knabe.

This standard of perfection in pianos has been maintained by William Knabe & Company. After nearly three-quarters of a century of painstaking labor, this company ranks to-day second to none. Its instruments are recognized as the best that human ingenuity and human effort can make. If you want such a piano made to order, it will take from six months to two years to make it—the time depending upon the style and design, and dating from the day when the log is taken from the lumber-yard and sent to the sawmill.

The evolution of the piano from its prototype the *dulcimer* took no less than 1,500 years. This prototype was known for ages as the *santir* to both the Arabs and the Persians. It was played with the hand with leather-covered plectra, and this feature was adopted in the early instruments fitted with finger-keys.

The *tamboura* was the first keyed instrument. Guido Arentino, a Benedictine monk of the tenth century, has been credited with the invention of musical notation and of finger-keys; and it is claimed that he applied them first to the organ in 950. But in 757 Constantine V., Emperor of Byzantium, presented as a gift to Pepin le Bref, King of France, an organ having finger-keys (*clavis*). Among other names given to the dulcimer were the *cymbaly* of the Poles and the *cimbalom* of the Magyars.

The title of Christofale to the distinction of having invented the piano is now pretty well established. The Italians designate him as Bartolmeo Cristoforo. He made his first instrument while in the employ of the Duke of Tuscany in 1710. This showed him to be a mechanical genius. He introduced improvements in the mechanism, the case, and the sounding-board of both the harpsichord and the piano.

The *clavecin* or *harpsichord* was the direct forerunner of the piano and had considerable vogue. This too was a stringed instrument in which the strings were not struck by hammers but plucked by quills operated by finger-keys. Originally this instrument had three octaves, then four, then five, and at the end of the eighteenth century it had six. Originally each note had two strings. Primitive as was the first of these instruments, improvements have steadily been made in it, until the *standard of perfection* in the world-famous Knabe Piano was reached. Every one of the musical nations of the earth may be said to have shared in the development of the piano. The Italian was closely followed by the German, and he in turn by the French, the English, and the American, until to-day one must look to an American manufacturer for an instrument of the highest grade. To the inventive genius of the American manufacturer we owe all the important modern improvements that have been made in the pianoforte, and to none more than to the company founded by William Knabe almost seventy-five years ago.

The Knabe piano is not merely a work of art built on scientific principles; it is an instrument with the soul of music within its case. Its tones and melodies speak to the heart—they are sublime.

It was of such music that Carlyle said: "It is a kind of unfathomable speech which leads us to the edge of the Infinite and lets us gaze into that!"

Of the qualities of the Knabe piano more competent experts than I have attested and none more freely than the great Saint-Saëns. "The ease and evenness of the action," says he, "the limpidity and charm of the tone, above all, that rare quality possest to sustain tone and sing like a human voice, as well as the varieties of tone-color met with, all combine in making it the most magnificent and delightful instrument it is my good fortune to play upon."

The Knabe piano has stood the test of time; buy one and you buy the Standard of Perfection in piano manufacture of the world.

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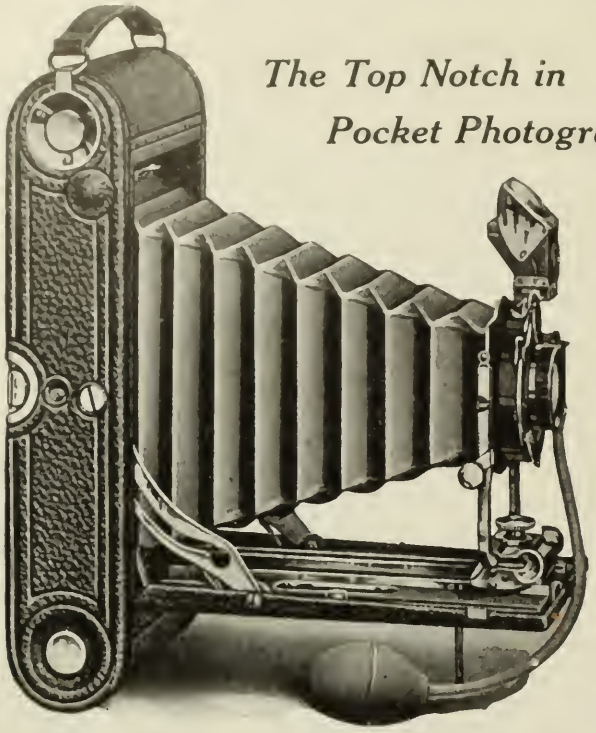

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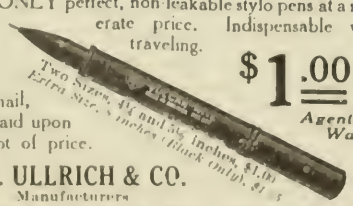

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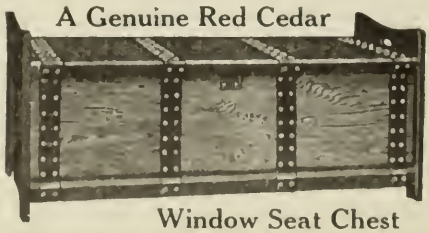

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CURRENT POETRY

The Song of the Goose Girl

By Alix Egerton

King Arthur and his knights go riding by, go riding by,
Queen Guinivere and Lancelot go riding by, and I,
Who keep my flock the road beside,
Have seen them ride
And heard them sing:
"It is the Spring,
And trees once more are blossoming."

I heard Sir Lancelot sing: "O Heart's Desire, my Heart's Desire,
The spark of life has fanned yet once again to flame of fire."
I heard the Queen's voice caroling:
"It is the Spring,
The breath of May
And cuckoo's lay
Have called us back to earth this day."

From Avalon they come on each May-day, on each May-day,
Through Camelot and Lyonesse to Joyous Garde, they wend their way.
I keep my flock the road beside,
And see them ride
And hear them sing:
"It is the Spring,
And Life once more is blossoming."

O Queen of rainbow mist from shore to shore, and shore to shore,
As onward through this drowsy land of ours you pass once more,
There comes the first call of the Spring,
And as you sing
With sudden zest
At your behest
Men hail once more the Mystic Quest.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The Hill o' Dreams.

My grief! for the days by an' done,
When I was a young girl straight an' tall,
Comin' alone at set o' sun
Up the high hill-road from Cushendall.
I thought the miles no hardship then,
Nor the road long weary to my feet—
For the thrushes sang in the cool deep glen
An' the evenin' air was cool an' sweet.

My head with many a thought was throng
An' many a dream as I never told;
My heart would lift at a wee bird's song.
Or at seein' a whin-bush crowned with gold.
An' always I'd look back at the say
Or the turn o' the road shut out the sight
Of the long waves curlin' into the bay,
An' breakin' in foam where the sands is white.

I was married young on a decent man,
As many would call a prudent choice,
But he never could hear how the river ran
Singin' a song in a changin' voice.
Nor thought to see on the bay's blue wather
A ship with yellow sails unfurled,
Bearin' away a king's young daughter
Over the brim of the heavin' world.

The hills seems weary now to my feet,
The miles be's many, and dreams be's few,
The evenin' air's not near so sweet.
The birds don't sing as they used to do
An' I'm that tired at the top of the hill
That I haven't the heart to turn at all,
To watch the curlin' breakers fill
The wee round bay at Cushendall.

—*New Ireland Review.*

IF YOUR DINNER DISTRESSES

half a teaspoon of *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* in half a glass of water brings quick relief—*makes digestion natural and easy.*

SHEAR WIT

Not Within His Jurisdiction.—A well-known New York judge invited a friend of his, a lawyer from Boston, to go for a short trip on his yacht. A storm came up and the boat began to roll and toss in a manner which the Boston lawyer did not relish.

The judge laid a hand on his friend's shoulder and said: "My dear fellow, is there anything I can do to make you comfortable?"

"Yes," was the grim reply, "overrule this motion."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Principal One.—STELLA—"Have you saved your gas receipts?"

BELLA—"Yes, I have an engagement ring."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Recipe.—"Whenever I try to make a speech, everybody laughs."

"I know how to fix that."

"How?"

"Try to say something funny."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"Not Any To-Day."—Last Monday was the young wife's first wash day, and the comical way in which she went about pinning the clothes on the line convinced the watchful neighbors that housework experience had never before been hers.

"Ash-es! Ash-es!" boomed a mighty voice far down the alley.

It came nearer and nearer until a grimy face lifted itself over the top of her fence and a great bellow startled her into dropping one of hubby's socks.

"Ash-es! Ash-es!"

The bride uttered a little scream. "No," she said timidly. "I'm afraid we don't want any to-day."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Keeps Its Balance.—SHE—"Does the course of their love run smooth?"

HE—"Oh, yes: there are banks on both sides."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

MEMORY MENDING

What Food alone Can Do for the Memory.

The influence of food upon the brain and memory is so little understood that people are inclined to marvel at it.

Take a person who has been living on improperly selected food and put him upon a scientific diet in which the food Grape-Nuts is largely used and the increase of mental power that follows is truly remarkable.

A Canadian who was sent to Colorado for his health illustrates this point in a most convincing manner:

"One year ago I came from Canada a nervous wreck, so my physician said, and reduced in weight to almost a skeleton and my memory was so poor that conversations had to be repeated that had taken place only a few hours before. I was unable to rest day or night for my nervous system was shattered.

"The change of climate helped me a little but it was soon seen that this was not all that I needed. I required the proper selection of food although I did not realize it until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts to me and I gave this food a thorough trial. Then I knew what the right food could do and I began to change in my feelings and bodily condition.

"This kept up until now after 6 months use of Grape-Nuts all my nervous trouble has entirely disappeared, I have gained in flesh all that I had lost and what is more wonderful to me than anything else my memory is as good as it ever was.

"Grape-Nuts has remade me all over, mind and body, when I never expected to be well and happy again." "There's a Reason."

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Size The clock stands 7½ feet from the floor, tho full tall-clock height, an imposing addition to the home furnishings.

Finish We offer you selection of polished cherry, mahoganized and polished oak.

Ornaments Top ornaments brass, polished and lacquered. Solid cast brass extension handle on lower door.

Crystals Doors of extra French glass, giving a very rich appearance to the clock.

Dial The dial is twelve and one-half inches square with black Arabic figures.

Movement Our standard, heavy brass movement, running 8 days on one winding. The pendulum is of polished brass. A sweet, rich, soft-toned gong strikes the hours and half-hours.

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His Explanation.—The milkman stood before her, nervously twirling his hat in his hands.

"So," she said, sternly, "you have come at last?"

"Yes, madam. You sent for me, I believe," he replied.

"I wished to tell you that I found a minnow in the milk yesterday morning."

"I am sorry, madam: but if the cows will drink from the brook instead of from the trough, I can not help it."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Meant for Encouragement.—ARTIST—"Yes, I keep pegging away. Sometimes I get discouraged and say to myself, 'What's the use?'"

FRIEND—"Don't give up, old man. You can't do worse than you've done, you know."—*Judge.*

The Reason.—The following conversation was overheard between two boys, aged seven and five: "Joe, why can't chickens talk?" "Aw, they don't have to. When they wants anything, they just pull their wish-bones and they gets their wish."—*The Delineator.*

Woman Suffrage.—GLADYS—"So you've sent Herbert about his business, have you?"

MAYBELLE—"Yes. But I have since used the—er—recall on him."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Question.—UNCLE JOE—"Yes, Teddy, it is quite possible that there are people in the moon."

LITTLE TEDDY—"Well, what becomes of them when there isn't any moon?"—*United Presbyterian.*

A Pirate.—"What do you think of Miss Calihope's voice?" whispered the tall girl with the mountainous pompadour.

"She sings like a pirate," growled the rude man in the starry vest.

"Like a pirate? Gracious! And what is the resemblance?"

"She's rough on the high C's."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Suggestion.—MR. SIMPLE—"I see that this here piano-playin' Paderewski has got the rheumatism in his hand so he can't play."

MRS. SIMPLE—"Then why don't he use one of these mechanical pianos?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

It Sure Ain't.—"Money may make the mare go," said Uncle Eben, "but I don't see as it's much of a guaranty agin kickin'."—*Washington Star.*

The Spice of Life.—ASHLEY—"Do you have much variety in your boarding-house?"

SEYMOUR—"Well, we have three different names for the meals."—*London World.*

Half Done.—"Your husband has merely fainted."

"Dear, dear, these men always do things by halves"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Encouraging.—"Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?"

"Well, madam, I think she may have a brilliant future in water-color painting."—*Figaro* (Paris).

In the Black Forest.—"That man's passport is all right. Why does the policeman carry him off?"

"Oh, the policeman is afraid to go home through the dark woods alone"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

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Tired?
Thirsty?

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A Needless Warning.—Very often the friend who slaps you heartily on the back is getting ready to make a light touch.—*Dallas News.*

A Wasted Evening.—First Music Critic—"I wasted a whole evening by going to that new pianist's concert last night!"

Second Music Critic—"Why?"

First Music Critic—"His playing was above criticism!"—*Judge*

The Only Way.—"We all make blunders. I thought once I was a square peg when I was really a round one."

"How did you find out your mistake?"

"I got into a hole!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Stuck.—Gunner—"Why in the world do the fellows around this club allude to old Foggman as 'Mr. Automobile?' He's not swift, is he?"

Guyer—"Just the opposite. It's a polite way of calling him old 'Stick in the Mud.'"—*Chicago News.*

Either is Correct.—"A book-worm," said papa, "is a person who would rather read than eat, or it is a worm that would rather eat than read."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Valuable Information.—A—"I used a word in speaking to my wife which offended her sorely a week ago. She has not spoken a syllable to me since."

B—"Would you mind telling me what it was?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Courage Begets Courage.—Young Wife (as a beggar gobbles down one of her biscuits)—"Thank heaven! That fellow makes me believe in myself again."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 7.—Finnish election results show that the Diet will carry on the struggle against Russian control.

May 10.—The ceremony of girding the Sword of Osman on Mohamed V. is carried out at the Ayoub Mosque.

The Russian Emperor refuses to sign the Naval Staff Bill or to accept the Cabinet's resignation.

The *Mauretania* breaks the Atlantic record eastward, making the run from the Ambrose lightship to Daunt's Rock in 4 days, 18 hours and 11 minutes.

May 11.—The French unions of State employees vote to strike at once after the Chamber of Deputies decides to postpone debate on the question of syndicates; the Government announces its intention to make no concession.

China and Russia sign an agreement regarding the government of the Russian railway zone in Manchuria, based on the sovereignty of China, and assuring protection to foreign interests.

May 12.—Twenty-four mutineers of the army and navy are hanged in Constantinople.

The Cuban House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 to 20, passes the National Lottery Bill.

May 13.—The Turkish Chamber of Deputies approves the Turko-Bulgarian protocol settling all claims arising through the proclamation of Bulgaria's independence.

Domestic

Washington

May 7.—A statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is unveiled in Washington.

May 10.—President Taft appoints Henry Groves O'Connor, a Democrat, United States Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

May 11.—The President through the State Department congratulates the Shah on the reestablishment of a constitutional régime.

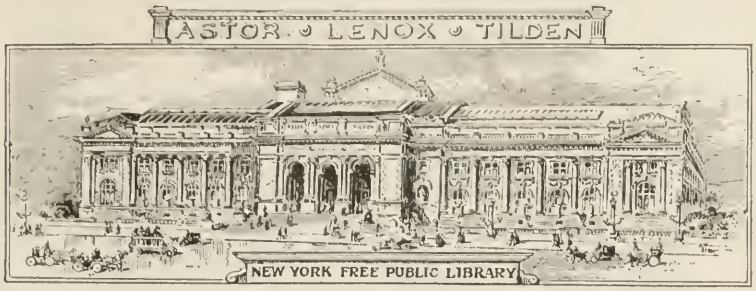
May 12.—The nominations of Oscar S. Straus, for Ambassador to Turkey, and W. W. Rockhill, for Ambassador to Russia, are sent to the Senate by President Taft.

General

May 10.—James H. Boyle and his wife, Helen Boyle, convicted of kidnaping Willie Whitla, are sentenced to life and 25 years, respectively, in the penitentiary.

May 12.—A monument to Captain Henry Wirz, commander of Andersonville prison, is unveiled in Andersonville, Georgia.

New York's Three Public Libraries United in One Group



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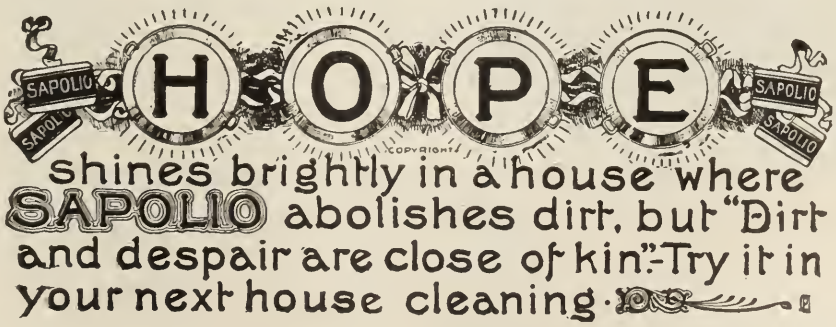

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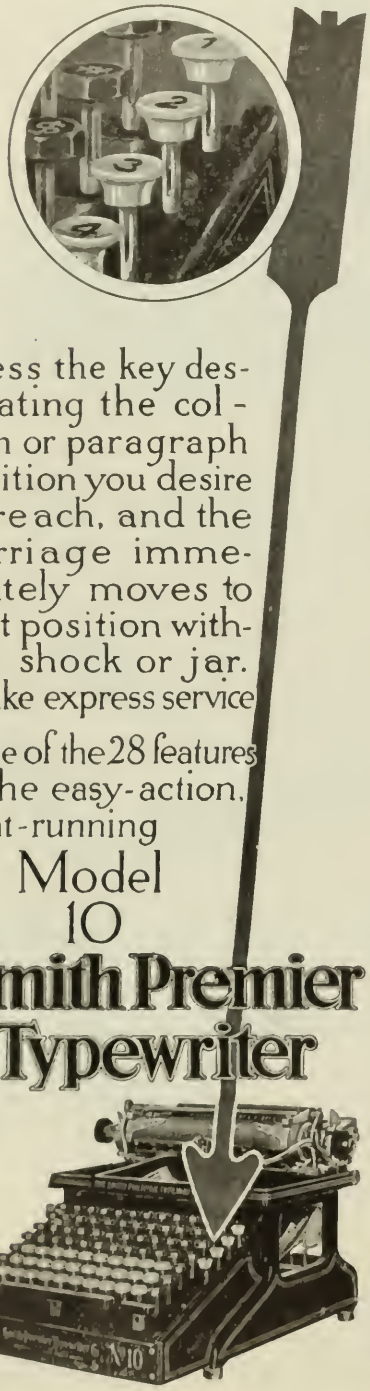

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Altsheler, Joseph A. The Recovery. A Story of Kentucky. 12mo, pp. 451. New York: Frank F. Lovell Co. $1.50.

Andreyev, Leonid. The Seven Who were Hanged—A Story. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. $1.

Bainbridge, William Seaman. Life's Day—Guide-Posts and Danger-Signals in Health. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

Bartlett, Frederick Drin. The Web of the Golden Spider. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Bates, E. Katharine. Do the Dead Depart? and Other Questions. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

Bohannon, Hattie Donovan. The Light of Stars. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Brebner, Percy. A Royal Ward. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Browning, Robert. Rabbi Ben Ezra. 16mo, pp. 21. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

Calhoun, Frances Boyd. Miss Minerva and William Green Hill. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 212. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.

Carr, Clark E. The Railway Mail Service. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 48. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Carter, Charles Frederick. When Railroads Were New. 8vo, pp. 324. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

The railroad, as a historical phenomenon, mechanical, social, and economic, has been very much neglected in literature. Every one uses the steam-cars; few, if any, know much about the beginning of the American engine, the steps by which it was developed, until it became the propelling force of a "flyer." Art has shown us in E. L. Henry's charming picture the point at which steam-power superseded the mule-drawn barge, which carried the traveler "remote" and certainly if not "unfriended," at any rate "slow," along the Erie Canal. But few know about the "Stourbridge Lion," the "Best Friend of Charleston," the "Sandusky," the first locomotive with a whistle, or Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb." Then there are the geniuses who invented the successive improvements in the engine, the engineers who surmounted physical obstructions in a safe and level roadbed, and the giants of finance and administration who opened up the country by the vast lines which have transformed the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Winnipeg and Seattle to New Orleans.

The story is told in a clear, accurate, and interesting manner in the present volume, which is enriched with many illustrations and should find a place in every popular library.

Chamberlain, Lucia. The Other Side of the Door. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 276. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Chambers, Robert W. Special Messenger. Pp. 260. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Very different from the recent society novels that have come from the pen of Mr. Chambers is "Special Messenger," a stirring tale of the Civil War. While it is primarily a war story, and as such of special interest to masculine readers, there is yet enough of the romantic element to interest the other sex as well. It tells of the novel adventures and hair-breadth escapes of a fair young woman who, Southern by birth but of Northern sympathies, becomes a special messenger of the Union army. By ingenious devices and consummate acting, more than one Confederate officer is outwitted and a few hearts broken in the bargain. In spite of her mannish occupation, the Special Messenger remains thoroughly femmine. A satisfactory hero in the form of a Union bandmaster puts in an appearance in the initial chapter, apparently loses his life, and is finally resurrected with happy results.

There is not always a strong connecting-link binding the different parts of the story and occasional chapters form complete storiettes in themselves. With his usual skill, Mr. Chambers holds the reader's attention from start to finish.

Channing, Edward, and **Landing,** Marion F. The Story of the Great Lakes. 8vo, pp. 398. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The history of the North-American continent during the years of its early settlement by French and English owes much

FREDERICK DRIN BARTLETT,
Author of "The Web of the Golden Spider"

of its romantic coloring to the exciting incidents and varied events which happened among the Great Lakes which were the highways as well as the fishing-grounds of aborigines and settlers alike. For three centuries their shores have been scenes of trade and battle. While originally the home of savages, they were first discovered, mapped, and described by such intrepid Frenchmen as Champlain, La Salle, and Hennepin. The missionary, the trader, and the soldier found stubborn enemies in the Indian tribes who resented their intrusion as teachers of a new religion, a new method of trade, and new weapons of war. The struggle between the old and the new may be said to have lasted for a century. When Cadillac founded Detroit in 1701 this was one of the first permanent colonies of Europeans. He had wisely chosen this site as the real key to the Great Lakes. In the century that was past all the difficulties of exploration had been overcome and a knowledge of the resources of the new regions had been communicated to Europe from which bands of adventurers kept up an endless stream of immigration. But after the

founding of Detroit a bitter struggle for the possession of the territory raged for many years. France and England first contended for the prize and subsequently England and the American colonies. But during all these struggles there was raging a cruel war between the white man of whatever nation as he advanced farther and farther into the interior and the red man, who was retiring and falling before him. The present volume gives us some of the main features of this bloody conflict. The authors have clearly divided their subject into three sections, and after their interesting account, first, of "The Discovery and Exploration," and, second, of "The Struggle for Possession," the last third of the volume is devoted to "Occupation and Development." The building of the Erie Canal in 1825, and the coming of the railroad to Lake Erie a quarter of a century later, gave vast impetus to the three great industries of the Lakes, the fur trade, copper-mining, and lumbering. From this epoch Chicago became the great emporium of the Central West, and the Lakes, inland oceans, crowded with shipping.

The work is well supplied in maps and illustrations, and some of the drawings, such as Father Hennepin's view of Niagara Falls, are curious as well as interesting. The bibliography is a useful one and the index complete.

ALMA MARTIN ESTABROOK,
Author of "The Rule of Three."

Estabrook, Alma Martin. The Rule of Three—A Story of Pike's Peak. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Faith and Works of Christian Science. By the writer of "Confessio Medici." 12mo, pp. 292. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Fifty Years of Darwinism. Modern Aspects of Evolution. Centennial Addresses in Honor of Charles Darwin, Before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Baltimore, Friday, January 1, 1909. 8vo, pp. 274. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

Fitzmaurice-Kelly, James. Chapters on Spanish Literature. 8vo, pp. 259. London: Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd.

While modestly styling his work "Chapters on" and not a "History of" Spanish literature, Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has managed to outline pretty clearly every main feature of his subject from the epic of the "Cid" to the modern novel of Spain. His

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work is that of a scholar and an enthusiast and if we trace in these chapters somewhat plainly the desultoriness of the lecture, rather than of the historic and critical study, this renders them all the more charming and to most readers the more readable.

It is to the Hispanic Society of America that we are indirectly indebted for these "Chapters." It was they who invited the author to give a course of lectures on Spanish literature in America. The Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Yale, as well as the institutions of Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, and Smith's College had the privilege of listening to the author. We commend the work to Spanish students in particular, but all lovers of literature and criticism will be interested in it. The verified translations are smooth and elegant, and the work is rendered complete by a good index.

Futrelle, Jacques. Elusive Isabel. Illustrated 12mo, pp. 273. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Gallatin, Francis D. An Unfinished Divorce or, Her Better Self. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co. $1 50.

Garrison, Wendell Phillips Letters and Memorials of. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

A Gentleman From Mississippi. A Novel. Founded on the popular Play of the same title Produced under the Managements of Wm. A Brady and Jos. R. Grismer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp 189 New York: J S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. 60 cents.

Gibbons, James Cardinal. True Manhood. 16mo, pp. 23. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Gibbon, Perceval. Salvator. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Girdlestone, R. B Old-Testament Theology and Modern Ideas. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Going, Charles Buxton. Star-Glow and Song. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.20 net

Gollancz, I [Editor]. Romeo and Juliet. The Lamb Shakespeare for the Young Based on Lamb's Tales; with passages and scenes inserted from the Play, and songs set to Music. 12mo, pp. 81. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co. 80 cents net.

Gollancz, I. [Editor]. Macbeth. The Lamb Shakespeare for the Young. Based on Lamb's Tales; with passages and scenes inserted from the Play. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 71. New York: Duffield & Co. 80 cents net.

Gorham, Francis. The Lone Trail at Thirty. 8vo, pp. 77. Boston: Black Lion Publishers.

Gummere, Francis B. The Old English Epic, translated in the original meters. 12mo, pp. 200. The Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

The song of the hero who conquered Grendel and in his old age killed the dragon, but died from the wounds he received in the encounter, has never yet been so well translated into English as in this present work. The meter and alliterative rattle of this English poem of Germanic origin have been laboriously preserved by Mr. Gummere. Almost boundless as is the literature on the subject of this early poetry, which is represented in the present volume by five specimens, the labors of the present learned linguist are not to be considered supervacuous. We have here the entire relics of such ancient poetry as the West-Germanic races produced. These relics are valuable to the student of English literature as well as of German literature. We find in them the life of the old minstrels described as Homer has described his Demodocus. References to persons and incidents in the heroic legends of Germany abound in Beowulf, Finnsburg, Waldere, and the other of these English lays, as will be seen in referring to the Scandinavian sagas and the Nibelungen.

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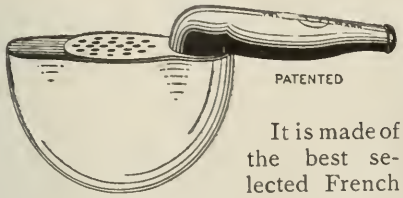

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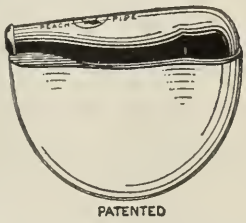

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by the translator render the present work doubly valuable as a complete and compendious guide-book to a somewhat obscure department of English literature.

Haggard, H. Rider. The Lady of the Heavens. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Frank F. Lovell Co.

Hanks, Charles Stedman. Our Plymouth Forefathers—The Real Founders of Our Republic. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 339. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Harnack, Adolph. The Mission and Expansion of Christianity during the First Three Centuries. Translated and Edited by James Moffatt. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 514 and 358. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.

These learned volumes contain what is practically a history of the Church's expansion during the first three centuries as it is viewed by a critic who rejects every detail and all data which can not be certified by the tests of modern criticism. According to Professor Harnack, "the primitive history of the Church's missions lies buried in legend." These "legends in connection with the apostolic mission" are now recognized as "worthless." The author therefore barely touches upon them. The period covered by the Acts of the Apostles and of the spread of the Church during the whole apostolic age, is only detailed so far as it can be ascertained from "reliable material." This reliable material is exhaustively treated. It consists of inscriptions and such facts concerning ancient geography and statistics as are relevant. By this means the history of the expansion of Christianity in the separate provinces has been clearly outlined. The character of the Pauline mission is finely and boldly outlined principally by a reference to the Pauline epistles. Particularly clear and satisfying is the manner in which Dr. Harnack explains the reasons why the Church of the Jews became the Church of the Gentiles. As his work advances he shows how the mists of legend fade away and the spread of the faith becomes a concrete and actual thing as it moves more actively and comprehensively, until what Crassus and Anthony failed to accomplish was brought about by the missionaries, and Armenia, as Jerome pithily put it, *deposuit pharetras*, laid down her arms at the foot of Christian Rome at the end of the third century.

This fresh and accurate work will hereafter be an indispensable manual in teaching or studying church history with critical thoroughness. The interest is kept up by living, even lively, quotations and references to contemporary writers. The author shares Gibbon's estimate of the glory of the Antonine Age and regrets that Marcus Aurelius did not anticipate Constantine by accepting the inevitable and making Christianity the religion of the Empire. The great stoic philosopher and emperor made the suicidal mistake of trying to put down the new religion, and, as Harnack observes, his persecution of the Christians was "one of the most tragical facts of all history." The five large, clear,

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President TAFT and McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

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and expository maps which form the appendix are most valuable.

Lincoln, Joseph C. Our Village. pp. 183. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

These sketches of Cape Cod have a salty and wholesome flavor. The sandy stretches where Mr. Lincoln spent his boyhood days form a pleasing setting for the many tender and whimsical memories of that early time which go to make up this little book. The headings of the chapters suggest the writer's lines of thought: Our House, A Cape Cod Clambake, The Old Maids, The School Picnic, Our Oldest Inhabitant, Teacher, and A Christmas Memory. Dreamy stories of foreign-bound

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN,
Author of "Our Village," reviewed elsewhere.

vessels that never returned, romances that were nipped in the bud, and oft-repeated yarns of ancient mariners are among the author's recollections. Those who can boast a more intimate acquaintance with Cape-Cod types than that obtained through the medium of Mr. Lincoln's book will bear witness that they have received conscientious treatment at his hand. A tasteful binding, several half-tone illustrations, and frequent pen-and-ink sketches complete the attractions of "Our Village."

Loane, M. An Englishman's Castle. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Long, Charles M. Virginia County Names—

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Two Hundred and Seventy Years of Virginia History. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Loomis, Charles Battell. Just Irish. 12mo, pp. 175. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Raymond, Henry W. The Story of Saranac—A Chapter in Adirondack History. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 78. New York: Grafton Press. $1 net.

Reese, Lizette Woodworth. A Branch of May—Poems. 16mo, pp. 41. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

Remensnyder, Rev. Junius B. Mysticism: Psychology, History, and Relation to Scripture, Church, and Christian Life. Pamphlet, pp. 23. Burlington, Ia.: German Literary Board.

A treatment of this kind from an eminent Lutheran theologian comes as a kind of refreshing surprize. Dr. Remensnyder shows an intelligent sympathy with his subject and his conclusion is that mysticism is an element of real value in Christianity. His brief account of the principal representatives of mystical religion with their key utterances will illuminate the subject for every reader who is not well acquainted with the history. While the author points out the errors that have naturally tempted mystical minds he shows that its best representatives have not fallen extensively into these errors.

Rockefeller, John D. Random Reminiscences of Men and Events. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Rowland, Helen. Reflections of a Bachelor Girl. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. 75 cents.

VIRGINIA TRACY,
Author of "Merely Players," reviewed elsewhere.

Tracy, Virginia. Merely Players. Pp. 336. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

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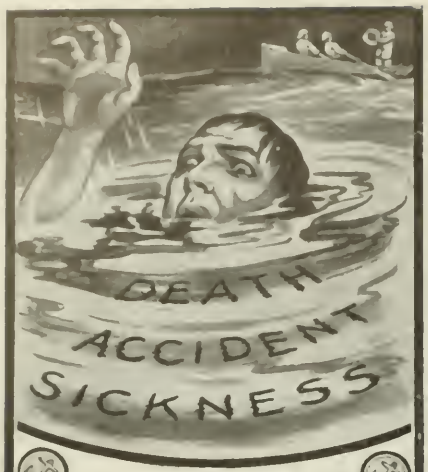

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Vedder, Henry C. The Period of the Reformation. 16mo, pp. 150. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 40 cents net.

Von Hutten, Bettina. Kingsmead—A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Wallas, Graham. Human Nature in Politics. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Waller, Mary E. A Year Out of Life. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Walsh, James J. Catholic Churchmen in Science. (Second Series.) Sketches of the lives of Catholic Ecclesiastics who were among the Great Founders in Science. 16mo, pp. 228. Philadelphia: American Ecclesiastical Review. $1 net.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller**, A. R. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. III. Renascence and Reformation. 8vo, pp. 663. $2.50.

The classical Renascence, originating in Italy, gradually spread beyond the Alps into Germany, France, and England. The current and character of English literature was first changed by the Renascence in the last country through the influence of Erasmus. His work was carried on by the physician Linacre and the theologian Colet, and found one of its finest early embodiments in Sir Thomas More. The Reformation gave a strong impetus to the development of the English language as it grew under the genius of Thomas Cranmer, and appears in The Book of Common Prayer and the Bible of Miles Coverdale. It is not too much to say that the Reformation and its literature, the translations it inspired, the liberty of thought and expression which it inaugurated, left a mark upon the national literature, as well as upon the national life which became noticeable in every rank of society, and in conjunction with the classical learning which it so freely utilized produced such an effect that, altho Shakespeare was not far distant from Chaucer in point of time, we feel that in passing from one to the other we are leaving the dark ages far behind and entering an entirely new and different world.

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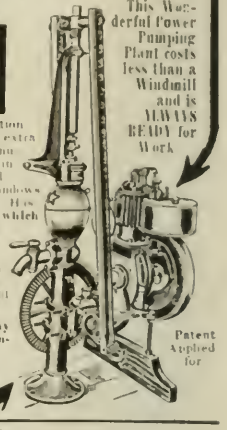

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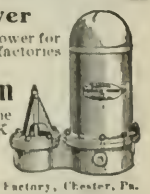

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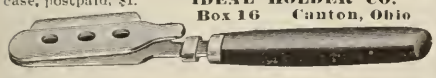

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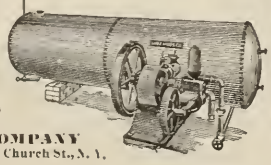

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The two last chapters on "English Universities, Schools, and Scholarships in the Sixteenth Century" (W. H. Woodward, sometime Professor of Education in the University of Liverpool), and "The Language from Chaucer to Shakespeare" (I. W. H. Atkins), admirably round off this discussion of England's Renascence. Voluminous bibliographies, a table of principal dates, and an index complete the work.

Waters, Robert. Culture by Self-Help. Pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

In line with the gospel of optimism that, happily, is becoming the accepted doctrine of to-day, is Mr. Waters' "Culture by Self-Help." No more valuable handbook could be put into the hand of the young man or woman who aims to achieve success in a literary, academic, or oratorical career. It embodies the experiences of one who has proved the truth of that which he writes. While addressing himself to the young, the author explains that his definition of that term is the "intellectually young," or those who are still striving for intellectual excellence. The advice and suggestions contained in the book are decidedly practical, being for the most part the aids that have been of advantage to Mr. Waters personally, and which he passes on to others in the hope that they may not have to serve so long a probationary period before attaining some measure of reward as he was obliged to do.

Genius, he asserts, is not the heaven-born, erratic quality we are so apt to picture as the possession of the few; rather, it is evident in the "successful application of mind to any problem." Thus it follows that no literary aspirant or seeker after success in other fields has cause for despair, no matter how cramped his opportunities or unproductive his first efforts. One has to pay a heavy price for any success worthy the name. It is the perseverance in *doing* again and again that counts. Again, this unceasing effort must be supplemented by a strong desire to learn, not so much the absorption of that which comes to us through books or people second-hand, as the ability to understand and grasp the meaning of things for ourselves. The passing events of every common day are full of significance.

In general, Mr. Waters has not advanced many new ideas, but has retold the old truths in an inspiring, interesting way. Every chapter is enlivened with chatty anecdotes illustrating the points taken.

Watt, Henry J. The Economy and Training of Memory. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Weller, Charles Frederick. Neglected Neighbors—Stories of Life in the Alleys, Tenements, and Shanties of the National Capital. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. 342. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.50 net.

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"F. A. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) What is the meaning of 'Iliad,' 'Odyssey,' 'Æneid'? In what class do these poems belong? How is the 'Iliad' regarded today? (2) In Amiel's 'Journal Intime' what is the meaning of the word 'intime'?"

(1) The Greek poet Homer's two great works, the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," tho probably fictitious, are founded on the facts connected with the war between the Greeks and the Trojans. The "Iliad" is "the poem of Ilium," the "Odyssey," "the poem of Odysseus." The "Æneid," written by Vergil, the great Roman poet, tells the story of Æneas, the founder of the second Ilium. These three masterpieces are epic poems. The "Iliad" is regarded today as one of the greatest of primitive epics. (2) The meaning of the word "intime" is "intimate." A "Journal Intime" is a collection of the thoughts and meditations of the writer.

"W. A. P.," Lincoln, Va.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of 'débutante.'"

Pronounce it day"bu-tahnt' (the "n" in the last syllable being nasal).

"W. M. S.," Aspen, Colo.—When a verb has two or more nominatives connected by "and," it must agree with them jointly in the plural. Say "A horse and a cow *are* in the stable" rather than "There *are* a horse and a cow in the stable."

"S. S. H.," Seattle, Wash.—"Which is correct, 'I should like *to have met* him' or 'I should have liked *to meet him*'?"

"*Have* used in a past tense following another past tense is a use often indiscriminately condemned, tho sometimes proper and necessary. *Improper construction.* Where what was 'meant,' 'intended,' or the like was, at the time when intended, some act (as of going, writing, or speaking) *future* in its purpose and not *past*, and therefore not to be expressed by a *past tense;* as, 'He meant *to have gone*,' for 'He meant *to go*'; 'I meant *to have written* to you, but forgot it,' for 'I meant *to write*,' etc.; 'I had intended *to have spoken* to him about it,' for 'I had intended *to speak*,' etc.; 'I should like *to have gone*,' for 'I should have liked *to go*.' The infinitive with 'to' expresses the relation of an act as so conceived, so that both analogy and prevalent usage require 'meant to go' instead of 'meant to have gone.' Such construction, altho occasional instances of it still occur in works of authors of the highest literary reputation, and still often heard in conversation, is now generally regarded as ungrammatical."

"F. A. D.," St. Edward, Neb.—"(1) Which is correct: 'New Year's Eve Party' or 'New Year Eve Party'? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of 'garage'? (3) Is it correct to say, 'She is ill *of* a fever'?"

(1) "New-year's eve party." (2) Either gahr'-edge or gah"rahzh'. (3) "She is ill *of* a fever" is correct.

"F. L. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—Custom has established the form 12.30 P.M., not, as you suggest, :30 P.M.

"J. F. L.," Huntingdon, Tenn.—"Please give construction of 'He' in the sentence '*He* that is holy let him remain holy still.'"

"He" in this sentence is a personal pronoun. The relative pronoun "that" and "he" are in apposition, in the nominative case. The sentence would be improved by making it read, "Let him that is holy remain holy still."

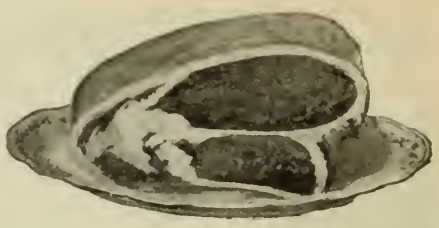
"V. L. W.," Polacca, Ariz.—In the commonly accepted meaning of the word a pulpit is an elevated stand or desk in a church, to hold the books and manuscript used by a preacher in discoursing, such a desk with the platform on which it rests, and stairs, seats, and other accessories.

"J. E. H.," Leadville, Colo.—"Is there any rule for the pronunciation of proper names?"

There is no rule of general application.

"J. J. P.," Mineral Wells, Tex.—"How do you use 'afternoon,' 'evening,' and 'night'?"

The afternoon is that part of the day between



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noon and sunset; figuratively, the closing part. The evening is the closing part of the day and beginning of the night; in a strict sense, from sunset till dark, in common speech, the latter part of the day and the earlier part of the night, until bedtime; locally, in the United States, afternoon until dark. The night is the period during which the sun is below the horizon and does not illumine the place of the observer; the period of darkness that alternates with daylight; also, the close of the day; evening; nightfall.

"J. R. McC.," Waynesville, N. C.—The regular termination for the feminine of masculine nouns is "ess," as, patron, patroness; prince, princess; author, authoress; host, hostess. In some instances the feminine is formed by changing the termination "or" in masculine nouns to "rix"; as, administrator, administratrix; executor, executrix. The feminine of the word "Jew" is formed in the regular way, by the addition of "ess" to the masculine.

"R. W. S.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—"(1) What does 'garage' mean and is it to be found in your dictionary? (2) What is the general rule for the pronunciation of diphthongs? (3) How should the proper name 'Seymour' be pronounced?"

(1) A "garage" is "a building, as a stable or shed, for the storage of automobiles and other horseless vehicles." The word is defined as above in the latest edition of THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 2132. (2) Consult any standard work on orthoepy. Lack of space prevents any detailed treatment of the subject here. (3) "Seymour" is pronounced as tho spelled see'more.

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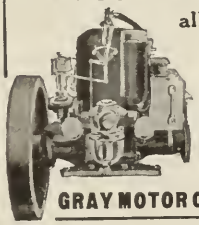

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 22 NEW YORK, MAY 29, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 997

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PROSPERITY NOT WAITING FOR THE TARIFF

SANCTIONED by some of the most influential names in the business world, a crescendo note of optimism is heard of late from the columns of the daily press. We are assured by dispatches that such giants among industrial companies as Standard Oil, General Electric, Amalgamated Copper, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing, United States Rubber, International Harvester, and United States Steel are experiencing a substantial improvement in business. Some of these report that they are now running close to their normal capacity. The voice of James J. Hill, who three years ago predicted the panic, now swells the chorus of those prophesying good times. Mr. William Rockefeller admits his inability to see "why we should not have good times during this summer and fall." Our imports for March of this year exceeded by $43,000,000 those for March, 1908. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, addressing a gathering of New York bankers, tells of our reviving revenues, and asserts that "with the completion of a tariff bill that will satisfy the people, there is nothing in sight but reasonable, rational prosperity." In the following words William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, adds his testimony that the clouds are lifting:

"Since early March there has been a gradual and well-sustained improvement in the steel industry. This has been especially noticeable since May 1. The subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation are now operating on the basis of about 70 per cent. of normal capacity, the highest since October, 1907. There is every indication that this improvement is due to a natural and healthy demand for our products, and with average crops and an early settlement of the tariff we confidently expect a speedy return to normal conditions."

It seems, however, that prosperity is not waiting patiently at our gates, but is already slipping through while Senators discuss the schedules by which she is to be admitted. The iron and steel trade, as the New York *Times* remarks, is "our basic industry, which can not thrive unless the country is thriving." *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland) indorses Mr. Corey's opinion. At the same time a Pittsburg dispatch announces that on June 1 the wages of the 35,000 employees of independent iron and steel works in the Pittsburg district, which were cut 10 per cent. on April 1, will be restored to their former figure. And it is now practically certain, according to *The Iron Trade Review*, that the rumors of wage reduction by the United States Steel Corporation will not be realized. The story of reviving industry is taken up by *The Iron Age* (New York), in which we read:

"Very cheering news comes from one great industry which has been suffering seriously for a long time, the seaboard shipbuilders. During the past few weeks they have been asked to figure on upward of a dozen boats, including three large steamers for the American-Hawaiian Line, which will probably be contracted for in a few weeks. This will bring welcome work to the plate mills. There is an inquiry in the market for 10,000 to 12,000 tons of plates for a riveted pipe line for an Arizona copper company. The order for 190 miles of 8-inch rifled pipe for California was placed with an Ohio producer.

"A multitude of moderate-sized orders for structural material are being placed and there is some large work still pending. Occasional fair car orders are also cropping up, the latest being 500 cars for the Chesapeake & Ohio road."

From railroad sources comes word that the number of idle cars is decreasing, and an increase in the gross earnings of the roads is another cheering factor in the situation. *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, the leading industrial, financial, and railroad journal of the South, finds the outlook "most encouraging." It says:

"The activity in the stock market may be considered, in a way, as a hopeful sign, because similar conditions prevailed ten years or more ago when the growth of industry and commerce in this country began to advance with great rapidity. The abundance of money, while offering liberal opportunities for speculation upon the exchanges, also presents chances to finance business in other lines, and much more of it will doubtless be employed in other regular channels just as soon as the general public realizes fully that the advancement of the country as a whole is bound to come, and its rate of progress depends mainly upon sentiment put in action.

"There have been many railroad plans recently incorporated for new construction, particularly in the South and Southwest. There could hardly be a better time than the present for financing enterprises of merit. The low money rate offers particular inducement to the incorporators of these railroads to act speedily, and the fact that there is an abundance of money seeking employment leads capital to be on the search for good investment opportunities instead of being sought so vigorously as before by promoters. In other words, this is the time for capital and industry to get together for mutual advantage, and doubtless many new lines will be financed and built as a result of present conditions."

Simultaneously with the increase in the Government's revenues the authorities report an increased volume of immigration—another sign, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks, of approaching good times. A London dispatch says that the spirit of business optimism is no less noticeable in Europe, "in spite of the Balkan cloud, the British budget, and the French postal strike." The Washington *Times* proclaims that "there are now no dark spots upon the financial horizon," and the Boston *Journal* predicts that "as soon as the Tariff Bill is out of the way the boom will be

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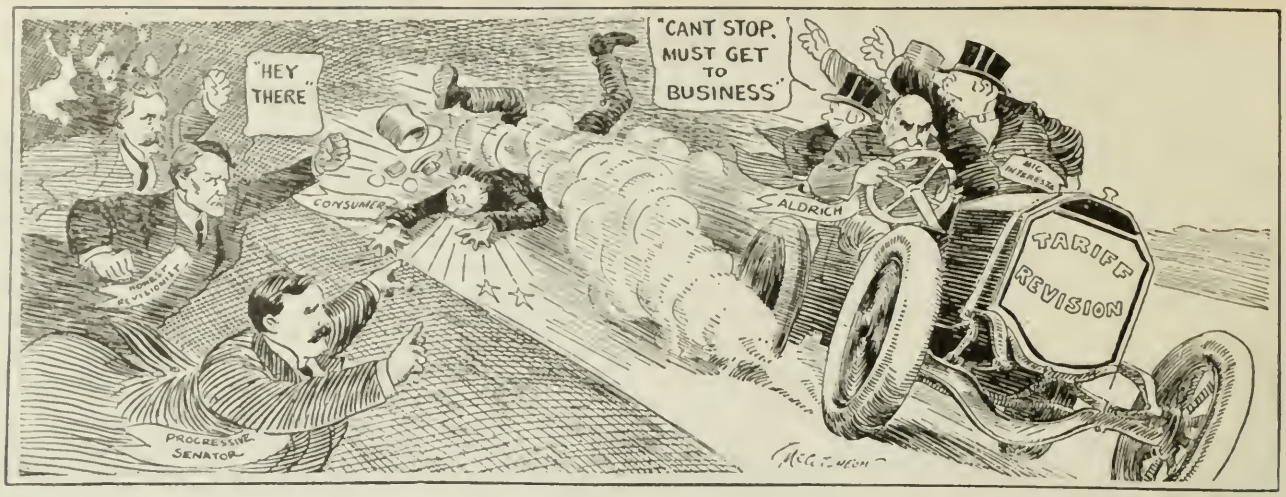
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.



—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

resumed." The railroads, says President Ripley, have now nothing to fear except "meddlesome and vicious interference in the conduct of their business by legislatures and commissions."

The Newark *News*, however, asks pertinently how all this prosperity that is coming to the corporations is going to affect "the average man with a moderate income or salary." We read:

"The panic of 1907 brought a drastic revolution in the industrial, railroad, and commercial worlds. It caused the reduction of salaries in many directions. It compelled the cutting of prices at first hands in numerous lines and resulted in putting into effect economical methods which ought to have brought about a cheaper rate of production, a lower cost service, and cheaper products for the consumer. . . . So far as it can be found out, he has gone right on paying as high, and in many instances higher, prices for what are the necessities of life, not to say anything of luxuries. Neither bread, nor meat, nor vegetables, nor dairy products, nor any other of the thousand and one articles of food which enter into daily consumption, are lower; and most, if not all of them, have been and still are higher than they were, with the prospect for higher altitude.

"Clothing, too, has not lagged. Rents, certainly, have not. Hence the propriety of the demand for information why the financial convulsion has not resulted in shrinkages to prices for ultimate consumers. . . . . .

"Wheat is 40 cents or more higher than the so-called normal: corn and oats, by sympathy, whatever that is, are following in its trail; wool is somewhere up at the highest level for years; cotton is at a high price and is undismayed at the prospect for further advance; leather and hides are said to be booming; land values are tending upward—and all this on top of reduced costs of production and transportation in force for more than a year. The farmers are prosperous; they have money out drawing interest, and everything they sell is higher than it was. But this will not explain the mystery.

"Who, the wage-earners reiterate, who is getting the money paid for the privilege of living, the extra amounts drawn from pockets everywhere, in spite of the reduced expenses of production and transportation? Perhaps never before, following any such cataclysm as that which turned things upside down late in 1907, has the consumer failed to come in for a share of the enforced economies which resulted. So, it is repeated, who is getting the higher living costs?"

The inquiry of the "average man" elicits cold comfort from the New York *Globe*, which predicts a steady increase in prices owing to the world's overproduction of gold. Thus:

"It is highly probable that we are entering on a period wherein the high prices of 1907 will be topped. This will, of course, give an enormous stimulus to enterprise and cause a great apparent prosperity. Speculation will be invited and make enormous profits. But when some amass wealth without a corresponding return to society, many lose that which they have justly earned. If the dollar is further to lessen in actual size—that is in purchasing power—the creditor class will lose that which the debtor class gains. Under these circumstances there is likely to be something hectic about the flush of prosperity, and most grinding readjustments must occur. In 1859, while California was pouring out its golden flood, not a few economists advocated the demonetization of gold in order to keep prices on a more even keel. This suggestion will not be renewed, but it is by no means impossible, in the not far-away future, that a powerful public opinion will arise in favor of revising coining laws so that the gold dollar, gold sovereign, and other units of account shall represent a greater weight of gold."

HOW CRIMINALS KEEP TAMMANY IN

NOT less timely than it is amazing is Mr. George Kibbe Turner's account of how Tammany retains the reins of government—which are also the purse-strings—in New York City by the fraudulent votes of thieves, pimps, yeggmen, and other professional criminals. The citizens of New York will have a chance to register their comment at the polls in the fall. Tammany's stake in the coming election, says Mr. Turner, is "the most tremendous political prize on the continent—the handling of a municipal expenditure of $150,000,000, and the control of tens of millions more in semi-public expenditures." For Tammany's mercenaries, the professional criminals who have carried its elections during the past fifteen years, the coming fight "means life or death—the chance or the loss of a chance to make a living." It is therefore predicted by those "on the inside" that, in spite of the enactment at Albany last year of a more drastic election law, the next election will see "repeating" on a greater scale than ever before in the history of the city. At the same time, says Mr. Turner, the general public is more than usually interested, its concern having been aroused by "two notorious and closely related facts—the approach toward bankruptcy of the richest city in the world, under the class of rulers it has had; and the continued raids of thieves and burglars upon the private property of citizens." A thorough defeat this fall, asserts Mr. Turner, would mean the total and permanent collapse of Tammany—"that moribund and unnatural social growth, founded for years upon the thief and the prostitute."

How Tammany pays its debt to those who risk their liberty for it at the polls appears in the statement that "in every Assembly district in the criminal sections of the city there is some agent of the Democratic political machine, watching continually to help the criminal escape justice at every stage, from the magistrates' court up." As a consequence, says Mr. Turner—who tells this story in *McClure's Magazine* for June—prostitution is practically licensed in New York, one out of every three criminals convicted for violent assault, burglary, or larceny is set free by means of

"the suspended sentence," and only one-fifth of one per cent. of cases against law-breaking saloons end in actual punishment.

Mr. Turner points out that from 1870 to 1890 two-thirds of the voters of New York City were Irish and German peasants and their sons, whose votes were easily controlled for Tammany by the saloon-keepers who supplied these people with their chief social centers. This was the period of Tammany's natural rule. But when the great Jewish and Italian immigration overwhelmed the two earlier races, Tammany Hall was compelled to resort to an entirely artificial method of control. "To do this," says Mr. Turner, "it merely developed further the system of fraudulent voting by 'repeaters'—men who vote repeatedly on false names—which the Democratic party had used for forty years in State and national elections, and in local contests between themselves." It was found that the professionally criminal classes supplied the most useful and efficient "repeaters," and thus the Bowery and the Red Light districts became centers of political power. Such leaders of criminal gangs as "Monk" Eastman, "Kid" Twist, and Paul Kelly, each controlling from 2,000 to 20,000 fraudulent votes, enjoyed to the full the fruits of political power. Says the writer:

By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

"MONK" EASTMAN,
First leader of the organized Jewish criminals.

"No stranger spectacle has ever appeared than the present organization of this criminal population of New York as professional fraudulent voters. The two-thirds of a million registered votes of the city are divided so closely along conventional party lines that only a slight balance is needed to secure control of the government. This balance is furnished by these organized criminals, trained to manufacture fraudulent votes at elections and primaries. And by this means not only the city but the party organization is held in absolute control. The government of the second largest city in the world, when the system is in full working order, depends at bottom upon the will of the criminal population—principally thieves and pimps. The eighteenth-century governments founded on mercenary troops offer mild examples of social decadence compared with this.

"The work of these 'repeaters' is done on a most elaborate and careful system. If they are captured and convicted, they are sent to prison. So, in the first place, they can be voted only in very strong Democratic districts, where the Republican half of the election officials are weak or complaisant. To insure absolute freedom, in several of the Assembly districts of Manhattan the Republican district organization is elected by Democratic 'repeaters.' And in all of the so-called 'gorilla' districts there are specialists, sometimes election-district captains and sometimes not, who make it their business to negotiate for this vote, plan its schedules, and see that individuals arrested at the polls are bailed and in every way protected from the law. Altho thousands of 'repeaters' are operating at the polls in Manhattan every year, the average annual number of persons convicted in election cases for the past nine years has been fifteen.

By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

PAUL KELLY,
First leader of the organized Italian criminals.

"In general, registration or voting by 'repeaters' proceeds along these lines: Between the heads of the Assembly district and the leaders of gangs, an estimate is made of the number of 'repeaters' to be furnished. The 'repeaters' are then gathered at some central place—often the Assembly district club-house—and sent out through the election districts in squads of ten or twelve under a lieutenant. This lieutenant has some token or 'high sign'—a peculiar button or a motion of the hand—to show to the election-district captain. All business is transacted between these two men.

"This voting proceeds on a regular schedule. In the morning the fictitious registration is usually voted, with those names of residents who have died, moved, or gone to jail that it has been possible to get past the Republican board of elections. In the afternoon there is a general clearing up of the registration that has not previously been voted on. There are innumerable stories of the boldness of these 'repeaters.' For instance:

"Some years ago a middle-aged man, who is now an Assemblyman from the East Side of New York, was standing in the line before an election booth, when he was startled to hear the man just ahead of him—a youth of some twenty years—demand a ballot in a familiar name.

"'Here,' said the Assemblyman, 'that's my father's name.'

"The husky youth turned, glaring down upon him, then kicked him sharply in the shins.

"'Shut up, you fool,' he said hoarsely, 'don't you know your own father?' He then proceeded to vote."

Under this protecting cloak of politics, crime in New York has doubled in eight years, increasing more than four times as fast as the population. Says Mr. Turner:

"The safer the crime, the more criminals; the more criminals, the more votes for the element that now rules Tammany Hall; the more votes for these leaders, the more certainly they influence the maladministration of justice. From the election-district captain, who signals the criminal into the polling-booth, to the district leader on the bench or at the head of the workhouse or the court machinery, the hand of not one Tammany politician touches the machinery of justice but to retard or pervert its action."

In 1906 "repeating" ran wild, the farce being carried so far that scores of professional criminals were supplied with badges and clubs and empowered to act as deputy sheriffs. One result was the passage of election laws which helped to reduce the "repeating" vote in 1908 by some 30,000. Yet even in that year it is estimated that at least 20,000 of these fraudulent votes were cast. In the "gorilla" districts a quarter of the registration was false. We read:

"Immediately after the last campaign, two election districts were selected in two of the most typical 'gorilla' Assembly districts in the city. A careful canvasser was sent through these districts to see what names in the registration list could be found in the residences given. In each of them—widely separated both in distance and in character of population—fully a quarter of the names were found to be entirely fictitious. Further investigation showed that four-fifths of these false names were

voted on. If there were only 15 Assembly districts of the 63 in the city voting but two-thirds of the false registration indicated in these 2 districts, the false vote on false registration alone would have been over 20,000 last year—a year freer from election frauds than any in the last 20.

"Now these votes, it must be remembered, are wholly fictitious. The additional votes by 'repeaters' on names of actual persons recently dead or moved from the district, or of persons who neglect to vote or are forestalled at the polls, would add thousands more."

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS FOR PROTECTION

THE recent vote of eighteen Democratic Senators in support of a duty on iron ore is regarded by many editorial observers as throwing a startling light on the real tariff situation in Congress. "It is not necessary to point out," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "that any legislator who votes to impose a duty on iron ore estops himself from opposing on the ground of principle any other protective duty." Free raw materials in general, and free iron ore in particular, remarks *The Evening Post* (Ind.), have been the battle-cry of Democrats for years. Yet of twenty-eight Democratic Senators voting on this schedule, eighteen voted to lift iron ore from the free list by a tax of 25 cents a ton. This division is of historic as well as practical interest, being, as *The Globe* points out, "the first instance, since Calhoun eighty years ago made the Democratic organization an antiprotective one, of a majority of the Democratic Representatives in either House of Congress voting squarely for protection." On the practical side, according to many papers, it means that the tariff is no longer a party issue. It is not long since Senator Aldrich himself predicted in the Senate that the Southern States would soon be as firmly protectionist as the New England States. In an editorial headed "Disgusting," Col. Henry Watterson, in his leading Democratic organ, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, remarks that "if anything more was needed to prove to the country that it can not count upon the Democrats of the Senate in the fight for tariff reform, the vote on the iron-ore tariff was all that was needed." Of the eighteen Senators whose votes caused such a sensation, Mr. Watterson says:

"Certainly no real tariff reformer in inquiring into their motives will find anything better than cause for disgust. In the alleged reasons of some of them he will also find ample provocation of contempt; for some of them essay to excuse their votes on the ground that the Government needs the revenue from a tariff on iron. The Government, forsooth, which gets only a paltry dab of revenue from that tariff, whereas through that tariff the people of the country pay millions of tribute to the Steel Trust!"

In another issue Mr. Watterson reminds us that New England was originally a free-trade section, but when manufacturing superseded her shipping interests she became protectionist. Coal and iron wrought the same result in Pennsylvania. To quote further:

"As a result the great fortunes are piled up in New England and Pennsylvania, and the would-be millionaires of the South are beginning to say, 'don't stop the stealing until we get our share.'

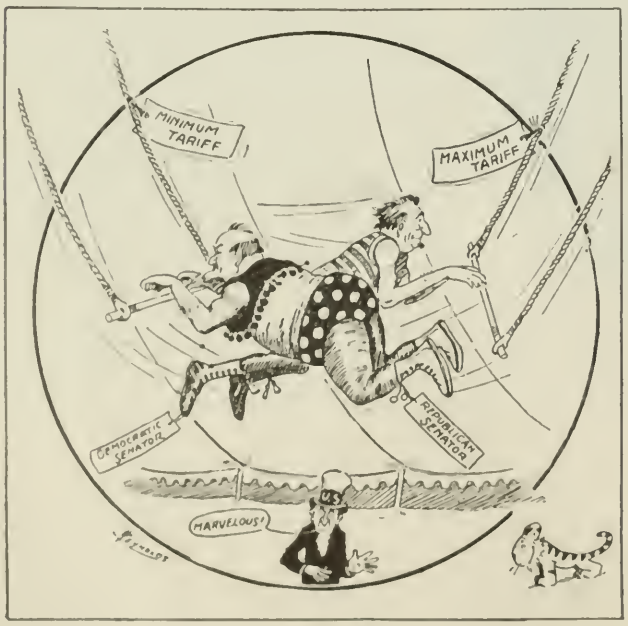
"The Money Devil stands out as the supreme being of protection. Hitherto his reign has been mainly confined to the North, his capital city, Pittsburg. They want him, however, badly down about Birmingham and Anniston, and along the Atlantic seaboard of the Carolinas; all of which, as a political lesson, is as simple as lying, and as easy as falling off a log. . . . Meanwhile, New England, wanting cheap raw materials and markets, is becoming again a Free-Trader, while the protective tariff has driven our merchant marine from the high seas.

"Well, *The Courier-Journal* is not excited and can wait. The Money Devil may prance and the Gray Wolves of the Senate have their day. It is a mighty long lane that has no turning."

Senator Bailey, explaining his vote, says that he desires a duty on iron ore not as a measure of protection, but for purposes of revenue. The New York *Evening Post* replies that the entire estimated revenue on that commodity, leaving out the Cuban product which comes in under the reciprocity treaty, is only $127,000. This particular duty, says *The Globe*, is one of the most difficult to defend in the whole list. Thus:

"In the first place, it is on a raw material used in industries employing millions. In the second place, there is practically no protection to labor in the levy, for it is on a mineral deposit and any increase in the value of the ore goes to the owner of the deposit and not to his employees. In the third place, iron ore being bulky, it is naturally protected by the difference in transportation charges. So far as the duty tends to raise the price of iron ore the benefit will accrue practically solely to the benefit of the owners of ore lands. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, recognized this fact when he said that he voted for the duty to increase the value of mineral lands in Virginia."

The vote on iron ore, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*



CIRCUS TIME.

—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Daily Ledger*

UNCLE SAM—"I'll be glad when this act is over."

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

THRILLERS OF THE TARIFF ARENA

(Com.), is probably indicative of the vote that will be taken on hides, coal, lumber, and other items of the same group, and is therefore "of extraordinary significance." During the debate preceding the vote, we read, there was "very general admission that the bulk of the iron ore of the country was already in the hands of the Steel Corporation." Moreover—

"Even when it was shown that the chief competitors of the Steel Corporation needed free iron ore in order to continue their competition on favorable terms, the argument was waved aside, and Senator Bailey, of Texas, in a frank declaration on the subject, asserted that the tariff was not a proper weapon to use in dealing with monopolies, the preferable method being that of prosecution and imprisonment. In thus refusing to avail himself of the tariff remedy, Mr. Bailey abandoned a Democratic doctrine which has done service for years past, and practically committed himself to the view advocated by his political opponents—that the protective system has no relation to the trust question. A review of the debate in its final form can but convince the unprejudiced reader that the legislators who voted for a tariff on iron ore did so knowing that the article was a close monopoly, was not in need of protection, and was wholly in the hands of the greatest manufacturing concern on the North American continent."

The explanation of "this disappointing result" is an open secret, says the same paper, which retails it as follows:

"The Senate leaders, desirous of getting support for various proposed schedules, have practically bartered their consent to duties on iron ore, hides, coal, and other items for return support on manufactures. The action of the Southern Democrats is undoubtedly controlled by similar motives. Several of them voted for the duty on iron ore because of the sources of production in their own States or for similar interested reasons. They will have to give something in return for the recognition accorded to them in this duty or at other points, and undoubtedly will find themselves compelled to accept the rates on Northern manufactures in order to liquidate the obligation."

"Is there only one party?" asks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

"Ever since the days of the Walker tariff, when Polk was President, free raw materials has been a leading principle of the Democratic creed. That was a feature of the tariff of 1846, which carries Walker's name. It was a feature of the Mills Bill of 1888, which was meant to register the views exprest by President Cleveland in his message of 1887. In the only years in which, since the first half of Buchanan's term, the Democrats have controlled all branches of the Government, free raw materials figured prominently in their tariff measure. These years were 1893-5. The Wilson Bill of 1894, as it passed the House, placed iron ore on the free list by an overwhelming vote. The Senate put it back on the dutiable roll, and Mr. Cleveland had this change in mind when, in his letter to Chairman Wilson, he denounced the Senate's Democratic leaders as being guilty of 'party perfidy and party dishonor.' In the Democratic platform of 1908 particular emphasis was made of the importance of taking the duties off from all raw materials of manufacture. Many of the eighteen Democratic Senators who have just voted for the anti-Democratic principle of taxing imports of iron ore applauded the Democratic platform of last year. Some of them cited its tariff plank as worthy of special commendation. A few of them were members of the convention which framed it. Their leader in the campaign defended this tariff plank of his platform with enthusiasm and eloquence. On lumber, sugar, iron ore, and many other articles, Democratic votes in House and Senate in the present session have been cast against this Democratic principle."

Who is the leader of the Democrats in the Senate, Aldrich or Culberson? asks the same paper, pointing to the fact that on this test-vote on iron ore Aldrich had nearly twice as many Democrats as Culberson. According to this showing, it adds, Aldrich can laugh at the Republican "insurgents":

"He can get enough votes for any protectionist proposition, no matter how extreme it may be, to much more than offset the defection on his own side. The secret of his easy confidence in his ability to shape the Tariff Bill to suit himself is now plain. The majority of the Democrats are with him. He is master of the situation to a degree not closely approached by any other Republican leader in pushing any Republican measure since the earlier days of the Civil War."

This opinion is shared by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). Senator Bailey, who voted for a tax on iron ore, complains that the news-

SHAKING THE PLUM-TREE.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

papers of the country have entered into "a deliberate and studied plan to exaggerate the differences on the Democratic side of the Senate." Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, a Democrat who believes in downward revision, criticized the vote of the eighteen Democratic Senators in words which drew from Senator Bailey the following arraignment:

"Governor Johnson states that the Senators who have betrayed their constituents can not lead constitutents with them. This man was once thought to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, but, if he is quoted correctly, he shows himself so utterly reckless as to be unworthy of any higher office. He explains our vote on iron ore by insinuating that we were influenced by the railroads."

The doctrine of free raw material, says Senator Bailey, "is old enough to be buried." He adds: "I am not going to vote for free hides, free lumber, and free wool until I can get the duty off of shoes, furniture, and woolen goods." Senator Daniel, of Virginia, another Democrat, comes out bluntly with a protectionist confession of faith as follows:

"I want to protect American interests. That is my policy. I don't care what name you call it, I am for it."

Senator Culberson, the minority leader, in an attempt to unite his party, thus defines the orthodox Democratic position on the tariff:

"Individual Democrats may be found here and there believing in protection or free trade, but the Democratic party, as a whole, is for neither. It stands for a tariff for revenue only. No greater or more unjust burden of taxation has ever been laid on the American people than the pending bill. With a sublime candor it was admitted by the proponents of the Dingley Law twelve years ago that many rates had been placed purposely too high for the purpose of making foreign trade agreements. No such agreements were entered into, and the Sugar and Steel Trusts and other combinations have reaped the benefits. With characteristic audacity it is now said that the 'friends of protection' as well as its

AUDITORIUM AT THE ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION.

This building is permanent, and will become the property of the University of Washington.

beneficiaries shall now revise this tariff, fasten this indefensible and vicious system on the people.

"The average *ad valorem* rate of the Dingley Law is now 44.88 per cent., and, in 1906 the tariff tax on ninety-one separate groups of commodities was 100 per cent. or more. It has been estimated that the people have paid a tax, or subsidy, under this bill of $500,000,000, of which the Sugar Trust got $20,000,000 annually, the Oil Trust $20,000,000, and the Steel Trust $80,000,000. The average *ad valorem* rates of the pending bill are 46.45 per cent. or 1.57 per cent. higher than the average rate of the present Dingley Law.

"This is a prostitution of legislative authority. It is a step toward pernicious paternalism. An unnecessary tax is being laid, and the powers of the Government are being perverted in the interests of a favored class. The Democratic party should protest against it."

SEATTLE TO ENTERTAIN THE WORLD

AN opportunity to see and appreciate the almost unlimited natural resources of the Pacific Northwest will be given to the people of the United States when the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opens its gates at Seattle, Wash., on June 1. "The Exposition is a frank, legitimate, and most salutary advertisement that immense natural resources are waiting exploitation," says *Collier's Weekly*; and the New York *Evening Post* hails the new fair as a magnet which will "tempt thousands to cross the Rocky Mountains" to see "scenic features grander even than those that are to be seen on the other side of the Atlantic."

The Seattle Exposition, as a writer in *The World To-day* (Chicago, April) points out, is marked by a number of distinguishing features. It will exploit, besides the State of Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Pacific slope of Canada. The Exposition also claims distinction in the fact that it is the first international fair that has not asked aid from the Federal Government for its completion. It is estimated that the citizens of Seattle gave approximately $10 per capita to launch the scheme. Perhaps the most commendable feature of the Exposition, many think, is the plan whereby most of the main buildings of the fair will remain as a permanent asset to the community. We quote further on this point from *The World To-day*:

MACHINERY HALL.

This also will be ceded to the University.

A FORMAL GARDEN ARRANGEMENT

"The Exposition will be held on the campus and grounds of the University of Washington, the water, lighting, and sewer systems, the park embellishments, and a number of permanent buildings reverting to the university at the close of the Exposition. Six hundred thousand dollars has been spent in buildings that will be added to those already owned by the university, giving it a material aid and housing badly needed and which it would have taken many years to acquire single-handed. This marks the first time that permanent buildings have been erected for exposition purposes.

OREGON STATE BUILDING

"Seven of the Exposition buildings, namely, the Fine Arts, Auditorium, Machinery Hall, Forestry, Washington State, Arctic Brotherhood, and the Woman's Building are permanent structures, the first three of these being built of brick and steel, and located so as to be near and connected with the present engineering buildings. The Auditorium and the Fine Arts are two of the largest buildings on the Exposition grounds. The Fine Arts will be the permanent chemistry building, and the Auditorium will be used for all university public gatherings, with class-rooms and offices on the first floor. The Auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,500 persons and has in all seven entrances, so arranged as to make good provision for escape in case of fire. It faces on Alaska Avenue, just inside the entrance gates. The front façade consists of a Corinthian colonnade, which makes the dimensions of 180 by 150 feet appear smaller than they really are. The Auditorium cost $300,000.

"Machinery Hall, now used by the engineering department of the university, is the third building of permanent brick and mill construction, architecturally treated as a modern design of the Spanish renaissance. The United States Government has had a complete timber and building material testing-station and plant in Machinery Hall since its completion six months ago.

"The Arctic Brotherhood Building is built out of logs and is typical of the homes in Alaska and the north of Finland, surrounded by landscape decorations representative of the gardens of the North. At the close of the Exposition it will be used by the University of Washington as a museum of natural history and a fraternity house for students from Alaska attending the university. . . . . .

"Another permanent building of value to the university is the Forestry Building, a city block long, one of the largest log-houses ever built and one of the most conspicuous structures on the grounds. The forestry department of the university will be housed in this building after the Exposition."

ON DUPLICATING THE CAREER OF H. H. ROGERS

THE desirability and the possibility of imitating the career of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate whose death was recently announced, is being seriously questioned by the press. "In his contempt for law in great capitalistic enterprises," writes one editor, "Mr. Rogers was unquestionably a peril and a menace to the Republic," and the New York *Times*, in a discussion of present-day opportunity, is convinced that "his astonishing career can never be repeated in this country." *The Times*, however, begs to be excused from enrolment among those "who believe that these men (Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers) have plundered universal humanity." It says further:

"Undoubtedly the world fills its lamps to-day, and for years has filled them, with cheaper oil than an industry less centralized and less intelligently controlled could have provided. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers had business genius. The Standard Oil Corporation in its strictly business methods is the model of great industrial organizations the world over. It has carried to wonderful perfection of detail the economy of the by-product. It has made very real and effective the saving that results from concentration, from the control of tributary industries—the making of its own barrels from the wood of its own forests, for example—and it has devised and applied countless methods of saving money, labor, and time in every process. Of these enlightened business methods the world has had a good share of the benefit. If there had been fifty smaller Standard Oil Companies under the management of the average, minor Rockefellers and Rogerses the page of industrial progress we read of the modern business methods of Standard Oil might have been largely blank."

The Springfield *Republican* paints Mr. Rogers as the personification of the high finance of our time. We read:

"He was adventurous in stock speculation, as John D. Rockefeller was not; and none of his contemporaries, not even Harriman, seemed to take more solid pleasure in gambling in Wall Street with huge aggregates of capital. Lawson painted him ruthlessly and crudely in 'Frenzied Finance,' yet, after all, with a picturesque verisimilitude that made a real impression upon the country. The story of 'Amalgamated' would make Satan weep, probably, not to mention angels, even if told without the slightest Lawsonesque exaggeration. No millionaire suffered more from the muck-raking campaign of the past four years than did he; and it must be admitted that he was a shining mark, because he used the tainted Standard Oil profits with such audacity in the promotion of various other enterprises."

The New York *Globe*, discussing the possibility of duplicating the Standard Oil magnate's career to-day, remarks that if "Mr. Rogers had opened his eyes fifty years later, the implication is, that while he might have risen to the rank of salaried superintendent, he would not have developed those powers of individual initiative which come from an independent business career." To quote more at length:

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HENRY H. ROGERS.

"Whether he was a brakeman or a petroleum king, he knew his business," remarks one editor. "He got what he wanted out of people and out of life."

"The young Rogers took $600 of savings with him when he entered the Pennsylvania oil-field, and this modest sum sufficed to give him half ownership in a refinery. The thrifty wage-worker now finds it easier to pinch together $600 than the wage-worker of the decade before the Civil War, but this sum, nor ten times more, is not enough to give a ghost of a chance in the oil business. The capital necessary for successful embarkation has been multiplied manifold and is now beyond the ability of the wage-worker to accumulate, no matter how prudent and industrious. So runs the familiar complaint, and that it has plausible basis few are disposed to deny."

The fact that Mr. Rogers's death had no appreciable effect upon the stock market is explained by a financial writer in the New York *American* with the statement that "so far as Wall Street was concerned, Mr. Rogers passed away two years ago," when his health first began to fail. *The Wall Street Journal* also accounts for the "unconcerned way in which the market took the announcement" by the fact that "in the case of Mr. Rogers, as of Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould, preparations had been made for the expected event and affairs put in such shape that no serious results could follow the receipt of the news in the street."

The New York *World* confines itself almost entirely to a

BEGINNING HIS JOURNEY ON THE COWCATCHER. INSPECTING A BODY OF MARINES.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT MOMBASA.

discussion of the effect Mr. Rogers's death will have on the future of Standard Oil, thus:

"In H. H. Rogers Standard Oil loses its chief executive officer, the man most in its creator's confidence and most competent to carry out his policy of commercial aggression. With him the old régime passes. There now remains in the active management of the company not one of the master minds who devoted their genius to its development and who leave it to their successors the most perfect example of a business organization in the world. They bequeath to them also the harder task of keeping it intact.

"The Oil Trust now enters on a new era. The period of construction has ended and the work of conservation begins. Will the new hands at the helm be able to preserve the great monopoly from disintegration? Alexander's satraps could not hold his empire together. Standard Oil no longer enjoys the advantage of being a decade in advance of the law. Legislation has overtaken it and devised remedies for the new problems of corporation control it has raised. To maintain this aggregation of predatory capital in its integrity both against competition and in the face of a hostile public opinion will require an intellect of the first order, another Rockefeller or Rogers, a transmission of genius for which history furnishes few precedents."

The New York *Sun* believes that Mr. Rogers was the "most human of a batch of allied 'billionaires.'" It continues thus:

"Mr. Rogers, the shrewd, dry, witty Cape Cod Yankee, the friend of Mark Twain, a man of much distinction of person, and one of the best story-tellers of the time, was perhaps the boldest, the most subtle, the most feared, and to the public mind the most sinister of all the brother ogres that have grown to be a legend and superstition. He had just built a railway. He was capable of building a fleet of war-ships. He knew his business, whether he was a brakeman or a petroleum 'king.' He got what he wanted out of people and out of life. He attained in fact what is the prevailing American ambition. Whatever he was, he was not a hypocrite."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE sugar trust's record is not sweet.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THERE are a lot of people who will be surprized to learn that lemons have not been on the free list.—*The Commoner.*

HOBSON says our present army of 77,000 men is not large enough. Well, he could make it 77,001.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

REPUBLICAN congressmen who vote for increased tariff taxes after promising revision downward should take good care that hides are well protected.—*The Commoner.*

"SENSIBLE men show their sense by saying much in few words," said Benjamin Franklin. But there was no dollar-a-word rate in Benjamin's day.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

MOHAMED V has one important advantage over his predecessor. He can always when in doubt do the opposite of what Abdul Hamid would have done.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

NICARAGUA will purchase the aid of Japan against us by letting the Japanese dig a canal through its territory. If Nicaragua were really our enemy she would let us dig the canal.—*New York Post.*

"WHAT about a protective tariff on African lions?" asks the Atlanta *Constitution*. Wouldn't a protective tariff on African yarns fill a wider and more sorely felt need?—*Augusta Chronicle.*

CHICAGO fails to recognize genius. It has sent to prison a man who solved the problem of keeping two families on a salary of $16 a week.—*Washington Post.*

A FRENCHMAN has bequeathed his fortune for masses for the souls of people killed by automobiles. We knew that getting into a chauffeur's way was a crime; we did not know it was a sin.—*New York Evening Post.*

HEREDITY tells. The father of the Wright boys is a sky-pilot.—*New York Mail.*

THERE are five hundred pianos in Abdul Hamid's palace. Some of his wives didn't play, evidently.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THO Porto Rico is a ward of the United States that does not justify it in adopting ward politics.—*Chicago News.*

THIEF gets twelve fat pullets from a Wisconsin preacher. This is meaner than taking candy from a child.—*Cleveland Leader.*

AFTER all, isn't it rather restful to have an opportunity to decide a few unimportant things without executive advice?—*The Commoner.*

SENATOR DEPEW takes the natural view that the Republican promise of real tariff revision was an after-dinner joke.—*New York World.*

WORD comes from Africa that Roosevelt stopt the rush of a bull rhino. Some say it was not the first bull movement he brought to its knees.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A SCIENTIST says that Mars will be communicated with by means of large mirrors. Evidently going to attract the Martian women's attention first.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How the dickens do we get these stories about the Roosevelt heroism? Thought newspaper correspondents and other interlopers were to be barred.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

CONGRESS undoubtedly feels a sort of kinship with the Supreme Court just at this time. The court upheld the Hepburn bill, and the national legislature is holding up the tariff bill.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

ENGLAND MULCTING THE RICH

"A BUDGET of plunder and of revenge," a "partizan" and a "Socialist" budget, are the terms in which some of the British press describe Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme for making up the British deficit of $80,000,000. The plan is, in fact, so radical that Mr. Balfour, speaking for the opposition, caustically remarks that he believes "the authors of the budget do not in the least understand their own proposals." What are these proposals? In the main they aim to dip more deeply into the purses of the rich for the building of the new Navy and the payment of old-age pensions for the poor. The high-power automobile is taxed more heavily than the cheaper car; the man with few children pays more than the one with many, and so on. In the past the British Government has been accused of favoring the great landed proprietors at the expense of the poor and middle class, but this budget, it is observed, marks a revolution in this respect. The main features of the bill are the direct taxation of land, the increased taxation of incomes and legacies, and the taxation of machinery and mining property, two points made much of by the Socialists. A tax is also laid upon automobiles and the gasoline used in their propulsion. Defending his plan in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the deficit arose from the diminished taxes raised on alcohol, the increase in old-age pensions, and the appropriations needed by the Navy. He is quoted as saying, in substance, of the salient points of the budget:

It is proposed now to tax superfluities and luxuries not in the same category as tea and sugar.

Can any one say, so far as any of the indirect taxes and income-tax are concerned, that there is anything in the proposals not consistent with sound finance?

Is it, or is it not, fair on a community hard pressed for resources both for national defense and social reform, that the owners of land should pay their quota?

There is not a civilized country in the world which finds itself under the double stress of taking its place in the race of armaments, and of providing for social-reform schemes, that is not under the necessity of developing new resources and new means of taxation, and of tapping new reservoirs of fiscal strength.

There is no country in the world where, if the proposals of the Government are carried into law, capital will be less exposed to the chance of spoliation and insecurity than in this country.

The main feature of the budget, and what has called forth most bitter and angry comment, is the income tax. "A millionaire," declared Lord Ridley (owner of 10,200 acres), "will, with death duties and income tax added together, pay a total tax amounting to five shillings in the pound," *i.e.*, 25 per cent. of his income. But while the "unearned increment" on land and investments will be taxed, earned incomes will be lightly levied on. If a man's income is earned, says *The Nation* (London):

"It may reach £2,000 and yet pay an income tax of only ninepence in the pound, and his contribution to *Dreadnoughts* and old-age pensions will depend solely on his accomplishments as a smoker and spirit drinker. If he is a father of four children and earns only £200, he contributes under the new system not one farthing to the income tax. If he makes £300 a year, and has six children, he contributes only £3, and even if he has none his contribution is merely at the rate of a fraction over fourpence in the pound."

While the principle of Free Trade is maintained in Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme, the duty on luxuries like tobacco and liquors is increased. Of course the budget has been pronounced "a partizan budget" by the Conservatives, because it favors principles maintained by the Labor and Socialist section of the political world. On this point the London *Times* remarks of the speech made by a Socialist M.P., in which he defended the budget because "it takes from the rich to give to the poor," *i.e.*, for instance, by old-age pensions:

THE MAD HATTER.—"Oh, Mr. George! see how that poor gentleman is suffering through your Budget!"

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.—"I suppose if I had followed your ideas I should have taxed the poor man's food instead of the rich man's superfluities!"

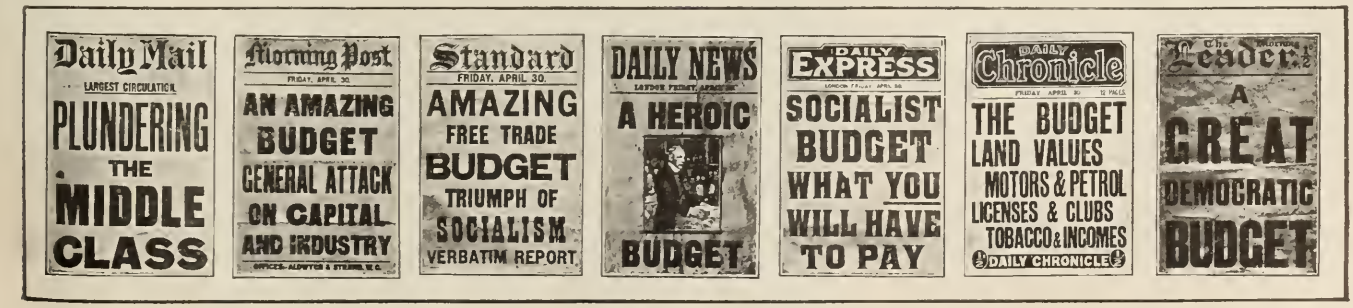
THE MAD HATTER.—"Ah! but see how charitable he could have been if you had let him alone!"

[One argument used against the Budget is that it will "kill charity."]

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

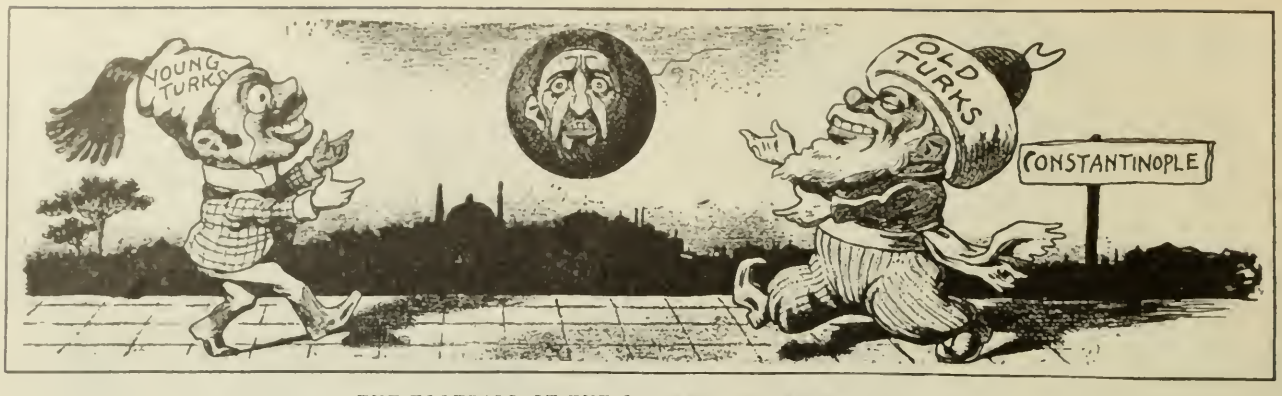
"Taking from the rich never makes the poor richer, but, on the contrary, makes them poorer, in spite of any transient dole they may obtain at the rich man's expense. What makes the poor richer is assisting the fuller development of industry, the lucrative employment of capital, and the full employment of labor. The tariff reformer knows that taxation may be put on anywhere under any specious form, but that no ingenuity can prevent its distribution downward. He also knows that well-paid employment is the only ladder by which every man in his degree rises to a better position, and free-trade finance is doomed to fail just because it refuses to recognize this economic truth."

The Conservative *Standard* (London) speaks out more boldly and bitterly, styling the bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer



THE BRITISH BUDGET AS REFLECTED ON SOME LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER POSTERS.

—*Sphere* (London).



THE FOOTBALL OF THE OLD AND THE NEW TURKS.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

"a declaration of war upon the landed interest." Mr. Lloyd-George is "using the potent instrument of finance for distinctively partizan and highly contentious purposes." The same tone is taken by *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, another opposition organ, which complains that "there is a crusade on foot against the rich" altho, if legislators "attack the rich," they at the same time "attack employment," and thus we see "a blow aimed at the rich falling on the backs of the poor." "Mr. Lloyd-George's budget violates so many of the true principles of taxation and public finance," declares the London *Spectator*, that this influential paper proceeds to a long dis-

CHARLES I AND LOUIS XVI.—"He's a lucky dog! The Turks show themselves better Christians than either the English or the French." —*Amsterdammer*.

cussion on direct and indirect taxation and arrives at the conclusion that since "the demand for taxation of land *per se* has become a sort of religion," "a kind of crusade or war against the owners of valuable land" has sprung up, and the vivacious *Saturday Review* (London) exclaims:

"Is it really the object of the present Government to crush the landed gentry, all except the big pots, out of existence? It looks like it. If the aristocracy and the moneyed class will stand this budget they will stand anything: if they do not join forces to defeat it, by fair means or foul, their day is over, and they will have a financial euthanasia at the hands of Mr. Lloyd-George or his successor."

The Liberal papers are equally strong in favor of the bill and *The Westminster Gazette* (London) incisively states the Chancellor's ideas as follows:

"The principle of the budget is also the principle of the old economists. That, in Adam Smith's words, 'the subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities—that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State,' and that it is just to exempt from taxation the minimum amount necessary to supply the physical wants of men and their families, have been two leading principles of the individualistic theory of taxation."

The Daily News (London) speaks of the budget as:

"interesting for its proposals, its equitable taxation of the rich, its new and adventurous scheme for a Development Fund, and chiefly for its beginning in the region of the unearned increment in land. Those are points that strike the imagination of the country, and open out the vistas to higher regions of social advancement."

But *The Daily Mail* speaks indignantly over the fact that so large a proportion of the appropriations is devoted to old-age pensions and comparatively so little to *Dreadnoughts*.

GERMANY'S POLICY IN TURKEY

AN olive-branch is held out to England by the semi-official publication of the German Foreign Office, *The Continental Correspondence*, which protests that European opinion is grievously mistaken in supposing that Germany is working against England at Constantinople. On the contrary, it declares, German and British interests there are parallel, if not identical. It has been suggested, says this paper regretfully, that "German-English antagonism" has been exhibited in the recent revolution at Constantinople, and that German friendship for the Sultan Abdul Hamid appeared in the fact that those who opposed the Young Turks were alleged to have been led by German officers. On the other hand, this semi-official organ declares that during that crisis "Germany supported the Young Turkish party, the leaders of which were officers who, for the most part, had had their training in Germany." Speaking of public opinion on German-English relations in Constantinople, this writer proceeds to say:

"Without a doubt, German policy, which had great difficulties to contend with in its former friendship with the Sultan, has successfully defended itself against all attacks. A certain parallel exists between German and Turkish interests, inasmuch as an internally sound and healthy Turkey is essential to the interests of both countries. The Turks have not forgotten that Germany is the only country that has never annexed a single foot of Turkish soil, nor is ever likely to do so. It is perfectly clear that the perspective from which the European situation is regarded in Turkey is entirely out of drawing. This is wholly based on the monstrous suggestion that the antagonism existing between Germany and England is an abyss over which no bridge can be thrown: this suggestion lies like a nightmare on the public opinion of Europe.

"Germany and England, which are regarded on all sides as rivals, have, in Constantinople as elsewhere, many interests in common, which should cause the diplomatists of both countries to work on parallel lines, if the above-mentioned suggestion did not preclude all level-headed judgment."

FERRERO ON AMERICAN CAPITALISTS

THE YOUNG TURKS' DANCE OF VICTORY.

CAPITALISM in America crows over the State and usurps its powers, for capital enjoys much greater liberties here than in Europe, declares Guglielmo Ferrero, the eminent Italian historian, in the *Figaro* (Paris). He quotes a remark of Mr. McClure, the publisher, to the effect that the individual and the State are antagonistic in America. "The principle of our Constitution is fear of the State, fear of its encroachments," said the founder of *McClure's Magazine*. The consequence is that capitalism takes advantage of the feebleness of the State to seize its scepter, altho at the same time assuming many of its burdens. Mr. Ferrero's remarks are made apropos of a banquet given to Mr. Pierpont Morgan at the Tavern Club, Boston. The Italian savant was surprized at the simplicity of the feast, the small rooms, the plain fare, and the absence of wine. He wondered why a man like Mr. Morgan should seek the company of men so different in wealth and pursuits from himself and should sacrifice a day and take a long journey to meet them. He comes to the conclusion that the capitalist is in America a public character, that capital is greater than the State in our country, and that Mr. Morgan considered himself as merely fulfilling a public duty in accepting the hospitality of the "professors, journalists, artists, lawyers, doctors, and men of letters" comprized in the Tavern Club. Thus he observes:

A STREET-CAR USED AS AN AMBULANCE.

"A great capitalist like Mr. Morgan is a public man in America, just as a member of the ministry, a deputy, a parliamentary minister is in Europe. This peculiarity springs from the singular character and constitution of the State in America. We must never forget that in America the State is very weak. The autonomy of the government in individual States, the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the limitations imposed on the powers of the Federal Government, the State itself, the application of the elective principle in the choice of almost all functionaries, the feebleness of the bureaucracy, the absence of one systematized code of law throughout the country, prevent the State from acting with that energy which the most feeble European governments are free to display in their administrations."

This is the point, the Italian historian proceeds to say, at which the millionaire comes in and by the power of money effects what the Government fails to accomplish by mere authority. To quote his words:

"This is why America has become the ideal country of governmental *laisser faire*, and is constantly held up in the Old World, as a model, by writers who rail against the administrative and political centralization of European States. The telephones and telegraphs are private enterprises in the United States; the powers which the State exercises over banks and railroads are extremely limited. The Government has never claimed to possess the control of philanthropic institutions and of religion, nor a monopoly of general education. For a long time industry, commerce, sanitation, and public instruction were free from any kind of governmental direction. It was under such conditions that American capital, for at least fifty years, was worked under a rule of liberty much less restrictive than that to which European capital was subjected."

The idealists, disciples of Rousseau and French philosophy who founded the American Republic, did not foresee the result that would be brought about by the vast economic development of our era. They could not imagine that new and formidable forces would assume the direction of things, we are told. Nor do matters in America, when viewed close at hand, where the money power overtops the power of the State, turn out to be so monstrous as one might think. The freedom of capital is by no means an unmixt evil, this writer observes, and proceeds as follows:

"That which in Europe is styled the extraordinary energy of American capitalists is perhaps, at least in part, merely the outcome of the liberty enjoyed by capital, and its freedom from the continual interference and surveillance of the public authorities. Thus it happens that in America capital has assumed the responsibilities which in Europe belong to the State, and with the responsibilities it has naturally taken the powers of the Government also. Thus private capital has undertaken almost entirely the development of transport and communication, the most vital of all problems in a new country like America. It is private capital which in a great measure provides for philanthropic and charitable work, and meets the needs of the intellectual and religious life. An American millionaire enjoys powers which his *confrère* in Europe can not exercise. He can found universities and support religions and cults of various sorts. It is indisputable that in America, owing to the feebleness of the

YOUNG TURKS LEADING THE MUTINEERS TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

Many of these were later executed.

State as such, all the highest grades of intellectual and moral life, of science and religion, are likely sooner or later to fall under the direct influence of the wealthy classes."

Mr. Ferrero hopes he has thus explained to his readers why Mr. Pierpont Morgan dines at the Tavern Club, Mr. Carnegie allows reporters to interview him, and Mr. Rockefeller writes his autobiography in a magazine "while his son preaches moral sermons to a Sunday-school class."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOORLESS AMERICA

A WISE man used to say that doors were made to be shut, not necessarily opened. The hovel of the poor has doors, as well as the palace of the king, sings the Roman poet. So with gardens. In art, the garden of Eden is an enclosure and the armed cherubim stand at its doorway. "In New York," writes Mary Mortimer Maxwell in *The Daily Mail* (London), "one might almost say there are no doors, except the outer one which closes the house to the street."

The consequence is, "there is no privacy" in an American home. She tells of an American public man who was asked by a friend "Where's your den?" This is how she proceeds with her story:

"'Den!' said the American. 'Man, I haven't an inch of room in this whole house that I can call my very own. It belongs to all of us to share and share alike. There isn't a room I may go into and lock the door to keep the rest of the family out. This house has everything in it except privacy. There's mighty little of that to be found in any American home, I can tell you! My house is a typical doorless American home.'

"The New-Yorker laughed as he said it, but his laughter had a pathetic ring to it."

This, declares the writer, is the only thing that mars the perfection of American homes in the eyes of the reserved and insular English. To quote her words further:

"It is true that privacy is the one thing lacking in the New-York home, and the New-York home is typical of most American homes. In England we hear of 'mother's room,' 'father's room,' 'my own little cozy corner.' It is only on the rarest occasions that one finds an American house fitted up in this fashion with any thought for the privacy of its inmates, and when one does find such a thing there are simultaneous whispers going the rounds that the master and mistress of it 'do not get on well together, and so they keep up private establishments in one house!'

"If it were not for this lack of privacy, the American home would be the most delightful place in the world. For solid creature comforts it certainly surpasses the English home. Hot and cold running water in every room of the house, and the wonderful apparatus for heating water in the apartments, one can not but appreciate. In visiting the American kitchen one notices that the cook has every convenience to hand for her work. The whole house or flat is built upon a labor-saving plan that must appeal to every feminine heart, regardless of nationality—a plan which, I believe, will be the only salvation of London's housewives as the servant problem over here becomes more and more acute.

"But the American lives constantly in the open."

She has the same criticism to make in speaking of gardens, and tells us:

"English visitors to the American small towns and villages are usually charmed with the beauty of well-designed houses, with their nicely kept lawns, their graceful window draperies. Fenceless the lawns of these houses are, extending directly to the pavement. Wandering street boys, dogs, and marauding cats pass in and out at will among the flower-beds of these village homes.

"'Why do you not have a fence?' I asked a country friend. 'Your garden would be so delightful for afternoon tea if one could find a private nook in it.'

"'Our garden is so pretty we like the public to see it,' was her reply. Then she added, 'It would spoil the look of the rest of the street if we had a fence and the neighbors did not. You must admit that our street is beautiful.'

"Beautiful, yes, but, oh! it was not in gardens such as these, surely, that poets and artists have found their inspiration. Sometimes I think that the fenceless American village garden is pure benevolence carried to its extreme, the benevolence which, having something beautiful to enjoy, desires all the world to enjoy it too. At other times I put it down to the desire for public display and showing off.'

"A few years ago on going to New York I was imprest with the doorlessness of the city's life. I visited persons living in twenty-roomed houses where there were in all, perhaps, five or six doors. In New-York flats room after room opens the one into the other by means of archways of fancy fretwork, with sometimes a chenille or damask portière as substitute for a door. The whole idea of building is what may be called '*en suite*.' Often five or six rooms of a flat open the one into the other, with only one door into the hall, and even this is frequently taken off its hinges and a pretty bamboo curtain hung in its place. The effect is one of space and elegance, but an effect that is out of place, it seems to me, in a small private home. Opening the door (if there is one) of the outer hall into the drawing-room, you go from this through an archway into the dining-room. Through other archways you pass into the family bedrooms. I know of homes where the only room that is properly shut off is the bathroom. The kitchen often is separated from the dining-room by a swing door, opened easily by a push of the knee against it, as the waitress brings in the dishes for laying the table. In such a flat it would be absolutely impossible for two persons to have a conversation in an ordinary tone of voice without constant danger of being overheard."

STRIKE OF FRENCH SCHOOL-CHILDREN

CHILDREN imitate their elders: they preach like the minister, they play soldiers, they use the language, good or bad, of the grown-up people round them. In the Middle Ages children started on a crusade to drive the paynim from the Holy Sepulcher, as the Templars undertook to do. In the present hysterical condition of France we are not surprized to see children affected with the contagion of discontent and rebellion, and now we are told in the newspapers of Paris that the prevalence of industrial and official strikes in the capital and throughout the provinces has had its effect in moving school-children to revolt. Not content with their teacher, whom they considered "too old" and not "sufficiently sprightly," says the Paris *Temps*, the little pupils of a primary school in Sepmeries have struck and thrown off the yoke of compulsory education. This lay teacher is fifty years old, and the French ministerial organ remarks:

"Sport and sprightliness are esteemed in Sepmeries to be the principal article in the program of secular and compulsory teaching. The young people of this region consider that a man of fifty is fit only to be thrown to the rubbish-heap. There are people of the negro or Caribbean race who kill their old and do not hesitate to eat them. The school-children of Sepmeries do not go so far as this, which shows the influence of civilization in making them gentle. They could be a little more gentle without hurting themselves."

We read further:

"The abominable metropolis, as represented by the fifty-year-old teacher, is 'knocked out' and the justice of the people is triumphant. The affiliation of the syndicate of school-children with the Paris General Union of Labor seems imminent and Citizen Pataud will doubtless extend to them his most sincere felicitations. The dispatch of troops to the scene of the strike will perhaps be necessary, but it can not fail to occasion violent conflicts. The local authorities, taken off their guard by the outburst of this revolutionary movement, do not know which way to turn. Doubtless, however, by means of a few slaps in the right place and sentences to a week of dry bread, order will eventually be restored. But we fear that the revolt will take another direction in the form of broken blackboards, and pins secretly set upright in the master's chair. The situation is serious."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO TUNNEL MONT BLANC

EUROPE is to have still another Alpine tunnel. This one is to benefit France instead of tending to side-track her routes, as most recent tunnels have done. The bore is to be part of a new short-line through route from France to Italy, which is expected to cause a general readjustment of European traffic, particularly in freight. The following paragraphs are from an abstract in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, May) of a discussion of the subject in the *Oesterreichische Eisenbahn-Zeitung*. Says this magazine:

"The project of constructing a new international railway through the western Alps has now progressed to such a point that it remains only to obtain the necessary funds before the work of piercing Mont Blanc is actively begun. Both Italy and Switzerland will be materially benefited by this additional traffic route between Northern and Southern Europe, but the country most deeply concerned in the project is France. The piercing of the St. Gothard made possible direct railway communication between Germany and Switzerland and Milan; but as the lines concerned are entirely outside France, this was a serious blow to French commerce, the resulting loss being estimated at 30,000,000 francs per year. . . . . .

"On all counts the construction of a new railway through the Western Alps is of paramount interest to the industry and commerce of France and it will soon be necessary to decide how it is to be carried out. . . . . .

"The longest part of the Alpine chain, not pierced by a tunnel, lies between the Mont Cenis and the Simplon lines. The distance is 186 miles. A straight line drawn on the map from Paris to Genoa will cut this gap about the middle and will touch Dijon, Geneva, Mont Blanc, Chivasso, and Asti; thus it not only gives the shortest route between Paris and Genoa, but also provides for important towns between. Once such a railway is completed, then we shall have the shortest route between Paris and London, the two great commercial and business centers of Europe, on the one hand, and Upper Italy, or more accurately, the triangle Turin-Milan-Genoa, on the other; and from the latter, the main routes start which go to the Tyrrhenian Sea, to Rome and Naples and the Adriatic. By far the greater part of these long and important routes are already equipped with railways. . . . . .

"The shortest way from Geneva to Italy passes through the mass of Mont Blanc, which is to be pierced by a tunnel; subsequent to this the line is to descend to the Piedmont by the Dora Baltea Valley. The geological conditions and the topography are nowhere else so convenient for a tunnel as in the case of Mont Blanc. The mass consists of a very compact form of true granite and its shape is such that it appears impossible that any great difficulties will arise. As the tunnel will be more than 3,280 feet above sea-level, the greatest difficulties, high temperatures and the irruption of large masses of water, are not likely to occur. The ample water power in the Dora Baltea Valley can be utilized for electric traction; this will make it possible to have rather steeper gradients, at a correspondingly lower cost of construction, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the line. The latest determinations, made in 1907, gave the length of the Mont Blanc tunnel as 8 miles, between an elevation of 3.445 feet at Chamouni and 4,223 feet at Entrèves. The steepest gradient in the tunnel will be 30 per 1,000. and on the lines of access, 20 per 1,000. The cost of a double-track tunnel, which will certainly be required, is estimated at 60,000,000 francs [$12,000,000]. . . . . .

"The three tunnels on the Faucille line are to be, respectively, 47, 1, and 9.45 miles in length. Each of these can be attacked from both ends at once, and the piercing of the longest tunnel is estimated to take four years. The time required by the Mont Blanc tunnel is estimated at five years. Hence it is expected that the new railway through the Alps will be finished five years after the work is actually started."

If the Mont Blanc railway is built it will be shorter by 30 to 100 miles than any of the various other routes by which international traffic can be carried between Paris and Genoa. Besides the advantage of distance, it will have easier curves and gradients. It is expected that the Mont Blanc railway will attract a great deal of the important traffic to and from India, which goes at present via Ostend and the St. Gothard. No doubt a larger part of the passenger traffic from Northwestern Europe to the East will be attracted to the new route, but France is more particularly considering the goods traffic to Italy and the East, which at present it does not share. It is expected to affect South Germany and Austria-Hungary also. The alterations in international traffic routes which would be brought about by the Mont Blanc line would thus be greater than those which have resulted from the opening of the St. Gothard, of the Mont Cenis, and of the Simplon lines.

TOOTHBRUSH CLUBS

A "TOOTHBRUSH CLUB," founded in her school by a teacher in London who had discovered that 80 per cent. of the children under her charge were suffering from defective teeth, is described and commended in *The Dental Summary* (Toledo, Ohio, May). Says this paper:

"She bought toothbrushes, which cost her about four cents each, and sold these to the children at three cents each, she paying the extra cent.

"The children were shown how to use the brushes, then they took them home. Each morning the teacher questions the children as to whether they have cleaned their teeth. If any have not, they fall into disfavor. Every few weeks each child has to bring her toothbrush to school for examination by the teacher, and when any brushes are found unduly worn, they are replaced by new ones."

The British Dental Journal refers to this new movement as follows:

"One might make various guesses at the precise nature of a 'toothbrush club,' and some of them might vex a fastidious taste; so we may as well say at once that the club at Islington is in connection with an L. C. C. [London County Council] girls' school, and that each member has her own. The enterprise of the headmistress has formed the club and made it a success, in spite of gloomy prophecies that 'she would never be able to train the children to clean their teeth.' Miss Wright has succeeded beyond her wildest dreams. Among the children of the poor, in a state of society in which the dietary of townspeople is one sustained attack on the health of the teeth that deal with it, this is a matter of moment.

"The number of rejections among army recruits on the ground of bad teeth is large, and even so it has been found necessary in the course of the past few years to provide a staff of army dental surgeons. Miss Wright, it may be hoped, is the pioneer of a large movement in the elementary schools. It is, we think, in that inimitable book, 'The Golden Age,' that one small boy dates his experiences as having happened before and after the day on which he was promoted to a toothbrush. It is a turning-point that ought to occur in every infant life, especially in a nation which is more than a little inclined to boast about its habits of bodily cleanliness."

Commenting on this *The Summary* says:

"This schoolmistress has given an idea which seems well worthy of serious consideration. It embodies the practical application of the first principles of oral hygiene, and appears to be the most feasible way of getting children into the habit of cleaning their teeth.

"The National Dental Association has just issued a pamphlet for distribution among the masses, that instructs the people in the necessity of caring for the teeth, and in various sections of the country the teachers and pupils in the public schools are being instructed in regard to the teeth and oral hygiene.

"Now, if 'toothbrush clubs' can be established among the school-children, it will not only increase their interest in the teeth and their care, but will prove a power for good in the physical condition of our rising generations."

ON READING IN BED

READING in bed is doubtless bad for the reader. A German physician, Dr. Feilchenfeld, who has just been investigating the subject and has recorded his results in the *Medicinische Clinic*, finds that the chief danger is to the eyes. This is partly because the light is frequently insufficient and shines directly into them, and partly because it is difficult to hold the book so that both eyes may be used at once. Again, there is a temptation to hold the book too close to the eyes, which tends to bring on nearsightedness, especially in the young, whose eyes are not yet fully developed. There is, however, another side to the question. Says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, May):

"We are glad, for all the objections of the iconoclastic Feilchenfeld, to agree with *The Lancet* in upholding this practise. There are indeed 'many aged, anxious, worried, and bedridden people to whom, for fear of possible injury to the eyesight, it would be cruel to deny what might perhaps be their only luxury.' There should be in bed no more danger to sight or from errors of refraction than would ordinarily obtain at any time—certainly not if the light be sufficiently bright, the eyes properly shaded, the reader lying on his back, with the head and shoulders raised, and the rays coming from the wall behind. Besides, the present-day electric light obviates all danger of conflagration of bed-clothes and perhaps even of a whole house, such as has in the past worried the good housewife. And the electric bulb can be of ground glass, so that it will not be too brilliant and glaring; one can in addition get amber-colored shades, by which all objections to electric lights can be met. Then, even if the reader drops off to sleep, there will be nothing more disastrous than a slightly increased bill for light consumed.

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MARK TWAIN READING.

The luxury of reading in bed "should be reserved only for the mature and venerable."

"Invalids and convalescents who would read in bed in the daytime should have their beds so arranged that the book or the newspaper shall not be held up between the eyes and the full glare of the daylight, while the print is illuminated only by the diffused light of the room. In the daytime then, the reader's bed should, if necessary, be shifted so that the light from the window shall fall over his shoulder; or to this end his head, together with the bolster and the pillow, should be transferred to the foot of the bed. To invalids especially is this change of position and of aspect, night and morning, very agreeable, relieving greatly as it does the irksomeness of confinement to bed. . . . Another advantage in reading restful literature is the peace it gives; thus is insomnia oftentimes counteracted excellently well.

"The young, unless they be ill or convalescent, should not read in bed. This luxury should be reserved only for the mature and the venerable. And how beneficent a luxury it is; how comfortable for those in middle years; how positively a blessing for those in the afternoon and evening of life! Are there so many happinesses for those who have reached the summit and are traveling down the other side that they should be deprived of such an one as this? one so satisfying and so little injurious? The mellow light, the wondrous stillness of the bedtime hour, the soft pillows and the immaculate sheets, the clear large print of the luxurious volume—where is there in the whole span of existence gratification approaching this; what more satisfying to the soul at such hours than to have Plutarch, or Milton, or Shakespeare extend across the centuries the firm and warm hand-grasp of a friend; and this in a time when the friends of one's own generation are steadily passing from him?"

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF BEER

SOME years ago a great outcry was raised over Professor Atwater's discovery that alcohol in small quantities was oxidized in the human system and produced heat, and was therefore a food. After a long and acrimonious discussion, in which the professor was called a number of hard names, it dawned upon his detractors that this scientific fact did not in any way deny the evils of intemperance or oppose their advocacy of total abstinence. It was, indeed, merely a scientific truth, with no moral bearing one way or the other. A somewhat similar report has just been made public by a special government commission in England in which a good word is uttered for the nutritive value of beer. The general idea that beer is primarily an alcoholic drink is opposed in this report, which holds that, when well and properly made, it is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. Says *The Hospital* (London, May 1) in an editorial about the report:

"It is time that the erroneous view that beer has no nutritive value in itself, and merely consists of a beverage upon which a certain portion of the community intoxicates itself, should be exposed and discredited. The results of our Commission show that beer is *par excellence* the nutritive alcoholic beverage. All beverages because they contain alcohol should not be regarded in the same light. The spirit-nipper is committing quite a different act from the beer-drinker; in fact, beer is much farther removed, from the point of view of its alcohol content, from some wines and all spirits than it is from ginger-beer.

"When a man drinks good beer he drinks and eats at the same time, just as when he eats a bowl of soup. The terms 'eat' and 'drink' are curiously but inconsistently used as connoting the difference between what is merely quenching our thirst and what is actually consuming nourishment. Our Commissioners point out a man might more properly be said to eat beer than to eat certain kinds of soup, or indeed watermelon. Their report will enable members of the medical profession and the public to understand clearly what constitutes good beer, and where and how they may obtain it. Beer-drinkers, the numbers of whom we hope will increase considerably as the result of the researches of our Commissioners, are now in a position to protect themselves from bad beers, and we hold the view that it would be infinitely better for the well-being of the people of these islands as a whole if they were to select beer as their habitual drink, rather than wines or spirits. Climatic conditions have a good deal to do with the dietetic value of substances used for allaying thirst. Our Commissioners properly drive home that, when a man drinks beer or stout habitually, he is not only drinking but eating, a fact which has not been sufficiently recognized in recent years. These beverages contain all the elements of a typical diet, with the exception of fat, and in a proportion approximately physiological. Our Commissioners remind us that if the worth of a food is measured by its calorimetric value the fact is that a glass of good ale is approximately as

nourishing as a glass of milk, and that a quart of good beer is nearly equivalent to a quarter of a pound of beef."

Beer and stout, the writer goes on to say, are of course not suitable for the obese, or for those with renal disorders, glycosuria, or

From a painting by Ilya E. Repin.

ON A BED OF SWARD.

Tolstoy reading at Yasnaya Polyana.

diabetes; but where there is no counter-indication their habitual use in moderate quantities is certainly more beneficial than that of wines or spirits. We read further:

"Another important medicinal aspect of beer and stout, and especially of the latter, is their hypnotic action. Stout is one of the most harmless and best hypnotics we possess, and is often far more efficacious in the treatment of insomnia than drugs. Part of their action is due, our Commissioners remind us, to the hypnotic principle contained in hops, and the more heavily these beverages are hopped the more marked is their hypnotic action. . . . Another point in favor of beer and stout as beverages is that the likelihood of their containing pathogenic organisms is too extremely remote. This gives them, like tea and coffee, a great advantage over milk, for they are all prepared under conditions which render pollution by infective bacteria extremely improbable.

"These remarks must not be misconstrued. We are quite alive, as our Commissioners are, to the tremendous harm done by the abuse of alcohol and the good done by sympathizing with temperance. At the same time, with the philanthropist's desire to improve mankind, we have the scientist's regard for fact. Upon untruth no enduring fabric, however philanthropic its motive, can ever be securely built. The fact is that good, properly made beer is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. It is too often forgotten that beverages like ginger-beer and kumiss contain slightly more than 1 per cent. of alcohol, while there are beers on the market containing only 2 or 3 per cent. of this drug. Our Commissioners give some interesting comparisons between beer, tea, and beef-tea. Those comparisons indicate that beer compares favorably with both these products, and our Commissioners properly insist that it would be difficult to find a meal at once simpler and more nutritive than a crust of bread and cheese, or bread and butter, or both, and beer."

SOME RAILROAD SUPERSTITIONS

RAILROAD men are popularly supposed to have their own little set of pet superstitions. A newspaper reporter has recently gathered some of these together, and his collection is reproduced in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, May), which cautiously refrains from indorsing them and hints that reporters "gifted with imaginations" may hear odd things in "the resorts of stove committees." The queer assemblage is, however, given in the railway paper as it stands, practically with the old rimed disclaimer:

"I know not how the truth may be;
I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

We read:

"Engineers and firemen are said to hold a monopoly of certain superstitions. They never have confidence in a locomotive that has been in an accident. No matter in what condition the engine may be, or to what run she may be assigned, they would rather go out on the worst scrap-heap belonging to the road or the hardest run so long as the engine used had escaped any accident. Another superstition this reporter found to be prevalent among enginemen was the direction in which the engine was turned on the turn-table. Some of the men prefer turning to the right, others to the left, and they are as particular about this as the Mussulman is about facing the east when howling his evening-prayers. Many enginemen, he says, make a point of being present whenever their engines are turned in order to assure themselves that it is done the right way, or if in their absence it has been wrongly done they will have it set right before consenting to climb into the cab. Numerous accidents are attributed to engines being turned from east to west with the front buffers toward the north.

"One should never step onto the engine with the right foot first. Equally serious would be the consequences of climbing out of the cab on the right side in order to oil the engine. Such a mistake would certainly result in an accident sooner or later. There seems also to be a superstitious prejudice against locomotives whose numbers contain the figure 9 or can be equally divided by that number. There is no apparent reason for this, and nothing to explain why the generally acknowledged ominousness of 13 is disregarded. But 9 is disliked emphatically by many workers in locomotive cabs.

"One will sometimes see a track-layer who has stumbled in crossing a rail retrace his steps and cross the rail again with sure feet. To stumble over a rail is productive of misfortune, and the only way to ward off disaster is to take the step again. Cross-eyed men are unpopular. Some support to this superstition is discoverable in the story of a gang of track-layers who, during the ten months' presence among them of a cross-eyed man, lost nine of their number by accidents on the line, so it is said, and the cross eyed man himself was killed as the tenth victim. All persons engaged in dangerous occupations are naturally superstitious, and railroad men may be classed with sailors, fishermen, and miners in this respect. It is not difficult to work up signs that would arouse the apprehension of enginemen or others liable to meet with serious accidents."

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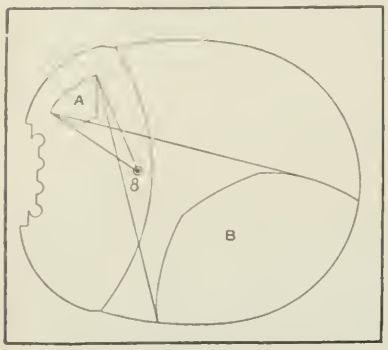
HOW STEVENSON READ AND WROTE.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ECHOES

MANY a noble hall is ruined for practical use by bad acoustics and especially by uncontrollable echoes. Most writers on the subject state that the science of acoustics is yet in its infancy, and that there is no certain way of remedying this defect. The study, however, made by Gustave Lyon, a French architect, of the famous Trocadero Hall in Paris, and the successful cure of the echoes there, seem to show that the matter is a simple one, tho it requires painstaking labor. In *La Nature* (Paris, April 24), Lucien Fournier gives a description of Mr. Lyon's ingenious methods. He writes:



HOW THE ECHOES ARE FORMED.

From the point 8, on the stage, the sound is reflected to A on the ceiling, and all persons in the space B hear the echo.

"An echo is the perception of two separate sounds when a single sound has been made. The ear registers not only the direct sound, but a second reflected sound, retarded sufficiently not to be confounded with the first. This retardation is about $\frac{1}{10}$ second. Taking 1,120 feet a second for the speed of sound, the difference of the paths traversed by the two waves would thus be about 112 feet. At the Trocadero, the distance from any point in the hall to the vault over the organ exceeds 56 feet, which is the reason why the audience hears an echo. In smaller halls, where this distance is less, an echo is perceived only if the sound has been reflected several times successively.

"A practised ear may perceive the echo at less than 112 feet. For musicians the distance in question is 79 feet; that is to say, they distinguish an echo at an interval of less than $\frac{1}{15}$ second. . . . . .

"Observations made at the Trocadero . . . have enabled Mr. Lyon to construct the following very characteristic and extremely curious table:

"When two sounds, made together, reach the auditor with a difference of path of:

"(1) 0 to 28 feet, the audition is warm, colored, enveloping; this zone is that of the reenforcement necessary for good hearing; the sounds then arrive with a retardation of $\frac{1}{40}$ second at most.

"(2) From 28 up to 37 feet there is still for the sound, as heard, a useful degree of reenforcement, and the retardation is at most $\frac{1}{30}$ second.

"(3) From 37 up to 56 feet the reenforcement is tolerable, and the maximum retardation $\frac{1}{20}$ second.

"(4) From 56 up to 75 feet there is a zone of resonance that becomes annoying; the echoes are perceptible. Retardation, $\frac{1}{15}$ second.

"(5) From 75 to 112 feet the auditor hears inadmissible echoes and audition becomes impossible. The retardation is $\frac{1}{10}$ second."

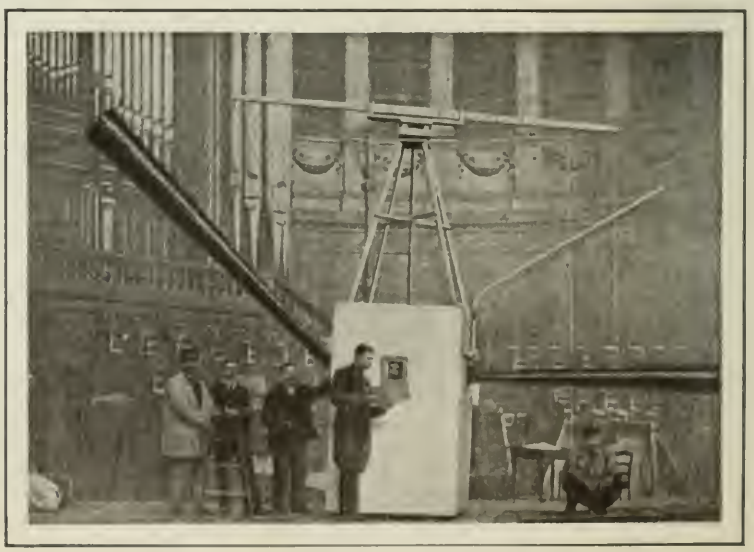
Aided by twenty-two observers with trained musical ears, Mr. Lyon tested the entire hall, first dividing it into a series of plots about 6 feet square. He placed one observer in each of 22 adjacent squares and then, passing from one point of the stage to another, made a sound at each place, by clapping two bits of wood together. Each observer who heard an echo held up at once a numbered card indicating the position of his square, and the fact was at once entered on a plan of the hall. It took four days to map out the echo-points in this way. It then became necessary to find exactly what regions on the vaulted ceiling produced the echo in each case, which proved to be a very complicated problem, but was finally solved geometrically. We read:

"This method, applied to all points in the hall, showed that, if we represent by 100 the number of places where the auditors hear echoes, 90 of these places get them from the concave vault over the organ. . . . . .

"This conclusion, obtained mathematically, was verified experimentally by an ingenious process. . . . With the aid of diagrams, the position of points giving certain echoes was located and then with a rough theodolite, whose telescope (a long zinc tube) was pointed as indicated on the diagram, the region was observed. A large sound-proof cage was then built; the rear had a door and the other three sides had windows, two of them provided with pneumatic shutters belonging to a photographic camera, together with long pasteboard megaphones. These were directed, one toward the auditor, the other toward the theoretical source of the echo. The experimenter took up his position, with his wooden clapper, inside the cage. The openings of the megaphones being closed, no sound was perceived without. If the two were opened alternately, the auditor perceived a single sound—the direct or the reflected wave, as the case might be. But when both megaphones were open at once the same auditor perceived both the original sound and its echo. Thus the theory was brilliantly confirmed by practise."

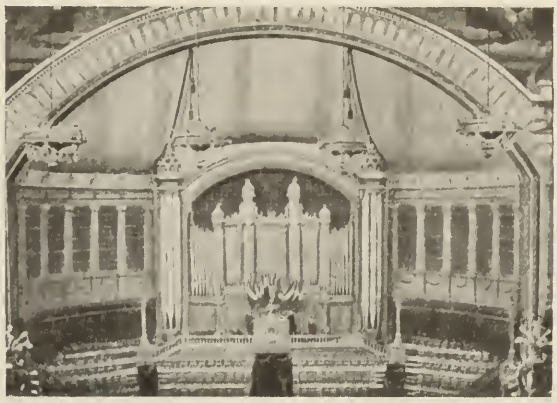
After a great number of trials in a laboratory it was finally found that no single layer of any fabric would destroy an echo. Two layers of soft cloth hung loosely at a distance of an inch or two apart and about a foot from the reflecting surface acted perfectly. Preparations were made to cover the echoing part of the ceiling in this way, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the plan was not carried out until the opening of the present year. It has, however been completely successful. Many halls and churches in the United States have been strung with wires, which are not ornamental, to say the least, or the ceilings have been rebuilt at great expense, when a few draperies would have cured the trouble. Mr. Fournier reports:

"From this investigation, which has reflected the greatest honor upon Mr. Lyon, it appears clearly that in great halls the surfaces farthest removed from the auditors should be absorbent, while those placed near them should be reflecting. Besides, concave surfaces should not be used, as they are apt to produce resonances and echoes. The ancient theaters confirm these conclusions, since they had no roofs and no reflecting surfaces at a distance from the spectator. On the other hand, the stalls were of stone and often the spectators sat in true parabolic cylinders. Finally, certain great niches near the stage were occupied by enormous amphoræ, which masked the concave surfaces and replaced them by convexities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TESTING THE ECHOES WITH MEGAPHONES

TROCADERO HALL BEFORE LYON'S EXPERIMENTS.



TROCADERO HALL DRAPED TO ABOLISH THE ECHOES.

OUR DEPENDENCE ON VEGETABLES

THE distinction generally drawn between animal and vegetable food is apt to blind us to the fact that plants are, at bottom, the source of all nutriment, and that if they were to cease to grow mankind would starve. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London):

"The modern chemist points proudly to his synthetic triumphs, but with all his skill and knowledge he has not yet succeeded in preparing in practical quantities for his fellow men a foodstuff from its elements. The synthetic processes of the plant are so far inimitable, and the plant is after all both the direct and indirect food of the animal. The relations between plants and animals form a beautiful dispensation, and for the vegetable kingdom man should hold a deep reverence and do his best to extend and promote its faithful offices. Whether his views are in favor of the exclusive diet of vegetable or of a diet containing both animal and vegetable products he owes the vegetable world more than one debt. He is at the mercy of the vegetable for his food, whether it be animal or vegetable, and he may be at the mercy of the vegetable for a supply of oxygen, without which the vital processes of his organism could not be sustained. It is thus conceivable that as the animal kingdom exists only by virtue of a continual combustion process, in which air is taken up while carbon dioxid is liberated, the loss of an agency which not only removes this product of respiration but sends back oxygen in its place would be disastrous. This agency is of course the plant, and, in short, the animal and the plant are interdependent on each other. On this line of reasoning animal life would be extinguished if vegetable life ceased and vegetable life would fail if animal products were not available for its sustenance. This is an interesting cycle of events, but the performance of a cycle implies a force and the motive power of these alternate and great synthetical and analytical processes is light. It may happen, therefore, that a horrible struggle for existence between plants and animals might ensue if for any considerable period the sun was shut out from the world, for then this agreeable interchange of mutually advantageous exhalation would cease and with it all life. Were those who worshiped the sun ignorant of these things? or did they realize that it was the source of both food and air?"

LONG-DISTANCE STERILIZATION—A method of sterilizing milk or other liquids without using heat, and without contact with the sterilizing agent, has been patented in France. The inventor, Armand Billon-Daguerre, proposes to use the bactericidal properties of ultra-violent radiation, or of *x*-rays, for the purpose. His plan is thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 13):

"This method has the advantage of doing its work without heat and at a distance. For instance, the inventor has obtained good results by causing the milk to flow slowly over a slightly inclined plate of glass, the rays being emitted by an arc-lamp, placed above the plate, and using special electrodes giving only violet light; or by placing the milk in violet glass vessels of special tint and then exposing it to white light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CAMERA TO TRAP SPEEDERS

AN automatic camera to measure the speed of automobiles by registering two snapshots at an accurately timed interval is now being used in Massachusetts. Its inventors, Daniel F. Comstock and Herbert T. Kalmus, of the Institute of Technology, recently testified in the first case in which such a camera-record was presented as evidence. This case, says *Motor Age* (Chicago, May 6), promises to be celebrated in motor history. The speeder was found guilty in the lower court, but has taken an appeal, which will shortly come up before the Superior Court at Boston. Says the paper just named:

"The instrument bids fair to revolutionize methods of trapping speeders, for the motorist will know nothing about it until he is haled into court, as the camera will register the speed and get the number at the same time, according to its inventors. . . . . .

"The method used by the operator of the camera is to step out behind the motor-car as it passes, hold the lens vertical and press the button. This registers the first picture, and about a second later the shutter works automatically and registers another picture on the same plate. Naturally, when the machine is moving, the picture first taken is considerably larger than that taken in the second instance.

"Inside the camera, and just where it will show between the upper and lower picture, is a small dial, around which a hand works, anticlock like. When the operator snaps the button for the first picture the hand starts and continues around the dial until the second exposure is made, when it instantly stops. There are little notches on the dial which have been worked out by mathematics for timing purposes.

"As soon as the picture has been developed the process of calculation begins. A small steel scale, with the fractions of an inch carefully marked off, is used to measure the distance between the treads of the two rear wheels as shown in the first photograph and then the measurements of the same section of the machine are taken in the second picture. By a system of mathematical formulas, the measurements of the rear of the machine are worked out and then a comparison is made with the notches on the same dial in the camera over which the hand has passed. This method, the inventors testified, has been used before for scientific purposes, but only within the past week or so for the purpose of timing motor-cars.

"Frank M. Harrington, the policeman in the case, in his testimony described several tests he had made. On one occasion they tallied exactly with the figures taken by a timer with a watch and on several others had come only a small fraction below the time given by the watch."

THE SOULS OF OUR BLUEJACKETS NEGLECTED

ADMIRAL EVANS recently complained that our Navy was undermanned; to another writer it seems even more seriously under-chaplained. Because there are too few chaplains, says Bruce Barton in *The Home Herald* (Chicago), the religious life of the men is neglected. The situation, he thinks, demands some relief from Congress at once. He writes:

"Sixty-five years ago, when the Navy was of little importance, Congress fixt the number of chaplains at 24. With the growing demand for a more formidable fighting force, the number of ships and men has been increased with immense rapidity, but it has apparently never occurred either to Congress or the Navy Department that there ought to be a corresponding increase in the number of those who minister to the spiritual life of the men.

"*There are 24 chaplains still, just as there were 65 years ago, tho we now have 56 ships which could and ought to carry chaplains, and a total enlistment of 44,000 men.*

"Nearly $137,000,000 was expended last year for ships and guns and the general navy expense, of which $50,000, about one twenty-third of 1 per cent., went for religious work among the men. Each of these 24 ill-paid workers is expected to minister to a parish three times as great numerically as that of his brother clergyman on the land, under conditions which obviously make pastoral visitation far more difficult. Is it reasonable to suppose, under the conditions, that the religious life of the men in the Navy is cared for as it ought to be?

"I addrest the question to the officials at Washington and received the assurance that 'the Department does not consider the number of chaplains insufficient to meet all requirements.' This is comforting, perhaps, but not conclusive. One has to put over against it this quotation from an annual report of ex-Secretary Bonaparte:

"'*I do not think it right that several hundred of our citizens on the largest vessels should live for months isolated from all religious observances.*'

"And this statement also, from a boy who circled the globe with the fleet and reports that, '*during all that time—more than a year—no single religious service was held upon our ship.*'

"This may suggest no insufficiency to the official mind, but it indicates to the layman a very decided lack somewhere—either in the number of chaplains or their quality or both. So far as the religious life of that boy is concerned, he might better have been in a poorhouse or in jail. There he would have had the advantage of frequent visits from the local pastors and the opportunity to attend service at least once a month. One wonders how few the numbers would have to be to be judged insufficient by the Department which is satisfied with a service affording its enlisted men fewer religious privileges than are provided for convicts and paupers on the land. Nor is it a valid excuse to plead that 'the practise is to allow the *personnel* of the fleets to attend divine service whenever held.' It is not to be supposed that young boys will make long, hard trips to attend divine service, nor should they be under such necessity. It would seem indisputable that every battle-ship ought to have on board either a chaplain or a Y. M. C. A. secretary to conduct worship regularly and to give help and advice and religious service to the men."

It is admitted that the situation presents difficulties because of the prejudice of the officers against the chaplains. The Navy, it is said, has often been the dumping-ground for unsatisfactory clerical material; but the remedy for this should be a special effort for competent men, not exclusion. "Why has it never occurred to the War Department," asks Mr. Barton, "that young men trained in Y. M. C. A. work would make ideal companions and helpers for the navy boys?" The governmental recognition of their work in Panama is cited as a warrant for its extension to the Navy. May not the solution to the problem in the Navy be found in the employment of these athletic, whole-souled young men who have so signally proved their worth? Further:

"The Bureau of Navigation is just now putting forth its advertising for boys to enlist in the places of those whose terms have expired. The delights of life on the sea are presented in a way that is very attractive to the average boy; the educational value of enlistment in discipline and travel is made prominent. It is even described as a substitute for a college course. The boys who rounded the globe are spoken of as having had a 'wonderful experience,' and being 'far wiser and bigger mentally than when they left home.' All of which is very easy to believe; but we wonder what the effect on their moral natures has been. What has it meant to them to spend a year of the formative period of their lives entirely removed from home counsel and the ministrations of the Church? For the greater part of its existence our Navy will be of no service to the country except in training and disciplining a certain number of its young. Has the Navy Department any more important business than to make sure that the training so rendered is on a high moral and spiritual plane?

"The United States can not afford to be accused of isolating 'several hundred of its citizens for months from all religious observances.' As a Christian nation, it must accept any trouble or expense rather than lay itself open to such a charge. The objections which have been urged against the chaplains are trivial, and could be met easily by the substitution of Y. M. C. A. secretaries or by increasing the standard of efficiency in their ranks. The trouble is that no honest effort has been made to remedy the situation. Any such effort will be met with the discovery that there are plenty of able and consecrated young men who will gladly dedicate their lives to service on our ships."

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT FIGURES

THE dispute between Catholic and Protestant statisticians over the size of the Catholic Church in this country has been noted from time to time in our columns. Dr. H. K. Carroll, the leading Protestant estimator, puts the number of Catholic communicants at 12,394,731, while Archbishop Ireland, as quoted in these pages March 6, puts the figure at 14,235,451, with the additional remark that "to represent fully the reality," the figures "should not be under 16,000,000 or even 17,000,000." The Archbishop's statement was published in the London *Times*, and Dr. Carroll now writes to that paper to justify his statistics. He alleges that the Archbishop "was led into error, particularly when he stated that the Census Office at Washington would accept as its own the figures of the Catholic Directory—14,235,451." Dr. Carroll declares that after inquiry he was informed by the Census Bureau that "it was distinctly understood by Archbishop Glennon, who did the work, that 15 per cent. would be deducted from the figures for Catholic population." The reason for this Dr. Carroll gives as follows:

"In Protestant churches or parishes a book is kept in which the names of members or communicants (some denominations use the term 'members,' others the term 'communicants') are entered. This list is being constantly revised. The names of new members are added; and the names of those who have been transferred to other parishes or churches, excommunicated, removed by death, or who in some other way have ceased to be members, are stricken out. From these rolls returns are made up annually and reported to the proper official of the diocese, presbytery, synod, or conference. Protestant statistics of members are, therefore, the result of actual count, and are reasonably accurate and trustworthy. They are in no case for population, only for members or communicants.

"The Roman-Catholic method is quite different. Some of the parishes are so populous that it would hardly be possible to keep a roll of individuals. Every priest in charge of a parish or church is required to report to his bishop the number of baptisms, marriages, deaths, during the year; also, among other items, the number of families, of 'souls,' and of those who take the Easter Communion. How figures for souls are obtained is not quite clear. Formerly they were estimated on the basis of returns for infant baptisms and for deaths. The present method, whatever it may be, is evidently not that of actual count, except, perhaps, in small

parishes. I notice that the Archbishop speaks of an effort to obtain for the United States Census an exact estimate of the Catholic population."

In 1890 Dr. Carroll, so he declares, requested the Catholic prelates to aid him in securing communicants instead of population, and they agreed to deduct 15 per cent. from the figures for Catholic population, the remaining 85 per cent. to be accepted as Catholic communicants. Further:

"I am assured by the Census Bureau that the same method will be pursued in the present census, and that, instead of taking, in the words of the Archbishop, 'as its own figures now given out by the Catholic Directory—14,235,451 Catholics in the United States,' it will take 85 per cent. of them, or 12,100,133, as representing Catholic communicants. This is what I have done annually. Whether 15 per cent. is large enough to cover unconfirmed baptized children I do not here undertake to say. It is certainly not too large.

"A comparison between Catholic and Protestant population would be interesting, but no Protestant body in this country reports 'souls.' The ratio of communicants to population may, however, be obtained with sufficient accuracy for purpose of illustration and comparison from Canada. The census enumerators in Canada when they number the inhabitants ask about their religious affiliations or preferences. In the United States the Constitution does not permit this to be done. The Canada census of 1901 showed a Methodist population of 916,866. The denominational returns for Methodist communicants the same year were 286,723. The ratio here indicated is over 3 to 1. Conditions in the Methodist communion in the United States can not, I take it, be appreciably different from those in Canada. Taking, then, the largest Methodist body in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal, and applying to its figures for communicants in 1908—3,112,448—the above ratio, we have, as result, 9,959,833 as the population of that church. If we take all the Methodist branches reporting for 1908 a total of 6,838,779 communicants, we have, applying the same ratio, a Methodist population of 21,884,093, to compare with a Roman-Catholic population of 14,235,451, as reported by the Catholic Dictionary for the United States, not including the Hawaiian, Porto Rican, and Philippine Islands.

DR. H. K. CARROLL,

Who prepares the annual article giving the statistics of churches in the United States from the Protestant viewpoint.

"The number of communicants of the evangelical denominations of this country is, in round numbers, 20,932,000. Supposing the Canadian ratio to be applicable in this larger range, we would have a total Protestant population of nearly 66,000,000, or a little less than 69 per cent. of the present estimated population of the United States, including all our outlying possessions, or 97,699,189.

"I have no wish to add any comment. My sole purpose has been to point out and illustrate the differences between the Roman-Catholic and Protestant statistical methods, and to show that no fair comparison can be made between communicants on the one hand and 'population' on the other. . . . . .

"The difference between Catholic population and Protestant membership may be thus illustrated. Take a family of father and mother and ten children, all of whom have been baptized. The parents, having been confirmed or admitted to membership, are communicants and are so counted in a Protestant church. One son and one daughter have likewise been so received. These four only are returned as members or communicants. In a Catholic church the entire family of twelve would be returned as 'population,' unless some have withdrawn or been excommunicated."

A DRUG RELIGION

A CURIOUS religion which seems to combine hypnotism, drug effects, and Christian teachings is reported to exist among the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. These tribes are located on reservations in Nebraska, a short distance north and west of the city of Omaha. The cult or superstition, says Mr. Henry Quickenden in the Chicago *Interior*, is supposed to have been introduced about a generation ago by white men from the Southwest, near Texas or Mexico, who were actuated by desire for financial gain. Brought in under the guise of a new religion related to Christianity, it was named the Mescal religion, after the plant which produced a peculiar form of intoxication. Says this writer:

"As nearly as can be drawn out from these Indians at the present day, they were taught by the white men after this fashion: 'You are the lost tribes. You are away from God and can never get back to him and be saved unless you use what he has sent to bring you back.' All of which, we see, would fit into the teaching of the true Christian missionary, of whom they had learned a little. Then these whites exhibited a tablet-shaped dried fruit which is called the mescal, and from which the so-called religion takes its name. They were taught to hold this article in their fingers at a distance, fixing their eyes and thought intently upon it for considerable time. The effect seems to be a self-hypnotization. But more significant is the fact that they were taught to chew the mescal.

"Mescal is a species of the cactus grown in the general region of Mexico and Texas. The tablets are made by cutting slice after slice from the top of the solid, globose cactus form. The slices are then dried. In this final state the bit of mescal somewhat resembles a small dried peach or a hard brown tablet. It is out of the importation and sale of this that the money is made by the dealers.

"The Indians are taught that this will bring them back to God and make them good when they eat it or drink its juice. They hold that it represents Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and that the Spirit is the special agent in producing the effect of the mescal. They chew it in the dried form, and at their public meetings pass around water in which the mescal has been soaked. The effect produced upon them is somewhat like that produced by hasheesh and strychnin, tho the after-effect does not seem to be as bad as that of the opiates. It produces a kind of intoxication, and makes them, as they say, 'feel good' and brings them back to God. Other effects are pleasant visual hallucinations, brilliant colors in fanciful arrangements, exaltation of spirit, lovely imaginings, and a strange inspiration.

"Some of the Indians aver that it takes away their desire for whisky, and thus to the missionary excuse their indulgence in the mescal. An Indian woman justified her practise to the missionary by saying that it made her 'see Christ and angels and a big white throne.'

"With some of the Indians of the Southwest it has inspired a kind of missionary zeal. A number of them once chartered cars to carry the new religion to a neighboring tribe. The cult has already moved from the southwest of our country to the very borders of Canada. Even some whites have been affected by it. The habit grows upon the users, and while it does not induce the fighting-spirit like whisky, nor some other vices caused by alcoholics, it is nevertheless an injury to the body and mind and a

hindrance to the civilizing and Christianizing influences of the missionary. It brings to the Indian a confused notion of Christianity, of which he tries to make mescal a part."

The herb has been analyzed by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Havelock Ellis, and Dr. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and they have found that the effects reported in the cases of the Indians are genuine. They report mescal to contain four new alkaloids, one of which is very strong. The writer in *The Interior* gives this description of a typical evening's worship:

"A great tent is the appointed meeting-place Saturday evening. All who believe in the superstition come. The gathering will include some who are members of the Christian church on the reservation. They are ranged on the ground along the inside walls of the tent. At one end is a drum made of a skin stretched over a jar or a pot in which is some water to make the sound more weird. This is kept beating all night or till the drummer is overcome by the toxic effects.

"In another part of the tent is a bucket of water in which the dried mescal tablet has been soaked. All drink of this till they see the vision and feel the spell. The unfortunate thing is that in their minds they connect all this with the Bible and the Christian religion; for near the pail of juice is an open copy of our Bible and on the open page a piece of the dried mescal. The Catholic crucifix is also brought into the rites. On this particular reservation mentioned above, the missionaries of the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches are doing all they can to separate the cult from the Christian faith, and are inclined to make a sharp discrimination against applicants for church-membership who are tainted with the mescal practises."

ECONOMICS OF MISSIONS ATTACKED

THE cause of foreign missions is undergoing a series of elaborate attacks in *Tom Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine* (Atlanta). Mr. Watson is himself the author of the criticism, which he bases on both scriptural and economic reasons. Paul and the disciples did not conduct missions as men of to-day are doing, Mr. Watson asserts. They established churches which became self-supporting; whereas the missions now established in foreign lands require an immense expenditure for support, most of which is drawn from the home church. Mr. Watson insinuates that by this means the heathen is "hired" to call himself a Christian; that his conversion is not sincere, but his natural cupidity is played upon and encouraged. Mr. Watson thus interrogates the present system:

"By what right do you exist? By what right do you tax us? By what right are you clamorously demanding so much more of our money to be drained off into foreign countries? By what right do you bring so much unfair pressure to bear upon comparatively poor men in America to furnish elaborate education to heathen children *in such rich countries as China and India and Japan?*

"Unless scriptural authority can be shown for it, the system should be abandoned. China is abundantly able to feed, clothe, and educate her children. Let China do it. The wealthier classes of India can easily afford to support the educational system of Hindustan. It is *their* moral duty to do it, not ours. So with Japan. Until we have banished illiteracy from our own country, I contend that it is unnatural and unpatriotic and unwise to be taking upon our shoulders the illiteracy of the nations beyond seas."

Mr. Watson proceeds to quote from a variety of sources, "books and pamphlets and papers, in favor of foreign missions, furnished me by the preachers" that the schools established in foreign lands are not self-supporting, tho, he asserts, "those who have undertaken to defend the secular education which is a part of the work of foreign missions have boldly asserted" that these schools are self-supporting. Taking the "Almanac for 1909," published by the American Board of Missions, as a source for general facts, Mr. Watson says:

"On page 32, I find the 'condensed tabular view of Missions of A. B. C. F. M., 1907-8.' The countries embraced in the report are Africa, Turkey, Ceylon, China, Japan, Micronesia, the Philippines, Mexico, Spain, and Austria.

"These foreign missions maintained 554 churches, 1,293 schools, employed more than 4,700 preachers, teachers, and other workers.

"Now how much do you suppose was the total amount of *native contributions* to defray the cost of that great work?

"It was $254,000. To say nothing of the running expenses of the churches, there were 64,546 pupils in the schools. How many teachers had to be hired for that multitude of children? You can figure that out for yourself. If we apply *to the schools, alone*, the entire sum collected from the heathen, we will see that the children were given schooling at a cost of *four dollars each, per year*. One dollar per quarter would be cheap education, wouldn't it? But, of course, the heathen contributions went only in part to the schools, some of it going to the support of the churches. Therefore, it appears conclusively that the 1,293 schools of the American Board are *not*, by any means, self-supporting. The total outlay of the Board for these churches and schools is given at $795,090. Therefore, they fall short of being self-supporting by more than $500,000. In other words, the heathen contribute less than one-third of the total expense."

Mr. Watson quotes from a Southern Methodist paper, *Go Forward*, whose editor complains of the insufficient support furnished to a college in Kwansei Gakuin, Japan, saying: "It is a disgrace to the Church that attempts, on such pittances, to maintain a college supplying a Christian education to compete with the splendid facilities offered by the Japanese schools." Upon which Mr. Watson exclaims:

"Here is Japan—progressive, victorious, powerful, rich. She has offered her children '*splendid facilities*' for education. Yet the Methodist Church, South, is required to pour money into Japan *to compete with the Japanese Government* in giving a secular schooling to Japanese children!

"Could fanaticism be madder? *Where is the Scripture for this unnatural and impossible task?* How can the people of this country be expected to educate their own children and bear, at the same time, the expense of secular education to the hundreds of millions of heathen children whose own governments are offering them '*splendid facilities*' in their public schools?

"When I reveal the facts to our people, in order that they may *give with their eyes open*, I am savagely denounced. Why so? What wrong have I done? Is it a sin to let in the light? Is it a crime to publish the truth?

"I urge our people to stop where Christ stopt, where the disciples stopt, where Paul and the early Fathers stopt. I urge our people not to do more for the heathen than Paul and the disciples did, *until we have first discharged our full duty to our own flesh and blood*, our own kith and kin, our own national household. Is this treason to Christ? I can not think so."

No doubt much comment from the other side will be brought out by these articles. So far Mr. Watson is answered by the editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, June) who says:

"We are not surprized at Mr. Watson's opposition, for he argues from selfish motives—provincial motives—that we need all the money and good men we can get at home. It has been proved by history to be a false, short-sighted position, for the people and the religions that have lacked the missionary spirit and activity have degenerated and decreased. 'Christianity is the kind of a commodity that the more you export the more you have at home.'

"Mr. Watson argues elaborately against educational missions for foreign lands. There may be room for a difference of opinion as to how foreign missions should be conducted so as to obtain the best results, but among true followers of Jesus Christ there is no room for argument as to the duty of devoting money and men to the extension of the benefits of our Lord's kingdom. Men who do not hesitate at the expenditure of hundreds of millions for national warfare, commercial enterprises, and scientific research feel a cold chill of horror at the thought of spending a million or so of dollars for the temporal and eternal interests of the unenlightened people of the world and the extension of the kingdom of God."

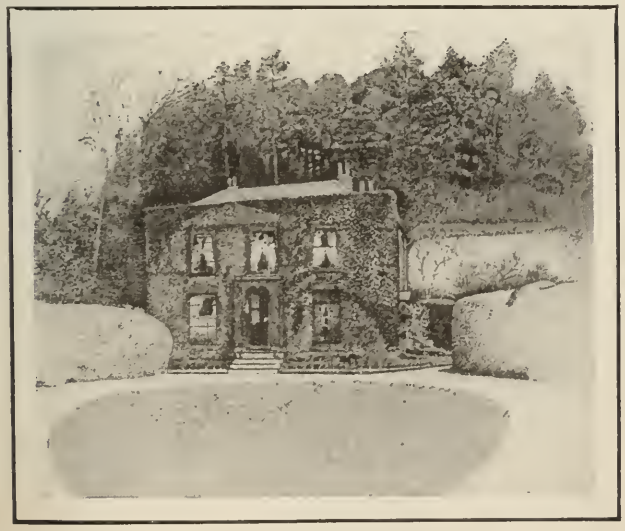
MEREDITH'S FAILURE TO WIN BRITAIN

AMERICA would have been glad to welcome Meredith to her shores; and he is said to have regretted that he never came. "They have always liked me better in America," he remarked recently to an American visitor. "They don't care about me in England." This was said in spite of the fact that his eightieth birthday a year ago brought him showers of congratulations. "People seem to feel it right to congratulate men who live to be eighty," he is reported to have observed, whimsically adding that "they really should not." For he looked upon it as a misfortune to live so long. "A man's life ought to finish when he is five-and-sixty. He must stop working then or do work that is inferior," he said, altho other men have disproved this. "When a man stops working, nature is finished with him, and when nature is finished with him he ought to go."

Now that he has died we learn from London dispatches that the British public and press are making ample atonement for any neglect that Meredith might have suffered in his lifetime. Not even the death of Swinburne called out such warm tributes of admiration and affection as those now accorded to Meredith, though they refuse him burial in the Abbey. The end came at Boxhill, Surrey, on May 18. The dean of English novelists, he was born on February 12, 1828. His first novel, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," appeared in October, 1859, tho previous to that he had won distinction through the publication of "The Shaving of Shagpat," his whimsical "Arabian entertainment." He never met with popular favor. He himself recently said: "The English people know nothing about me. There has always been something antagonistic between them and me. With book after book it was always the same outcry of censure and disapproval. The first time or two I minded it. Since, I have written to please myself."

The Evening Sun (New York) has a theory to account for Meredith's failure to win his own countrymen. It is this:

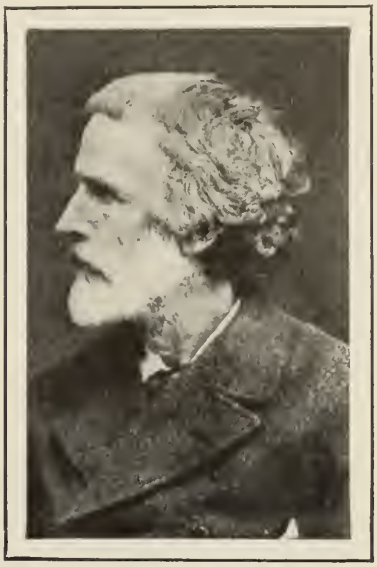
"George Meredith was pure Celt, half Irish, half Welsh. Perhaps that had much to do with preventing him from making the same sort of successful appeal to the English as Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot made early in their careers. There was in addition his nimbleness of mind, his comic spirit, his lack of pathos. In all his books there is not a single sentimentalism.



FLINT COTTAGE, BOXHILL,
Meredith's home in Surrey, where the end came.

The keen eye of that cleverest of women, Mrs. Carlyle, detected that betimes. And she, wit as she was herself, showed the eternal feminine instinct for feeling when she deplored the something lacking: 'The wit tends to wrap something around his heart; it is not tears, but awe, he inspires.' Imagine that fascinating hornet in petticoats missing the tears!

"Vulgar, material, unemotional America, the land of the dollar, etc., or at least the part of it which counted in such a case, took to Meredith when he was an unknown British author. He said some time ago that he believed, had it not been for the support he got on our side of the Atlantic, neglect at home would have continued. As he commenced novelist with one of his greatest books, 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel,' it is hard to see how this could have been. But Americans have reason to be proud of the fact that their aid was important to Meredith, as it was to Spencer, at a critical period in his fortunes.



GEORGE MEREDITH,

Who recently said, "The English people know nothing about me." "Americans," he declared, "have always liked me better."

"There has been at times much sneering on the part of the educated vulgar at the 'Meredithites.' As if there was some calculated affectation in fondness for the passion of 'Richard Feverel,' the social satire of 'Evan Harrington,' the gorgeous humanity of 'Harry Richmond,' or the searching analysis of 'The Egoist.' But people have been called 'Wagnerians' contemptuously, and 'Browningites,' and survived it. The book which is the delight of the few to-day is part of the household furniture of the many to-morrow."

The press are so widely occupied in estimating the position of Meredith that the frequent charge that he is only for the cultivated few seems to be weakened. Among other interesting notices the New York *Tribune* gives one touching upon Meredith's habit of founding his fiction on fact. Thus:

"Meredith had the faculty of taking real incidents and experiences and weaving them into his novels, and examples of his fiction founded on facts are 'Beauchamp's Career,' 'The Tragic Comedians,' and 'Diana of the Crossways.' In the first named of these, *Beauchamp* is drawn from the author's friend, Admiral Maxse, to whom he dedicated a volume of poems in 1862. It was in 1868 that Frederick Maxse, then a captain in the navy, was the Radical candidate for Parliament in Southampton, and was defeated. He had the support in the campaign of his friend Meredith, who wrote 'Beauchamp's Career' after the election was over. The family home of the Maxses is described in it. A critic says of the hero: 'In *Beauchamp's* character a type of youth, happily not unfamiliar—the best type of our day—is portrayed with absolute success; one in which disregard of means to ends, and consequent want of effectiveness, are due, not to conceit or impatience, but to an overenthusiastic belief in the immediate capacity for amendment of men and of things.'

"'The Tragic Comedians,' appearing in 1880 in *The Fortnightly Review*, is the love story and life story of Ferdinand Lassalle, the German agitator, who lost his life in a duel, who figures in the book as *Sigismund Alvan*, and of Helene von Dönniges (*Chotilde von Rüdiger*), for whom his career ended. The author says nothing was added to the real story and nothing invented. Even the dialog is based on the heroine's published account of the episode, and the work is written in a straightforward manner, with steadily sustained interest.

"'Diana of the Crossways,' in some respects the most popular of Meredith's novels, is founded on the life history of Caroline Norton, the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and herself a popular poet and novelist. Her husband sued her for divorce, naming the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, as

corespondent, but failed to win the suit. Later she was accused of having betrayed to a London newspaper a state secret, but after the novel was published this was proved to be false. To the subsequent editions the author prefixed this note: 'A lady of distinction for wit and beauty, the daughter of an illustrious Irish house, came under the shadow of a calumny. It has lately been examined and exposed as baseless. The story of "Diana of the Crossways" is to be read as fiction.' The first chapter of the work is in the author's most involved style, and any one desirous of becoming interested may well leave it for the last. It has been said of the heroine: '*Diana's* charming personality, her recklessness, her passion for *Dacier*, her life history, including the selling of the secret, were elements well within Meredith's power to combine without injuring our love for his heroine.'"

"The Egoist" is a study of the selfishness of a certain type of masculinity, and Meredith is said to have admitted that "the central figure of this work was modeled upon a person who had come under his observation." The novelist's other important works are "Evan Harrington," "Sandra Belloni," and "Vittoria," besides shorter tales and poems.

WHY MANUSCRIPTS ARE REJECTED

YOUNG writers who have on hand a large or even small collection of rejected manuscripts are fond of imagining some editorial conspiracy to blight budding genius. They may be surprized at being told that if the unknown author can not get his story published, it is entirely his own fault. This assertion is made by a writer in the New York *Sun* who set himself to find out the real cause of the antagonism between the aspiring author and the unsympathetic publisher. The faults which lead to the author's discomfiture may be classified, says this writer, under these three heads:

"To begin with the most common fault of all, the manuscript may be all right, the situations well described, and the dialog clever, but—no story.

"In the next group of failures are those manuscripts in which

TALKING WITH THE LADIES.

His conversation as well as his style sparkled with epigram. This picture shows Sarah Grand on his left.

the story is there, but is not properly arranged or told. This is a fault which puts a manuscript just in the balance. Whether the editor thinks enough of it to bother further with it is largely a matter of the humor of the moment. It is very much like the hesitation of a person in buying something that is not quite what he wants, but which could be made to do by spending a little time and trouble on its alteration.

"The third class of failures is stories which are all right, but are not suited to the magazine to which they are sent. This is the cause of nine-tenths of the failures of inexperienced authors."

The one absolutely helpless case is the writer who has no story to tell, "but who can fill up fifteen pages of typewriting with a

THE CHALET NEAR BOXHILL,

The little house where Meredith did his writing

mixture of dialog and incident that leads nowhere." To such a writer one magazine manuscript reader thus pays his respects:

"This sort of writer reminds me of a young fellow who applied for a job in a carpenter's shop and brought a perfectly smooth piece of board as a sample of what he could do. The carpenter asked him what it was for or what it fitted and found that it did not fit anything but was simply a beautifully smooth piece of work, planed and sandpapered, top, bottom, and sides.

"The carpenter told the young fellow to take it back home again and bring it to him next day with a mortise and tenon joint in it, or an O. G. panel on one side—anything to show what the work on it was for."

Another "reader" remarks:

"Some people do not seem to understand that the short story should be restricted to a single incident. If it is a story of adventure there must be only one adventure. If it is a love affair it must be only one episode in the courtship. If it is a character sketch it must deal with one trait of character only.

"There is no more common mistake made by would-be magazine-writers than to imagine that a short story is a condensed novel. A short story should be like a flash-light picture of a single stone being laid in a wall. The novel is a description of the whole building from cellar to roof."

Here is an example—

"To the writer was shown one short story, printed in *McClure's*, which was a first attempt on the part of its author. It had been changed four times, forty-eight superfluous words had been cut out by twos and threes at a time and six explanatory and argumentative letters had been exchanged between author and publisher before the final proof was passed.

"All this trouble over a 3,000-word story submitted by mail by an unknown author, who had never written anything before, and by a magazine that receives several hundred manuscripts a month and can command the best writers!

"Why? Because the story was there, and S. S. McClure knew it the moment he saw it and he rose to the bait like a pike. The author was one of his finds.

"'What is the particular element that you imply as so desirable when you speak of the story in a manuscript?' the writer asked Mr. McClure.

"'It must be human and there must be some motive in it,' he answered immediately. 'It may be cleverly written; but so are advertisements. Adventure and incident may be there, but if there

is nothing human in it, no laughter will ever shake the reader's hand, no tear will ever fall upon the page.'"

One of the most common errors of the novice in authorship, it is said, is in sending his manuscripts to the wrong place. The farther he is from the right place in his selection, the longer he will probably have to wait for its return; and the delay, together with repeated refusals, are the most disheartening things the writer has to contend with. But here again the fault is the writer's own. We read:

"If a man had a patent churn to sell and went hawking it among the housewives on the West Side you would laugh at him and tell him to take it to the country and sell it to the farmers' wives. If he replied that the country was just the same as the city, all houses and people, you would laugh still louder at his folly. Yet the author who sends his manuscripts to the wrong place is just as misguided.

"The first thing that a new writer usually does is to send his story off to his favorite magazine or to the magazine that he hears most highly spoken of. All amateur actors want to play *Hamlet* from the start. The high-class, well-known magazines, like *Harper's*, have to wade through more trash than any others.

"'A story was submitted to me privately by a friend of mine,' said one reader. 'The author was a young lady who did not know that I was employed on a magazine. She thought it was the greatest thing that ever happened, that story of hers. Most authors think that about their first attempts.

"'She was in doubt whether to send it to *Harper's* or *The Century*, as she did not want to offend either of them by giving the other the refusal of it. After reading it over I advised her to try it on *The Waverly Magazine* first and not to expect any pay for it.

"'She has not spoken to me since, but I learned from a friend of hers that she sent it from one magazine to another for nearly two years, having to copy it again once or twice when it got shabby. The funny part of it was that she finally sent it to *The Waverly* and they used it.' . . . . . .

"The secret of the success of any magazine lies in its individuality. People come to recognize it as different from the others and they do not feel that any other magazine will take its place.

"What makes this individuality? The editor's power of selection, his ability to pick out the stories and articles that carry out his conception of what a magazine should be. If any old story would do for any old magazine, as some writers seem to imagine, what would become of this distinctive trait?

"Unless a writer who sends a story to a magazine has studied this peculiar touch that gives the magazine its character and has written something that fits in with it, he is simply wasting time and postage stamps. He may have made a beautiful churn, but the woman who lives in Central Park West does not think it fits into her ideas of what should be in her household."

The author often cries out that the editor will not tell him what is the matter with his story when it is rejected. The editor learns caution because he understands the psychology of authors. All are not alike, however, as the following shows:

"The editor of *The Popular Magazine* told the writer that he once made the mistake of telling a new writer what was the matter with his story.

"The man seemed very modest and anxious to learn, and the editor told him the exact facts. Instead of being grateful for this expert criticism, which was valuable, the author of the story became abusive and told the editor that he had never printed such a good story in *The Popular*, which was a rotten magazine anyhow, and much more to the same effect. Such authors are hopeless, because they will never learn.

"John Thompson, editor of *Pearson's*, told the writer that one had to be more cautious about mentioning the defects in an author's stories to the author himself than one would be about remarking upon the defects in a woman's personal appearance if she asked you about it. In fact, he thought the author would be the more vindictive of the two.

"At the same time he had found, when he was sure that he was talking to the right sort of man, who would not be misunderstood, that he could put his finger on the weak spot in a story, and that more than once he had been rewarded by the author going home to think it over and bringing him just the kind of story he wanted."

TOLSTOY TROUBLING "THE OUTLOOK"

THE mischievous Louisville *Courier-Journal* is pleased to scent the smoke of warfare in the editorial rooms of *The Outlook*. It says that "the shock of an irresistible force clashing with an immovable body smites the ear." Mr. Roosevelt and Dr. Abbott are seen in "the throes of combat." Tolstoy is the bone of contention, and as this Southern daily sums up the case, "Mr. Roosevelt shouts that Tolstoy is all right as a novelist, but a faker, or words to that effect, as a moralist and philosopher." And Dr. Abbott stands up for the moralist and decries the novelist. "Look and tell us, our Xemina," cries *The Courier-Journal*, "go they far or come they near?" Mr. Roosevelt's goes so far as to call Count Tolstoy a moral pervert. It is evident, observes the Springfield *Republican*, "that Count Tolstoy tremendously offended Mr. Roosevelt by indorsing Mr. Bryan in the last Presidential campaign." Mr. Roosevelt calls the letter that Count Tolstoy wrote one of the "comic features" of the last political campaign; yet he declares that "it had a certain real interest as indicating Count

MR. MEREDITH IN HIS DONKEY-CHAIR.

The novelist was in the habit of taking daily exercise in this vehicle, and was out in it a day or two before his death. The east wind brought on a chill from which he never recovered.

Tolstoy's worth as a moral guide." Passing those sentences that deal with what is taken as the provoking cause of this editorial, we come (in the issue for May 15) to Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of the Russian as novelist and moralist:

"Count Tolstoy is a man of genius, a great novelist. 'War and Peace,' 'Anna Karénina,' 'The Cossacks,' 'Sebastopol,' are great books. As a novelist he has added materially to the sum of production of his generation. As a professional philosopher and moralist I doubt if his influence has really been very extensive among men of action; of course it has a certain weight among men who live only in the closet, in the library; and among the high-minded men of this type, who, because of their sheltered lives, naturally reject what is immoral, and do not have to deal with what is fantastic, in Tolstoy's teachings, it is probable that the really lofty side of these teachings gives them a certain sense of spiritual exaltation. But I have no question that whatever little influence Tolstoy has exerted among men of action has told, on the whole, for evil. I do not think his influence over men of action has been great, for I think he has swayed or dominated only the feeble folk and the fantastic folk. No man who possesses both robust common sense and high ideals, and who strives to apply both in actual living, is affected by Tolstoy's teachings, save as he is affected by the teachings of hundreds of other men in whose writings there are occasional truths mixt with masses of what is commonplace or

erroneous. Strong men may gain something from Tolstoy's moral teachings, but only on condition that they are strong enough and sane enough to be repelled by those parts of his teachings which are foolish or immoral. Weak persons are hurt by the teachings. Still, I think that the mere fact that these weak persons are influenced sufficiently to be marred means that there was not in them a very great quantity of potential usefulness to mar. In the United States we suffer from grave moral dangers; but they are for the most part dangers which Tolstoy would neither perceive nor know how to combat. Moreover, the real and dreadful evils which do in fact share in his denunciation of and attack upon both good and evil are usually not evils which are of much moment among us. On the other hand, we are not liable to certain kinds of wickedness which there is real danger of his writings inculcating; for it is a lamentable fact that, as is so often the case with a certain type of mystical zealot, there is in him a dark streak which tells of moral perversion. That side of his teachings which is partially manifested in the revolting 'Kreutzer Sonata' can do exceedingly little damage in America, for it would appeal only to decadents; exactly as it could have come only from a man who, however high he may stand in certain respects, has in him certain dreadful qualities of the moral pervert."

Mr. Roosevelt's method, comments the Indianapolis *Star*, "exhibits one of the very worst vices that untrained literary workmanship almost inevitably displays; for he thinks that if he is about to bring one damning indictment against an institution or a person, he must first clear the way by conceding to the defendant pretty nearly everything of merit except that one offense." This method of procedure is called "an almost inseparable property of immature criticism, and it is certain to lead its experimenter into all sorts of reckless assertions, which are introduced with the idea that these concessions make the censure that much stronger." But Dr. Abbott, it is pointed out, "is too thoroughgoing a student and too experienced a critic to make the slightest positive assertion unless he knows it to be true and knows how he can prove it to be true." Dr. Abbott seems to be convinced that Tolstoy is not a great novelist. He proceeds to say so, tho he protests that it is "not his purpose either to confirm or to criticize Mr. Roosevelt's estimate:

"The interest in Tolstoy awakened by reading 'My Religion,' and subsequently his volume entitled 'What is to be Done,' which seemed to me to present vivid pictures of social ills, but neither a true diagnosis nor a true remedy, sent me to his novels, especially 'Anna Karénina' and 'War and Peace.' I shall not attempt a critique of either novel, nor of Tolstoy as a novelist, further than to say that these novels seemed and still seem to me to violate in a very striking manner the rule he subsequently laid down in 'My Religion'—we are 'to consider none as foolish or unworthy.' His characters, preeminently his women, are nearly all foolish or unworthy, or both. He is said to be a great 'realist.' I am not sure that I understand exactly what realism means; I am not even sure that those who use the phrase most freely could define it with accuracy. Nor do I know anything of Russian society except what I have learned from literature—travels, history, and novels. But Tolstoy's novels read as tho they were photographic pictures taken from life.

"But the photographer is also an artist; his art is shown, not by his invention, but by his selection. That Tolstoy describes correctly those aspects of Russian life which he selects for his description is probably true. That he has omitted in his selection other and nobler aspects is morally certain. To me it is incredible that all Russian society should be as decadent as are those phases which he has chosen to describe. . . . I do not recall upon his stage, tho I have not read all his novels, any woman whose intellect I can admire, as I do that of *Becky Sharp*, or whose charm attracts in spite of her follies, as does the charm of *Effie Deans* and *Beatrice Esmond*. Nor do I remember that he ever portrays a wifely love and a husband's loyalty. That peculiar form of love which binds husband and wife together by an imperishable bond which even death can not destroy, he knows nothing of. To me it seems the holiest love, save only that of a mother for her child. As Tolstoy sees it, at least in the form which he elects to describe, it is a sensuous passion, which will brook no restraint and has no endurance."

DOES THE WORLD OWE THE POET A LIVING?

WHEN poets in their misery die, shall their country be charged with blood-guiltiness? Mr. William Watson seems to think so, and in a letter to the London *Times* charges the English nation with responsibility for the death of John Davidson. England is indifferent to his death, Mr. Watson asserts, and just so she lets her other poets die if they choose, for "it is as possible as it was in the early days of Samuel Johnson for a genius capable of conferring luster on any age or country to live in obscurity and cruel neglect and to die at last of the accumulated fury of a lifetime." A good deal of comment on the general economic question of supporting poets has been evoked both in England and also in this country by Mr. Watson's letter. To his virtual proposition that support should be given in some form by the public or possibly by the State, the London *Spectator* replies that such support might remove the poet's incentive to work—a reply that rouses the wrath of Mr. Chesterton, who treats it thus in *The Illustrated London News* (May 8):

"When *The Spectator* answers Mr. Watson by saying that most probably if poets got pensions they would be lazy and not write, I venture, in the case of a society like ours and a paper like *The Spectator*, to call the remark 'cheek.' The society in which we live and of which *The Spectator* is so solid and placid a prop, may be said, without exaggeration, to be based on the idea that men with much money can be trusted to work well. That is the whole defense, and the only defense, of our oligarchy, of the vast salaries and the vast estates. We are warned that if one miserable poet gets three hundred a year he will cease singing. In that case the governors who get thousands a year ought to cease governing. The orators ought to cease orating; the financiers ought to cease financing; the great bankers must be thinking only of dividends and never of economics; the great landlords must be thinking only of the rent and never of the land. This theory of the soporific power of money, true or false, is utterly subversive of the whole system of England; that venerable object, the stake in the country, becomes a deadly and even derisive object, like the stake driven through a suicide. This revolutionary spirit in *The Spectator* alarms me. I can not promise to go all lengths with so explosive an organ of opinion, if it really proposes, without warning or compensation, upon the pure principle that money is a dangerous drug, to strip all young aristocrats of their allowances or all dukes of their private parks."

Mr. Chesterton is willing to concede the tenability of the "implied obligation in a people to sustain, in no illiberal spirit, the poets who express the people." But that also throws an obligation upon the poets to *express* the people. He continues:

"The contract is rightly kept vague and elastic; we will not dictate the poetry, nor should the poet dictate the pension. But the contract, tho unwritten, is fundamental. Because I can not express my feelings when I am in love with a woman, I owe gratitude and help to Robert Burns, who can express them for me. But because I pay Burns for expressing his love for a woman (which I feel, but can not express), it does not follow that I need pay him if he expresses his love for a she-rhinoceros, a sentiment which I do not feel, and do not even wish to feel. I admire the sky spangled with stars, but I can not praise it; Shelley can do it for me. But if Shelley takes to praising the skin spotted with smallpox, then I have to tell him, gently but firmly, that I not only can not praise, but do not admire. The breach between the people and the poets has been bad for both; the people have gone without inspiration and the poets without applause. But the error was in the poets as well as the people, and certainly it was not absent from John Davidson. He chose, in his last stages, to praise inhuman and monstrous things, tyranny and chaos, which the heart of mankind hates forever—things in the highest and most serious sense incredible. It is partly that which chokes the channel between man and the modern poets. The real poet is the man who says what men can not say—but not what men can not believe."

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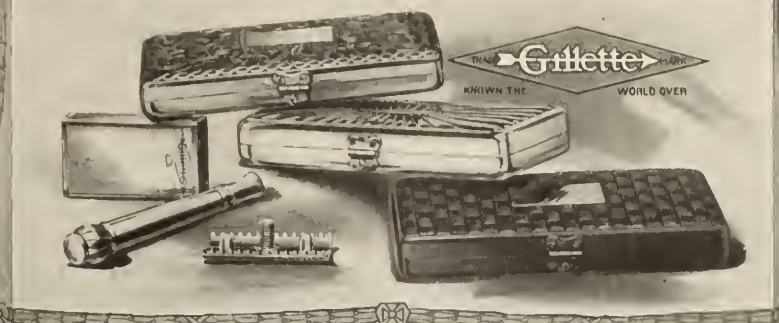

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CURRENT POETRY

In Memory of Swinburne

By ALFRED NOYES

(*Vale, vale, in æternum, vale!*)

I.

April whispers—"Canst thou, too, die,
Lover of life and lover of mine?"
April, queen over earth and sky,
Yearns, and her trembling lashes shine:
Master in song, good-by, good-by,
Down to the dim sea-line.

II.

"This is my singing season," he cried,
"April, what sweet new song do you bring?"
April came and knelt at his side
Breathing a song too great to sing—
Death!—and the dark cage-door swung wide:
Seaward the soul took wing.

III.

Sleep, on the breast of thine old-world lover,
Sleep, by thy "fair green-girdled" sea!
There shall thy soul with the sea-birds hover,
Free of the deep as their wings are free,
Free; for the grave-flowers only cover
This, the dark cage of thee.

IV.

Thee, the storm-bird, nightingale-souled,
Brother of Sappho, the seas reclaim!
Age upon age have the great waves rolled
Mad with her music, fierce and aflame,
Thee, thee too, shall their glory enfold
Lit with thy snow-winged fame

V.

Back thro' the years fleets the sea-bird's wing:
Sappho, of old time, once—ah, hark!
So did he love her of old and sing!
Listen, he flies to her, back thro' the dark!
Sappho, of old time, once!—Yea, Spring
Calls him home to her, hark!

VI.

Sappho, long since, in the years far sped,
Sappho, I loved thee! Did I not seem
Fosterling only of earth? I have fled,
Fled to thee, sister. Time is a dream!
Shelley is here with us! Death lies dead!
Ah, how the bright waves gleam.

VII.

Wide was the cage-door, idly swinging,
April touched me and whispered "Come":
Out and away to the great deep winging,
Sister, I flashed to thee over the foam;
Out to the sea of Eternity, singing
"Mother, thy child comes home."

. . . . . .

VIII.

Ah, but how shall we welcome May
Here where the wing of song droops low,
Here by the last green swinging spray
Brushed by the sea-bird's wings of snow,
We that gazed on his glorious way
Out where the great winds blow?

IX.

April whispers—"Canst thou, too, die,
Lover of life and lover of mine?"
April, conquering earth and sky,
Yearns, and her trembling lashes shine
Master in song, good-by, good-by,
Down to the dim sea-line.

—*The Nation* (New York).

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BUCHANAN'S FAREWELL NOT SO PATHETIC

GEN. HORATIO C. KING, whose father was one of President Buchanan's closest friends and advisers, denies the pathetic story of the President's retirement quoted in these pages a few weeks ago from *The Review of Reviews*. He did not "drive to the Baltimore and Ohio station with his bags piled upon the driver's seat," it seems. No "old, white, haggard face peered out of the window," with no one to give it "a friendly greeting." The General denies the story that there was "no escort" and "seemingly no regret at his departure." He writes:

"Mr. Buchanan did not leave Washington until the 9th of March, five days after the inauguration, according to his reliable biographer, G. Ticknor Curtis, with his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, and the other members of his household. Upon his expected return, a citizens' meeting in Lancaster appointed a committee of his neighbors and friends to accompany him on his way home. These gentlemen, with a small military escort, went to the Washington depot with him. There were also present such members of his cabinet who had remained in Washington, among whom was my honored father, Horatio King, who was in the last and loyal body of his advisers, all of whom held Mr. Buchanan in the highest respect and esteem. I have heard from my father's lips the statement that the last words of farewell spoken by the Ex-president to him, as he grasped his hand, with a sigh, were, 'Oh, Mr. King, I am so relieved and glad that my administration has ended without bloodshed.' At Barnum's hotel, in Baltimore, he received a large number of friends, was serenaded, and responded in felicitous terms. The Baltimore City Guards tendered its services and escorted him to Lancaster. At York and other points on the road there were other demonstrations of popular welcome and at Columbia he was met by a delegation of 150 citizens of Lancaster and reached his home city amid the firing of canon, pealing of bells and a procession which preceded him seated in an open barouche drawn by four gray horses through the streets of the city. In the article from which I have quoted is the further statement that 'His term closed with a divided nation and his own party disrupted and himself blamed for conditions

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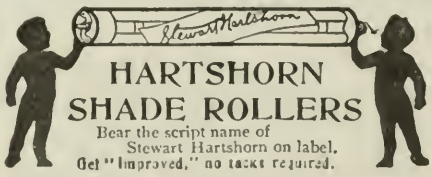

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A WOMAN IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE fast approaching summer-camping season makes the entertaining experience of a New York woman as an Adirondack camper particularly useful, as well as amusing. She tells her story in the New York *Sun* thus:

Five years ago I spent the summer camping in the Adirondacks, and again last summer. On our first trip the cost was something like $50 a month for the two of us. Last summer it was less, and we had just as good an outing. . . .

My husband hasn't the very best health, and every few years he has to lay off for a few months and rest up. That was the reason for our first trip to the Adirondacks.

As I had to do all the buying I know just what the outfit costs. At first I thought of renting the two tents which my husband said were necessary, but on finding that the rent was from $1.50 to $3 a week, while the cost of the same tent new was only from $4.50 to $10, I decided to buy outright.

Three dollars would have bought all the utensils we needed, but as we were keeping house in a flat I simply borrowed from my own kitchen. Besides five ten-cent pie plates I took three tin cups, three knives and as many forks, teaspoons and tablespoons, two frying-pans, a broiler, two kettles and two coffee-pots.

Having taken points from my husband's descriptions of a former camping trip, I decided that beyond the few articles of canned food I was able to pack in with the tents and our clothes it would be as cheap and less trouble to buy them at the village nearest our camp. This proved to be true.

In selecting clothes for the expedition I followed the advice of the salesman in the camping-supply store. He told me to take as few things as possible, but be sure to have them warm and durable. Besides two good rubber blankets, he advised taking two pairs of my thickest wool blankets.

For myself I took a heavy bicycle skirt, two sets of wool combination suits, three pairs of heavy golf stockings, two woolen shirtwaists, a sweater and the coat to my last winter suit. My husband had about the same in the way of underwear and the addition of an extra pair of trousers.

We had neither pillows nor mattresses, as my husband and the salesman agreed that a thick layer of balsam boughs would be made as comfortable a bed and would be much easier to get.

We were able to reduce expenses by sharing the cost of a guide with friends who camped with us. The round trip to Long Lake, where we camped, cost us about $15 apiece and was well worth it if judged by the time it took and the number of times we changed our mode of travel. Railroad, steamboat, row-boat

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and stage was the way we took it. Tho rough, it was enjoyable.

We were lucky in securing a guide who not only could cook but could cook deliciously. "Choke Dog" was his specialty, and he was fond of bragging that people who had employed him previous summers often came twenty miles to get another taste of this delicacy.

The food with this surprizing name I learned at our first meal was nothing more or less than a sort of griddle cake made by mixing meal, flour, baking powder, salt, a few eggs and water all in the proper proportions and cooked quickly with plenty of fat and eaten while hot with butter and sirup. As made by our guide they certainly were delicious, tho I have never been able to make it taste the same way down here.

The writer pauses to give a "few hints about camping that all women should know." We read:

The first is that tho such camping does not involve any great degree of hardship it will entail much discomfort if they put appearance before comfort. Old clothes, especially old shoes, should be taken.

Another point that a woman would do well to remember is that getting up a bit late is to be encouraged in the camp. At first we used to be up with the lark, but we soon saw the wisdom of being lazy enough to get another nap. In the early morning before the sun is well up in the heavens I don't know of any place which is as cold, dripping and dreary a solitude as the Adirondacks.

If a woman has been so placed that she has never had to make a fire or do her own housework, then it would be well for her at least to learn to make a fire. For cooking purposes a fire should always be built in such a way as to front the lake. There is always a breeze from that direction, and facing it prevents the smoke from blowing in your eyes.

On our trip last summer we had an exceptionally good fireplace. It had sides built by the guide by piling stones in rows five feet apart. These sides were about a foot high, and after the flames had died down, leaving a bed of fiery coals, we could place green sticks across on which we set our frying-pan and other cooking utentils.

Last summer one of my first undertakings was to store a lot of dry kindling where the rain couldn't reach it. I had learned the necessity for it on our previous expedition. I was also careful to take two galvanized-iron pails for camp use and four pillow slips which I stuffed with balsam needles for pillows. The pails were about the only commodity we found

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As to food, that depends on the taste of the campers and what is to be had at the village store. I have always been with people who were hungry enough to eat anything and as a rule everything that was set before them.

Both summers we caught all the fish we could eat, and of course they are too delicious to be compared to any fish to be had down here. During that first expedition there was one buck killed and we had venison and to spare. This last time my husband contented himself with small game. He didn't like the look in that buck's eyes when it was dying any better than I did its flesh after it was cooked.

While a large part of the Adirondacks belongs to private parties the State owns a lot, and tho it is against the State law to build a permanent camp on this land tenting is encouraged. We were on State land, as were several tenting parties we met during the season.

NEW PICTURE OF CIVIL-WAR PRISONS

Capt. J. Ogden Murray, one of the few remaining Confederate officers who were imprisoned at Fort Delaware, has recently written a history of his prison experiences. A writer in the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* quotes some graphic chapters of Captain Murray's book which gives one new pictures of some Civil-War prisons. At one time, after living for months close to starvation, a report came that they were to be exchanged. We quote further from *The Commercial-Appeal:*

"A brutal Federal officer was sent there," says Captain Murray, "to hold roll-call. The men fell in line," he continues, "eagerly that afternoon, each asking God in a silent prayer that his name be called. I have looked into the faces of men in line before battle, when defeat seemed inevitable. I have seen the joy of victory take the place of doubt, but never in all my life did I witness joy so perfect as in the faces of men whose names were called, nor wo so abject as on the faces of those whose names were passed over."

About the time the poor prisoners' hopes were beyond expression, Federal officers ordered the roll-call to stop and they were returned to the walls of torture, where they were kept until August 20. Then 550 of the strongest were taken out into the open, marched down to an old hulk of a ship named *Crescent City* and packed below the water line, where imperfect ventilation and vile odors of tar and grease caused many to faint and give up all hopes of ever seeing their homes or loved ones again.

Finally the *Crescent City* set sail. Her destination was unknown to the prisoners. The Federal guards spurred their hopes by telling them they were to be taken to Charleston harbor and exchanged as soon as the officers could reach an agreement.

At night they tied up under the guns of Fort Munroe. Next day they set sail again and never stopt until the ship grounded on a sandbar off Folly's Island. The officers of the ship were not familiar with the waters they were sailing in and seemed perfectly helpless. Col. Van Manning, who by chance had crept up on the deck of the ship to see what the trouble was, went below and reported. He and Captain Mur-

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ray began making plans for escape. Colonel Manning had been commander of the Third Arkansas and was considered one of the bravest men in the Confederacy. He suggested that the old Confederate prisoners overpower the officers of the ship, then capture the guards in charge, who were from the 110th Ohio regiment. After a general discussion it was agreed that Captain Murray and Col. Manning, accompanied by a number of other prisoners, would rush upon the deck and demand that the ship be turned over to them.

Others were to remain at the foot of the ladder leading to the prison quarters to prevent any of the soldiers on guard from coming that way. The rush was made, and, much to their surprize, the commander of the ship readily consented to surrender.

Arrangements were under way to place the officers in irons when signals from Federal gunboats were heard. Then the officers of the ship turned, and, calling the soldiers, ordered Col. Manning and the rest of them driven back into the hold of the boat. If they refused to go they were ordered shot and thrown overboard.

It was twelve hours before the *Crescent City* got off the bar, and during all this time the prisoners were without food or water.

Some days later the ship dropt anchor in Charleston harbor, where the prisoners were informed that they were "to be placed on Morris Island under fire of the Confederate guns in retaliation for the Federal prisoners held in Charleston prisons." They were transferred to two dismantled ships and later imprisoned in a stockade in charge of negro soldiers. We read further:

"The trip from the ships to the stockade was terrible," Captain Murray says. "It was so hot, and as many of the prisoners had been weakened by starvation, they fell down, being unable to walk further. The negro soldiers were ordered to make them get up or run a bayonet through their bodies. Many of the stronger officers picked up their sick comrades and carried them on their backs to the stockades."

The stockade was laid off between Waggoner's and Gregg's batteries—Waggoner in the rear and Gregg in the front. It was in exact line of the guns of Fort Sumter. To the left of Gregg's battery was a mortar battery; next to this was what the Federals called an iron battery; farther to the left, facing Charleston, was a large gun the Federals named "Swamp Angel," and off to the right of the camp was a fleet of monitors with their guns trained to sweep the stockade. . . . . .

On the second day after the prisoners were confined in the stockade the battle opened. Shells fell uncomfortably close to them and caused the negro soldiers to cry out with fear. Every man thought he would be killed by his own guns, but after the battle it was learned the Confederates knew the men were held there to keep them from shelling the city of Charleston, and got so good a range they overshot the stockade, playing havoc among the Federal camps.

During October the same year the Confederate government demanded that the prisoners be removed from Morris Island, or they would take the same number of Federal officers from the Charleston prisons and place them in range of the Federal guns. This last threat brought the Federal officers to time. The Confederate prisoners were taken back to the shipwrecked hulks on the island and kept there thirty-six hours before another boat arrived to carry them to Fort Pulaski. Here they were placed in charge of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York regiment.

"A bully lot of fellows," says Captain Murray. These men had been in real battles and knew the life of a soldier was a hell on earth. The guards placed over the prisoners in Fort Pulaski often stuck loaves of bread on their bayonets, and holding them above the prison walls, would dare any rebel to take it off.

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His Promise.—COLLECTOR—"You promise to pay this bill every time I call. When are you going to do so? I'm getting tired of coming up here week after week. Please remember that time is money."

OWITT—"I know it and I intend paying you—in time."—*New York Mail.*

What's in a Name?—One of the anecdotes which Andrew Carnegie is fond of telling concerns a crabbed bachelor and an aged spinster, who one day found themselves at a concert. The selections were apparently entirely unfamiliar to the gentleman, but when Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was begun he pricked up his ears. "That sounds familiar," he exclaimed. "I'm not very strong on those classical pieces, but that's very good. What is it?" The spinster cast down her eyes. "That," she told him, demurely, "is the 'Maiden's Prayer.'"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Rose Trust.—D. BROKE, '12—"Send a dozen roses to this address."

SALESMAN—"Yes, sir."

D. B.—"Will you trust me?"

S.—"Certainly."

D. B.—"Then make it two dozen."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Two Ways.—MISS BOSTON—"The picture was badly hung."

MISS CONCORD—"And yet very well executed."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 14.—The Italian Ministry of Marine decides to build four *Dreadnoughts* and scout cruisers, the cost being estimated at $52,800,000.

Representatives of British, German, and French bankers meet in Berlin and arrange a settlement of pending controversies concerning Chinese railroad concessions.

May 17.—Five more men are hanged in Constantinople for complicity in the recent rebellion.

The Cuban budget, it is announced, will reach $29,000,000, leaving a deficit of $2,000,000, which it is expected to cover by the profits from the National Lottery Bill, passed by the Cuban Congress.

May 18.—George Meredith, the English novelist, dies in England.

May 20.—The members of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies take the oath of office in the presence of the Sultan in Constantinople.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 17.—The House adopts a resolution asking the Attorney-General for information about the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

President Taft receives Pedro Gonzales, Nicaragua's special envoy to settle the Emery claim.

May 18.—Many appointments to federal offices are made by the President: those of William Williams for Commissioner of Immigration at New York, and William S. Washburn for Civil Service Commissioner, and Walter E. Clark for Governor of Alaska, are among the most important.

May 19.—Attorney-General Wickersham announces at Washington that a test law case will be made of the decision of Secretary Wilson that it is a violation of the Pure Food Law to use the bleaching process in making flour.

GENERAL

May 14.—The National Episcopal Congress closes its sessions at Boston.

May 15.—Sixty persons are reported injured in four railroad wrecks in Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

May 17.—An advance of 10 per cent. in wages is announced by the leading independent steel manufacturers, to take effect June 1. These same manufacturers made a cut of 10 per cent. on April 1.

May 19.—President Taft pays tribute to the soldiers of the North and South alike at the unveiling of a bronze shaft to General Hartranft and the Pennsylvania volunteers at Petersburg, Va.

May 20.—The Philippine General Assembly again calls the attention of Congress to the desire of the Filipinos for independence.

A Summer Stove of Unusual Convenience

Your kitchen is really incomplete without a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Not only does this stove do anything that any other stove will do, but it does it quicker, better, at less cost for fuel, with less trouble to you *and all without perceptibly raising the temperature of the kitchen.*

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NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

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It is our aim to give to customers of this house a *better* service than is given by any other bond house in America*

Between bond houses of recognized standing there is little choice—except in point of the *service* they give their customers.

Their integrity may be the same—their standing the same—values they offer may be the same to the fraction of a cent—the bonds themselves may be the same—and yet though all these essentials of the purchase may be the same—there *is* a difference between bond houses.

A difference so important that it is enough to make the customer prefer to deal with *one* bond house even though other bond houses may be offering exactly the same bonds and same values.

That difference is service. It's the way the men in the bond-house take care of your orders—the *way* the house and its men interest themselves in your interests. It's the care and earnestness with which they learn your needs in investments. It's the skill and real interest with which they strive to fit your needs. That is "*service*."

To you, the investor—*service* of this sort means greater convenience and confidence. And it means greater satisfaction—but it means even more than that. Even where bonds and prices are the same, this better, closer, more *earnest* service often produces for you advantages that you can figure in terms of dollars and cents.

In giving this kind of service to customers of long standing, we have gained experience which enables us to give to the *new* customer the kind of service, satisfaction and values that will lead to make him deal with this house, in preference to houses of equal standing.

We speak here in broad, firm principles. But we will be very glad indeed to discuss the matter with you in greater detail if you will let us know that you are interested.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

DIVERSITY IN INVESTMENTS

One of the large New-York bond-houses advises that, even in so wide a field as well-tried bonds, careful investors "should follow more or less closely a systematic policy of diversification," by which funds will be distributed over different classes of bonds and different communities. The field to select from is now so wide that there is no need of confining one's investments to a single issue or a single community. By diversity of investments additional protection is provided. The two principal advantages of this method are thus specifically stated by this house:

First. Unforeseen conditions, which may temporarily weaken bonds of a property in a given locality, are not likely to affect other securities which the investor holds, so that the safety of his fortune and the income which it yields are not appreciably impaired or inconvenience caused.

Second. Through diversification the investor can obtain a higher average yield with the same degree of safety. This fact has led many investors in recent years to diversify their investments where formerly their fortune was confined to a very few, in some cases two or three, standard issues. Owing to the increased cost of living and the resulting necessity of larger incomes, these investors have consulted their investment bankers for some method of increasing their income without impairment of safety. Diversification has been the solution.

In a recent circular, this house presents a specific plan of diversification that is "calculated to afford the widest distribution, coupled with safety and the highest average yield consistent therewith." Investors are advised to distribute their investments over three classes of bonds, as follows:

Class I. Invest one-third in municipal and railroad bonds which are legal for savings-banks and trustees in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This amount may again be divided into thirds: part going into municipals, part into first-mortgage railroads, and part into other underlying railroads.

Class II. Invest one-third in municipal and railroad bonds of assured safety and market, but which yield more liberally than Class I.

Class III. Invest one-third in public-utility bonds of assured value. Of this amount, one-half may be placed in marketable first-mortgage bonds of transportation, lighting, and power properties which have demonstrated their stability and earning-power. The other half may be placed in similar issues, including telephone and irrigation bonds, of much narrower market but higher yield which are purchased with a view to holding to maturity.

A writer in *Success* discusses this matter from a similar point of view, somewhat more in detail:

"The conditions which may cause one kind of bond to depreciate, and yet not practically affect another kind are many. For example, the public-service corporations in a certain city may be subjected to investigation for municipal ownership, or be involved in political entanglements as is often the case. This has an effect both on the value and the marketability of the bonds issued by these corporations. In other cities public service corporation bonds may be booming and municipal and railroad bonds may at that time be enjoying a period of high prices and be much in demand.

"One plan to avoid such complications is to divide the investments into three parts. One third may be devoted to municipal and railroad bonds which are legal for savings-banks in those States, such as New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, which have the most rigorous laws safeguarding the investment of savings-bank funds. The income from these bonds is necessarily small but absolutely safe. A second third of the investment may be in railroad and municipal bonds, that are safe and marketable but which produce a higher income. The last third of the investment may be divided in public service, industrial, and irrigation bonds scattered about in different localities. Then if the public-service corporations of one community are affected, the value of those other communities will not be disturbed. It is also a good plan not to put too much money in one issue of bonds. One well-known investment expert places from five thousand to ten thousand dollars as the maximum to be put in any single issue."

From the "Bankers Magazine."

JOSEPH T. TALBERT,
President of the Chicago Clearing House

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Formerly Comptroller of the Currency; now President of Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago.

UTILITY BONDS AND STEAM-RAILROAD BONDS

Public-utility bonds, not being as well known for investment purposes as steam-railroad bonds, frequently sell at lower prices when other things are equal. This may be true, even when they offer to investors better security. A writer in a recent number of *Moody's Magazine* has said on this subject:

"Records show that the *discriminating* selection of stocks and bonds in public-utility companies has, during the past ten years, proven the most profitable and safe kind of investment which can be found. *The best* of them being based on public franchises, located in growing communities and serving to the community light, heat, or power, which is an absolute necessity, are in a far stronger position than a number of other lines of productive effort."

The important point here is knowing how to discriminate in this field of investment. That is more than the average person can do. He therefore needs the advice of an expert, but this he will find in a banking-house making a specialty of investments of this class.

In *The Financial Chronicle* of April 10, was presented a table comparing the earnings of street and electric railways for the last two years which has a bearing on this topic. The purpose was to show what the effect of trade depression had been upon these properties, and especially whether the great loss sustained by the steam roads had been duplicated by the other roads. The table demonstrates that street and electric railways suffered much less severely than did steam roads, while in some instances there was lack of evidence of any depression at all.

It is in the larger cities that these earnings have held up so remarkably well. In smaller industrial localities, where closed shops have thrown many of the population into idleness, street roads have suffered, but in general the showing is distinctly favorable to street as compared with steam roads. The peculiar strength of these roads lies in the fact that they take care of a passenger service rather than a freight service; and passenger service "is much slower by far to feel the effects of trade stagnation than freight service." People accustomed to riding "do not readily give up the habit, unless sorely pinched." Another reason for the good showing is that electric railways often parallel steam roads, and the fare being cheaper the public takes the electric road as a matter of economy, and thus the latter profits at the expense of the steam road. The table in *The Financial Chronicle* presents comparative figures of gross and net earnings for 1907 and 1908 for 203 roads or systems. The result is summarized as follows:

"These show aggregate gross earnings for the twelve months of 1908 of $280,262,681, against $278,387,557 for the twelve months of 1907 and aggregate net earnings of $117,441,782, against $114,406,399. Two things attract attention, namely, the magnitude of the totals, the amount of the gross approaching the 300-million mark, and the fact that both gross and net earnings show an increase in 1908 and not a decrease. The increase is small, to be sure, being only 0.67 per cent. in the case of the former and 2.65 per cent. in the latter, but what is noteworthy is that there should have been any increase at all in such a very bad year as 1908. We may contrast this showing with that for the steam railroads for the same two calendar years. In our issue of March 13 we brought together the figures for all the steam roads in the country from which we had been able to procure returns, comprizing altogether 200,000 miles of line, and found that gross earnings had been reduced no less than $301,749,724, or almost 12 per cent., and net earnings $53,371,196, or over 7 per cent. Compared with this great shrinkage in revenues on the steam roads, the showing for the electric roads, revealing a small gain, is certainly very striking.

"In addition to the roads which have furnished returns of both gross and net earnings, 29 other roads have favored us with comparative figures of gross but not with their net earnings. Adding these on,

From "The Banker's Magazine."

DAVID R. FORGAN,
President National City Bank, Chicago.

EDWIN A. POTTER,
President American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

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lacks the element of excitement from unexpected losses or gains, but your income of from four to five per cent. goes steadily on—is never interrupted—never suspended—and such bonds are easily marketable.

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the number of roads is increased to 232 and the total of the gross raised to $325,409,963 in 1908 and to $321,712,120 in 1907. The fact of an increase still remains, and the ratio of gain is found to be a trifle better than in the case of the roads reporting both gross and net. The percentage of addition in this instance is 1.15 per cent."

ACTIVITY IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Financial and commercial papers, in their comments on improvements in trade, all note a renewal of activity in building. *Bradstreet's* has obtained reports from 95 cities in this country which show a grand total of permits for the month of March of $80,617,770, which indicates an increase of 46 per cent. over February of this year and of 82 per cent. over March of last year. Only 22 of these 95 cities show decreases for March as compared with March of last year. From its table of these 95 cities are selected the cities named below, with reports for March this year compared with February and with percentages of gain or loss as compared with March, 1908:

	March. 1909	*Inc.*	*Dec.*	*February.* 1900
Atlanta, Ga.	$471,828	65.8	....	$506,784
Augusta, Ga.	80,653	283.8	....	15,044
Baltimore, Md.	587,465	51.3	....	225,765
Birm'gh'm, Ala.	158,847	23.4	....	182,840
Bridgep't, Conn.	205,145	120.4	....	234,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	664,000	49.5	....	380,000
Ced'r R'pids, Iowa	106,000	41.3	....	104,000
Chat'an'ga, Tenn.	86,010	....	23.2	100,780
Chicago, Ill.	8,145,800	68.0	....	5,150,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	830,500	126.7	....	307,625
Clevel'nd, Ohio	1,165,983	56.3	....	544,390
Col'mbus, Ohio	636,768	112.0	....	110,484
Dallas, Tex.	424,014	289.0	....	241,101
Denver, Col.	1,046,750	16.0	....	819,948
Des Moines, Iowa	115,775	....	27.6	54,025
Detroit, Mich.	934,000	40.0	....	772,300
Duluth, Minn.	260,309	79.3	....	404,625
Ft. Worth, Tex.	104,180	10.6	....	121,930
Gr'nd R'pds, Mich.	201,000	123.3	....	63,946
Harrisb'g, Pa.	188,225	168.5	....	145,250
Indi'nap'lis, Ind.	603,275	....	25.3	312,710
Jersey City, N. J.	403,726	104.5	....	273,161
Kansas City, Mo.	1,708,953	134.6	....	831,525
Kansas City, Kan.	64,530	39.6	....	78,640
Lawrence, Mass.	525,000	621.3	....	50,600
Lincoln, Neb.	172,100	6.8	....	86,110
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,154,700	14.8	....	584,470
Louisville, Ky.	345,466	....	15.0	100,401
Lynn, Mass.	206,800	232.2	....	129,000
Memphis, Tenn.	376,709	.2	....	287,701
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,073,746	44.4	....	595,990
Minn'polis, Minn.	752,320	82.5	....	300,745
N'shville, Tenn.	202,184	68.3	....	237,433
Newark, N. J.	1,278,025	156.1	....	495,844
N. Haven, Conn.	364,805	42.7	....	111,012
N. Orleans, La.	341,599	....	81.3	168,751
New York City—				
Manhattan*	18,437,100	880.1	....	15,482,800
Manhattan†	1,301,220	59.6	....	804,797
Bronx	4,089,050	309.7	....	4,008,540
Brooklyn	4,799,820	130.5	....	2,313,055
Total, N. Y. City	28,627,190	411.4	....	22,609,192
Norfolk, Va.	173,705	....	62.0	80,655
Oakland, Cal.	448,142	....	15.4	341,072
Omaha, Neb.	611,245	176.4	....	240,740
Phila, Pa.	3,857,840	54.0	....	2,141,180
Pittsb'gh, Pa.	1,051,538	85.3	....	778,910
Portland, Ore.	885,385	4.0	....	1,329,540
Pueblo, Col.	153,365	665.0	....	22,535
Richmond, Va.	330,105	3.7	....	285,803
Rochester, N. Y.	596,030	79.5	....	510,815
Sacramento, Cal.	536,814	366.0	....	78,331
Salt Lake C., Utah.	530,000	40.0	....	201,000
San Antonio, Tex.	270,635	96.4	....	570,605
San Diego, Cal.	109,865	....	37.7	74,560
San Fran. Cal.	3,336,199	....	26.6	2,207,956
Seattle, Wash.	2,562,075	95.7	....	1,152,155
South Bend, Ind.	200,873	233.3	....	11,100
Spokane, Wash.	1,177,255	100.5	....	517,210
St. Joseph, Mo.	180,650	1.7	....	188,304
St. Louis, Mo.	2,675,087	36.2	....	2,170,041
St. Paul, Minn.	772,298	108.6	....	375,022
Syracuse, N. Y.	172,065	6.8	....	175,110
Tacoma, Wash.	293,930	7	....	187,935
Toledo, Ohio	261,490	99.2	....	316,643
Washington, D. C.	1,440,861	21.0	....	846,813
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	133,613	44.5	....	56,224
Wil'msp't, Pa.	148,415	164.2	....	6,500
Wilm'ton, Del.	183,650	137.6	....	57,003
Worcester, Mass.	107,340	328.2	....	546,988
Youngst'n, Ohio	486,360	....	52.0	53,450
Total, 95 cities	80,617,770	82.0		55,105,616

* New work. † Alterations.

Since the above statistics were compiled, *Bradstreet's* has secured further reports

The Future Bond Market

We have issued a special circular in which we outline our views regarding the future bond market.

This circular explains why we recommend the exchange of high-grade bonds, paying 4 per cent. or less, for those yielding a greater return.

We describe in this circular several issues of well-known **Railroad Bonds** now selling at prices to yield approximately **5 per cent.** These bonds were selected by us after the most careful study of all similar bonds now upon the market.

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covering one hundred cities for the month of April. While these considerably swell the totals already recorded, "they do not materially alter the character of the reports as regards gains." The latest reports show a total value in April of $85,285,131, as against $84,272,876 at the same cities in March, and with $58,830,429 in the month of April a year ago. This is a gain of 1.2 per cent. over March of this year and of 44.9 per cent. over April a year ago. For four months of 1909 a gain of 73 per cent., is shown over the corresponding period of 1908. The increase over 1907 is 20 per cent.

BETTER RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS

Commenting on the returns of railroad gross earnings for April, *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that they are now "just the opposite of what they were a year ago," when there were "continuous and steadily growing losses." Now there are "almost uninterrupted and steadily expanding gains—that is, as compared with the poor totals of last year." It is to be remembered always that comparison is now made "with very small figures in 1908," which "obviously diminishes the importance and significance of the present improvement," the improvement being "merely a recovery of the previous losses and only a partial recovery at that." Commenting on this improvement *Bradstreet's* remarks:

"The trend is still upward, or, in other words, just as it has been since last December.

"The returns for April show that receipts increased 13.1 per cent. over the figures of the corresponding month in 1908, the total for last month being $47,737,268. That ratio of change is satisfactory, all circumstances considered; but, lest it be given undue weight, it should be noted that gross eceipts decreased no less than 19.9 per cent. in April, 1908. Indeed, forthcoming months should produce increasingly heavy percentages of gain, for it was in April, May, and June of 1908 that the largest losses were scored, following the disturbances of October, 1907. With this explanation in mind it is easy to see why gains have become larger since January, when the upturn amounted to 4.3 per cent.; February furnished an advance of 8.8 per cent., March contributed a gain of 11 per cent., and April, as we have just noted, produced one of 13.1 per cent."

A table of principal individual gains is presented in *Bradstreet's*, the comparisons being of April this year with April of last:

Canadian Pacific	$870,000
Missouri Pacific	626,000
Illinois Central	498,589
Chesapeake & Ohio	464,557
Louisville & Nashville	327,724
Southern	315,816
Great Northern	277,694
Wabash	267,403
Denver & Rio Grande	254,300
Grand Trunk	207,757
Texas & Pacific	143,636
Ann Arbor	142,230
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	135,415
Mobile & Ohio	124,433
International & Great Northern	121,000
Chicago & Alton	106,436
Colorado & Southern	96,784
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	96,261

"THE PUBLIC" AND HIGH PRICES

The recent state of the stock market—an almost continuous maintenance of previous high prices or, in some instances, distinct advances—has led a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (May 15) to discuss the subject "Will the public come in?" Remarking that "it is probable that the present market has reached a stage where 'the public' would be greatly welcomed,"

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THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW
will be sent without charge to investors interested.
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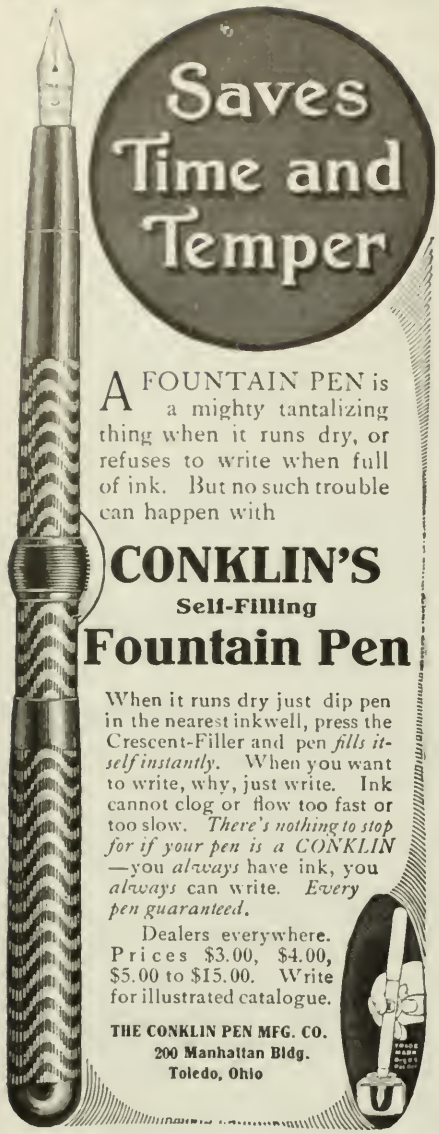
it explains that "this may be why on several ocasions during the week, there was discouraged comment in Wall Street over what it declared was the conspicuous lack of outside response to a bullish demonstration in popular stocks." Several attempts to arouse a more intense public interest in the stock market had before been made, but they had failed in similar manner. One of the wise men of the street is quoted as saying: "The public is over-educated," by which he meant apparently that the public had become wise.

The writer of the article then presented an interesting explanation of what is meant in Wall street by "the public." While the lines of distinction could not be rigidly defined, it can be said that "there is, first, the constant public, consisting of a numerous body of outsiders, who, when the market is active, spend half their time in brokers' offices"; second, "the occasional public, a somewhat variable body, not so close to the stock market as the first, but still always within hailing distance"; third, there is "the rational investing public that bought stocks outright on so large a scale in 1907 and during the first several months of 1908 and has been buying to some extent ever since, but not on rising prices"; fourth, there is "the great irrational outside public, which at long intervals, and under special circumstances, is seized with a mania for Stock Exchange speculation." It is "the irrational outsider" who is so much looked for now. Of this person's forme activities the writer says:

"What Wall Street would like to welcome at the door again is the public of 1901. The market had been very active in February, 1901, transactions rising to an average one week of 1,600,000 shares a day; but a period of hesitation followed, and during the greater part of March the activity was about on the present scale. In March it began to expand again. The promotion of the United States Steel Corporation was the principal source of excitement. The shares appeared on the Stock Exchange on March 28, and from that time until the climax in the first week of May speculation increased in a progressive, delirious manner. Fluctuations of 6 to 8 points in the standard stocks were not uncommon. During the first week of May, Union Pacific advanced from 107 to 133, Atchison from 71 to 87, New York Central from 153 to 170, and other stocks 5 to 10 points each. The smallest day's trading was 2,823,000 shares; the largest, 3,281,226. Brokers were overwhelmed. Clerical forces were lodged in down-town hotels, and worked in day and night shifts. The 'Northern Pacific' panic came in the following week, and the public was lost to sight thereafter. There



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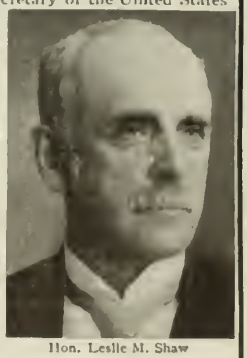
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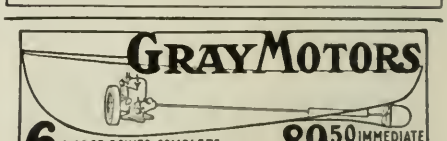

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Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 23 NEW YORK, JUNE 5, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 998

TOPICS OF THE DAY

NEW KIND OF RACE WAR IN GEORGIA

WHATEVER the immediate result of the strike of white firemen against the employment of negro firemen on the Georgia Railroad, many keen observers see in it, as the New York *Globe* remarks, "the first skirmish of a new kind of conflict between the white and colored races," a conflict that may bring new evils to both blacks and whites in the South. Fifty years ago the South was blamed for working the negro too much; now it is blamed for not letting him work; and one observer exclaims that if there are any Southern negroes who really want to work, it is a shame to keep them from it. If he is barred from employment, "the negro will be driven more to disorder and to crime," adds *The Globe*, and the South will have fewer workers and more criminals. Even Vardaman has advocated the negro's right to manual labor, and, in fact, has insisted upon it, as the Chattanooga *Times* observes, and if this strike "shall be the entering wedge to deprive him of his right to work, except in the field, then indeed are we to have the menace of the race issue intensified."

The striking white firemen went out, they say, because the management were trying to "place them on the same equality with the negro," while the management think the Firemen's Union has started this strike as the beginning of an effort to drive all the colored firemen from the Southern roads. Thus both sides recognize the quarrel as being racial in character, and that is what makes it significant. Only for this racial aspect of the strike it would have been a failure at the start, the correspondents on the spot agree, for it was this that enlisted the people along the road in the firemen's cause and led them to hold up the trains and force the negro firemen out of the cabs. E. A. Ball, of Toronto, Canada, second vice-president of the Firemen's Union, who is directing the firemen's end of the quarrel, said in a statement to the public:

"It will be up to you to determine whether the white firemen now employed on the Georgia Railroad shall be accorded rights and privileges over the negro, or whether he shall be placed on the same equality with the negro. Also, it will be for you to determine whether or not white firemen, supporting families in and around Atlanta on a pay of $1.75 a day, shall be compelled to vacate their positions in Atlanta joint terminals for negroes, who are willing to do the same work for $1.25."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Herald*, the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, and a number of other Southern papers would like to see the negroes ousted from the engine cabs, because the negroes are never promoted to be engineers anyway, so that it seems to the Augusta paper to be "a mistaken and short-sighted policy on the part of the railways to give preference to this class of labor over white men, who some day must be put in charge of their trains and engines." Other papers look upon this, however, as only a beginning. "If the negro can be driven from one skilled employment, he can be driven from another," says the Baltimore *News*, but "a country which tries to do it is flying in the face of every economic law, and must feel the evil effects of its policy if it could be carried out," and "the worst sufferer from such a course would be the State which deprived itself of an efficient body of workmen." Sooner or later, through just such occurrences as this in Georgia, thinks the Augusta *Chronicle*, the South must realize that the policy of negro repression spells economic loss, inefficiency, and in the end suicide. This is also the view of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which declares:

"This labor and race question may prove a serious drawback to the industrial advancement of the South if it is not dealt with in a more broad-minded and far-sighted way. That section is largely dependent upon negro labor and it ought to do all that is possible to increase its efficiency and raise its character. To discriminate against it is to discourage industry and ambition and keep back the enfranchised race from the progress which would improve its value as an industrial factor and lessen its reproach as a social and political factor. To give it equal opportunities and a fair chance would tend powerfully to raise and improve it and do away with the menace of race conflict. Keeping up the discriminating treatment, and the ill-feeling that it breeds on both sides, not only reduces the value of the colored population as a labor force, but it tends to make the South unattractive to immigrants and to white settlers from other parts of the country."

The Washington *Herald* sums up the situation thus:

"It is somewhat difficult from this point of view to appreciate thoroughly or unqualifiedly indorse the attitude of the white employees. The negro has been employed in the South in the capacity of railroad fireman almost continuously since the war. He has worked side by side with the white engineer, and he has seemingly fitted into the work assigned to him nicely and satisfactorily. Just why it should suddenly be discovered that he is working where he ought not to be working is not easy of immediate comprehension. The fireman does nothing much more than shovel coal and oil the engine. It is dirty, greasy work—not very attractive from any point of view, no matter how honorable. . . . . .

"Poor Sambo! With all his faults, he is 'very much up against it' in this world, we fear. His lot is pathetic in many of its details. He ought not to be here, and he did not come of his own accord. But he is here. What shall he do that he may earn an honest livelihood and yet not step on the white man's toes?"

Turning to the organs of capital and labor, we find that the negro is pretty generally recognized as the ally of the capitalist against the labor-union. The vast quantity of black labor, unorganized and perhaps unorganizable, blocks the path of labor-unionism in the South, for whenever there is a strike, the blacks can be summoned to break it. Hence the unions would like to

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force them out of skilled trades and the employers would like to keep them in. The New York *Sun*, perhaps the most prominent foe of the unions, says the Georgia strike "seems to be a concerted movement to dislodge the blacks from thoroughly established occupations, so as to pave the way for a concerted and harmonious assault on property." It adds:

"It is upon this debatable ground that the railroad company is detending itself. To expel the negroes and replace them with whites will be to solidify the forces of union labor, to leave the companies without a friend or sympathizer among their dependents and beneficiaries. To maintain the colored fireman in his present place is to perpetuate a breach in the otherwise serried front of union labor and to supply the companies with a solid and available alternative in case of stress.

"So the struggle is economic from the corporations' point of view, and they have behind them the good-will of the commercial classes and the property-holding classes because of their ingrained sympathy with the negro."

The labor press propose to meet this situation by taking the negro workers into the unions. The Georgia strikers, says the New York *Daily People* (Socialist), are dislocating labor and hurting its cause. To quote:

"The Georgia strike embodies the principle: 'Negro labor has no business to be mixt with white labor.' . . . . . .

"The Georgia principle is the principle which proceeds from the craft-union theory that dislocates the working class into as many fragments as there are crafts, and re-dislocates these into as many sub-fragments as there are colors and races. . . . . .

"Whatever victories it scores can only tend to dislocate labor more completely, render it more helpless, and, as a consequence, can only illustrate the principle's worthlessness."

The New York *Evening Call* (Socialist) declares similarly:

"It is safe to say that the company is not putting in colored firemen just out of devotion to the principle of racial equality. Corporations do not do business that way.

"The railroad company would like to reduce wages. It would like to render its employees helpless and docile. It wants to introduce negroes side by side with white men, first as firemen, later as engineers, because it knows that the negroes are likely to accept lower pay, are likely to remain unorganized for a time, and are pretty sure to hate the white workers as much as the white workers hate them. If it can only break in a force of colored men and make competent railroad workers of them, the company figures that it will be safe from labor troubles for a good time to come. It can play off blacks against whites and whites against blacks and individual against individual, and have no effective opposition to its will.

"The strikers may keep negroes out of the firemen's trade for a while, thanks to the sympathy of the nigger-hating populace.

"But they can not win permanently along that line. They have got to learn to bring the colored workers into their organizations, just as they have already learned to bring immigrant whites into their organizations, and treat them as equals in the labor movement.

"They may and should follow their own choice in the matter of social intercourse. That has nothing to do with the question. But in industrial affairs, their only choice will be either to have their organizations smashed by the competition of negro labor mobilized against them by the capitalists or else to give them the hand of brotherhood and enlist them in the fight for labor against capital."

REPUDIATING THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ALTHO the last Democratic national platform demanded "the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood-pulp, print paper, lumber, timber, and logs, and that these articles be placed on the free list," seventeen members of that party rallied to the defense of the Aldrich forces and defeated a free-lumber amendment brought forward by an insurgent Republican. Had these seventeen Democratic Senators stood by their platform, joining forces with the fifteen Republicans who on this occasion voted for free lumber, the amendment would have been carried by three votes. "For the first time in fifty years Democrats this spring have had an opportunity, with the aid of progressive Republicans, to give effect to their pretense of principle," exclaims the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "and this shameful record shows how basely they have acquitted themselves." According to the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "this is perhaps the most conspicuous instance in our political history of a party's representatives repudiating a platform on which at the preceding general election it had appealed for support." If during the next decade the wasteful consumption of our forests continues and the householder pays more and more for his house and furniture, adds the same paper, neither party can reproach the other. "Both are tarred alike with the discredit."

Senator Bailey, of Texas, who led the fight among the Democrats in favor of a tax on lumber, says of the platform declaration:

ICEBERGS IN CONGRESS.
—Johnson in the New York *American*.

THAWING OUT DYNAMITE.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*

A COLD DAY FOR TARIFF REVISION.

SOME OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S BEARERS SKINNING A ZEBRA.

TAME CHEETAHS PRESENTED BY MR. MACMILLAN.

WITH THEODORE AFRICANUS.

"I utterly refuse to be bound by it, because it is not a Democratic doctrine. I refuse to allow a set of delegates, selected by the people absolutely without reference to a question of that kind, to assemble in convention and assume the function of legislators."

Says Senator Duncan K. Fletcher (Dem.), of Florida:

"I voted against free lumber because I think the present duty not prohibitive. Under the present law the revenue tariff from this duty amounts to something like $3,000,000, and under the proposed duty it is left at 12 per cent. *ad valorem*. It yields the most revenue for the least duty of almost any item in the entire Tariff Bill.

"We ought to obey the general principles of a platform, but the questions of detail are left to the legislators."

Senator Simmons (Dem.), of North Carolina, advances the theory that the party's failure at the polls releases it from allegiance to the platform pledges. Thus:

"If we had been successful at the polls we would, I assume, have revised the tariff along the lines indicated. As it is impossible for us to carry out our general declaration, the conditions upon which our declaration with regard to lumber was predicated do not exist."

On the other hand Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying:

"The Democratic platform demanded free lumber, and I believe a platform is binding upon all who run upon it, and it ought to have weight with the members of the party who were elected before the platform was adopted."

The meaning of this vote, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), is that the huge timber-land monopolies may continue to destroy our rapidly diminishing forests at an inordinate immediate profit. "The country will know much more of its Senate before the extra session closes," remarks the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.). The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* (Industrial), however, welcomes the vote as "another smashing of the fallacy of free raw materials and another lesson for fools who talk and write about the 'Solid South.'"

The effect of free lumber, claims the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), would be to protect our own forest lands from destruction. "But that," it adds, "is not the sort of protection the lumber kings want; and so we see that while the tariff question stirs up the localities wherein lumber is still produced, it is anything but local in its effects." Says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), scrutinizing the meaning of the lumber vote:

"A raw material of such universal use afforded a fair test, for, notwithstanding the shallow pretense of one or two Democrats that these are revenue duties, everybody knows that they are retained solely for their protective effect, and that is what furnished the motive of Southern Senators in supporting them.

"This division of the vote can not indicate fully the actual division of sentiment on the subject even in the Senate, for men in politics are averse to breaking away from party lines on any test question and will do so only from some strong inducement or earnest conviction. Democrats voting against the removal of protective duties on a raw material were acting in flagrant opposition to the profest policy of their party, a policy traditional with it through all past conflicts, and they had no reason or excuse except that protected interests in their States were demanding such action. It may not have been alone lumber interests, for votes touching one schedule are traded for those touching another in the log-rolling process by which protective duties are maintained. On the other hand, the Republicans voting against these duties could have had no reason for breaking away from the party leadership except a conviction that their retention is injurious to the interests of the country at large and in conflict with a sound national policy. We doubt if one-half the Republican Senators support the Aldrich Bill because they believe it to be a wise or just measure or sympathize with its general purpose of high protection.

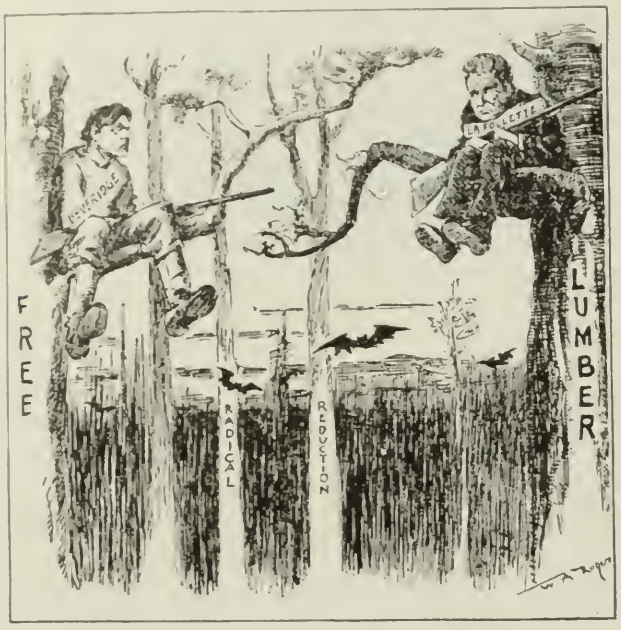
"The tendency here indicated is beyond doubt much stronger among the people at large than among the Senators, who are bound by pledges, influenced by self-interest, or subservient to organized leadership. Party lines are getting more and more deranged on the tariff question."

An analysis of the situation reveals to the Boston *Transcript*

THE SENATE DROPS ITS END.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

(Ind. Rep.) "a extraordinary weakness of the tariff-reform cause." The most hopeful outlook, it surmises, is toward the Mississippi Valley. Thus—

"Perhaps the most hopeful aspect for the long-distance future lies in the sentiment apparently growing up in the Mississippi Valley and extending pretty well toward the coast, in favor of a more liberal tariff policy. No one can charge the great Mississippi Valley with lack of influence in American politics. If it really



MIGHTY LONESOME
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

makes up its mind as to a policy, that is likely sooner or later to prevail, and therein lies the only ray of hopefulness for the low-tariff men in the present situation."

"Who knows," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "but what the opposition party of the near future will marshal its main forces not from the South, but from the radical Republican West, and the growingly radical Republican East?—from Iowa and Massachusetts? from the Northern Bryan Democratic vote and the La Follette Republican vote?" Says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.):

"The American people are not blind, altho apparently there are some in the United States Senate who suppose them to be. . . . And it is easy for the timber-owners of the South and the far Northwest to say to the Senators from their States, 'You must not injure the business of the lumber mills, nor of the lumbermen whom they employ: you will suffer politically if you do.' The Senators are intimidated by this threat; and they yield to the bargain which the shrewd opponents of all tariff revision offer them.

"There is not another protected interest in the country in connection with which so few are benefited. By the census of 1900, there were 108,095 lumbermen and wood-choppers in the whole country, and there were 10,381,765 persons engaged in agriculture! There were in 1905 but half a million people all told, officials and employees, engaged in the manufacture of lumber and manufactures dependent on lumber, and most of these were not at all interested in the maintenance of a tariff on rough lumber.

"Is this the sort of equitable revision of the tariff, in the interest of equality of opportunity for all the people, and of the wholesome restriction of monopoly, in favor of which both political parties unequivocally declared themselves in 1908?"

Another surprizing vote against free lumber was that of Senator Dolliver, already hailed as a Republican insurgent. Of this and other apparent inconsistencies the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* remarks:

"It is one of the anomalies of the situation that Senators who have stood in their places and made eloquent and forcible speeches in behalf of the conservation of our forests voted on Monday against an amendment to the Tariff Bill which, if adopted, could not fail to assist materially in forest conservation. It is in the very nature of things that the Tariff Bill as at present constructed shall be a 'give-and-take' measure, an arrangement under which one side grants a concession of which it can not approve, that it may receive in return a concession which it knows to be wrong.

"The vote on the free-lumber amendment was a test of the consistency of not only those who have been proclaiming their desire to aid in the preservation of our natural resources but those who have been insisting that by 'protection' they mean as much the protection of American labor as American manufactures. The importation of free Canadian lumber could not fail to promote conservation; it would cheapen building material, promote building, and increase the demand for labor in the building trades.

"The responsibility for the failure of the test should rest on the system which the American people have tolerated for years, rather than on the Senators who are dominated by it and who in a majority of cases would be glad to see it overturned."

MR. TAFT'S SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS

"I AM indeed delighted to know the harmonizer of all our hearts," was the greeting of General "Stonewall" Jackson's widow to President Taft during his latest Southern tour. Not only in his recent speeches in Virginia and North Carolina, but even more by his choice of occupants for Federal offices in the South, has the President manifested his fitness for the rôle thus ascribed to him. His avowed policy in these appointments has been to "put into office men in whom the community at large, without regard to party, would have the highest confidence." He has already submitted this policy to the test of practise in his choice of a collector of the port at Charleston, S. C., a postmaster in Richmond, Va., a Federal district judge in Alabama, and another in North Carolina. It is the last-mentioned case, that of Judge Henry Groves Connor, which has attracted most attention. Not only is Judge Connor a life-long Democrat, but Mr. Roosevelt, before leaving office, had already sent to the Senate another name indorsed by the Republican State machine. Speaking at Charlotte the President declared the Federal judiciary to be, in his opinon, "the strongest bulwark that we have in all the country to protect ultimately our institutions of civil liberty." Therefore there is no more sacred duty devolving upon the Executive, he said, "than in the selection of men whose appointment and service on the bench will strengthen it with all the people at large." He went on to say:

"Now I am trying to do that, and I am going to appoint Republicans and I am going to appoint Democrats, striving in each case to get a man who will commend himself to the community in which he lives.

"It is suggested that it is an insult to the Republicans of a district to appoint a Democrat as judge, because it is to be inferred that there is no Republican worthy of the appointment, and I understand that there are some men in the Democratic party who are willing to make that inference as strong as possible. But I venture to say that when the whole account is added up that spirit will have disappeared and the Democrats who seek to utter it will find that it is not such a popular method of attacking the Republican Administration after all."

It may be readily conceded that President Taft will live up to this statesmanlike policy, says the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.). The Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) adds its praise, as does the Memphis *Journal* (Dem.), the latter dwelling thus upon the true patriotism of the President's course:

"Mr. Taft looks upon the South as a constituent part of the Union, as much so as Massachusetts or Minnesota. And he proves his sincerity by abandoning the 'rotten-borough' policy his Republican predecessors kept alive, because thereby was furnished to the White House occupant a body of dependable delegates in the national Republican conventions.

"The Southern delegates have made a convenient package which

the President could carry in his vest pocket. He could rely upon them as George III. relied upon the rotten-borough nominees of the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Grafton.

"Politicians are aghast at the determination of the President no longer to regard the South as a political Alsace. To surrender the Presidential privilege of possessing a dependable force of political janizaries reunited in the South and supported by Federal pap, is sheer madness, as the politicians see it . . . . . .

"But Mr. Taft in this particular is not playing politics, but patriotism. He regards himself as not merely leader of his party, but as President of the people—the whole people. In abandoning the Republican political machines in the South, he is effecting a great benefit to the South, and therefore to all the country.

"It has been the Republican system below the Mason and Dixon line that has kept alive the embers of resentment, prevented political division over living issues in the Southern States. The politicians may consider that Mr. Taft has hurt his party, and there is no doubt that in a narrow sense he has curtailed his own power as political chief. But the Republican party will be the stronger for it, while the action of the President, if it deprive him of a block of votes in convention, ought to engage support for him elsewhere. Anyhow, the patriotism of the President deserves well of the Republic."

So completely is the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) captivated by the personality of the President that it appeals to him to "start a new party":

"We believe that a very large majority of the people of the South would be willing to accept Mr. Taft's leadership but for his present party affiliations. The time has come when there must be a new alinement of the political forces of this country, and we should like to see Mr. Taft at the head of the new organization divorced from the bitternesses of the Republican machine and from the expediencies of the Democratic camp."

This moves the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) to offer the countersuggestion that "Mr. Taft should be invited to lead the Democratic party, say three days in each week." *The World* adds the following concise argument in support of this proposition:

"The Democratic party needs leadership. Mr. Taft holds to several Democratic principles and he sincerely believes in political

THE WINNING STROKE.

And it used to be called a bad hazard.

—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

opposition, which apparently the so-called Democratic leaders do not believe in.

"To be sure, Mr. Taft would be only three-sevenths of a Democratic leader, but three-sevenths would be better than none at all."

Turning from these lighter comments, we read the following tribute in *Harper's Weekly* (Ind. Dem.), which admits that the President's course "may be risking his renomination":

"We believe, of course, that in all this President Taft is taking a statesman-like and patriotic course, and we greatly admire his courage. He may be risking his renomination. Moreover, this sort of thing attracts less attention than many other Presidential acts that are really less important. The country has got out of the habit of paying attention to political happenings down South — except on the eve of national conventions. All the more credit, therefore, to a President who sets himself a task at once Augean and obscure. Nevertheless, we confess some sympathy with the Republican party, tho not with the Republican machine, in North Carolina. The Republican party in that State has really done very well of late. Instead of confining its attention to the Federal offices, it went to work last autumn to win at the polls, and made an excellent showing, for it gave Taft nearly 115,000 votes — or 33,000 more than Roosevelt got in 1904, and only about 25,000 less than the Democratic total—and elected three Congressmen. It has not only got tired of its machine, but outgrown it. Unfortunately, however, it did not bring forward, in the district in which the vacancy occurred, an applicant who measured up to President Taft's standard of fitness for the Federal bench."

A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE APPOINTED BY MR. TAFT.

In appointing Judge Henry Groves Connor to the Federal bench the President has justified the confidence of the South.

From North Carolina one voice at least is raised in bitter protest. In a letter to the Republican State Chairman a Mr. Lusk writes:

"I am going to ask you in the name of the Republican party, in the name of 114,000 Republicans who voted for Mr. Taft last November as the official head of the party, to convene the Republican State Executive Committee at Greensboro or Charlotte, if you like, and invite every Republican in the State to be present to the end that some official action may be taken to right the wrong inflicted upon the party in the appointment of a Democratic judge for the Eastern District. This may not be the time to enter a protest as to the murderous assault upon the party in this State, but my duty as a Republican compels me to say that if something is not done to counteract the bad effect produced by the appointment of Judge Connor we had just as well hang up the fiddle and quit the frolic.

"Individual protests will not remedy the evil. Our silence will be construed as consenting to the outrage that means party damnation. We must repudiate the act or become *particeps criminis* to the insult. We can not indorse the President's action in this matter without acknowledging ourselves a party of 114,000 fools, that out of that 114,000 there is not a single man fit to hold the office of judge of the Federal Court. The declaration is not only insulting but humiliating to every Republican in the whole State. Who among us have the brass to go before the public and ask for honest voters to trust the management of the affairs of the Government in the hands of a party of fools? During my forty years' experience as a politician I have faced many embarrassing situations but this is the first time I have ever had the prospect of facing a situation like this."

THE COLOR LINE IN COURT

IN a case of false imprisonment, the plaintiff's color may be taken into consideration in assessing damages. This remarkable recognition of the color line in court appears in a decision handed down by Justice Dugro, of New York, and confirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State. A negro Pullman-car porter was arrested on a charge of stealing a card-case containing $20. The next day he was discharged as innocent, and brought suit against his accuser for $10,000 damages. The jury awarded him $2,500, which the court reduced to $300. In setting aside the first award Judge Dugro said in part:

JUSTICE P. H. DUGRO,

Who says that a negro, when falsely imprisoned, suffers less injury and humiliation than a white man.

"The fact that he is a colored man is to be considered. You can not say he is just the same as a white man when you come to say how much shame he will suffer. He might suffer none. I think if you were to take the Mayor of the city and arrest him he would feel very much more humiliated than this porter. In one sense a colored man is just as good as a white man, for the law says he is; but he has not the same amount of injury under all circumstances that a white man would have. Maybe in a colored community down South, where white men were held in great disfavor, he might be more injured, but, after all, that is not this sort of a community."

Justice Dugro is not a Southerner. He was born and educated in New York. It is a matter for congratulation, remarks the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, that the question has arisen in a Northern rather than in a Southern State. The South, it adds, will await with interest and equanimity further developments in the case. The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* asserts indignantly that on its face Judge Dugro's opinion "is absolutely and unqualifiedly repugnant to the Constitution and the laws of the State and of the land." Says the Buffalo *Express*:

"It is difficult to reconcile his decision with the principle of the United States Constitution which forbids any State to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. When the court holds that the damage suffered by a negro for false arrest is less than that of a white man because of his color, how can this be looked upon otherwise than as a color discrimination in the administration of law? Nevertheless, the Appellate Division has sustained Judge Dugro. Would the learned judges say that a negro, because of his color, should not be expected to show as much respect for the law as a white is expected to show and that a negro law-breaker should, therefore, be less severely punished? It appears from the course of the Appellate Division that this must be the ruling which the statutes require, but, if so, there are some archaic statutes in this State which should be revised."

"It is a remarkable opinion," comments the Boston *Journal*, which points out, however, that "it was not on the color ground alone that the verdict was set aside." The decision would have been much less offensive to many, remarks the Chicago *Post*, had Justice Dugro laid stress upon the economic status of the defendant rather than upon the fact that he was a colored man. To quote:

"For example, the Appellate Court of one of the Southern States has recently decided that a white tramp who had been injured by a locomotive was not entitled to recover as much for his injuries as would an active, industrious member of society. The courts are constantly insisting that damages be adjusted to the standard of living, the walk in life, of the defendants. . . . . .

"Of course a judge's *obiter dicta* is not the law. But in a case of this sort it is more important than the actual decision because of the wide publicity given to it. It must rankle in the minds of the colored race as one more evidence of their plight, disguise it with constitutional amendments as we may."

The New York *Age*, a leading Afro-American journal, characterizes the decision as "one of the basest and most offensive ever handed down by a New York judge." It goes on to say:

"If the color of a man's skin is to be taken into account in the dispensation of justice, if the damage sustained be relative to the race of the sufferer, what becomes of the cardinal principle of justice, of equality before the law? If a man's occupation is an unfailing badge of innate quality, then America would have a caste system enforced by law. The logical conclusions of Justice Dugro's remarks are so astounding as to cause us to wonder how such a curious judicial phenomenon could find its way in the twentieth century into a New York court of law. Judge Dugro boldly proclaims his ignorance of the negro and the negro's position. He does not know that there is many a black gentleman beneath a Pullman porter's cap. He does not know that industrial segregation forces many negroes, capable of and fitted for higher work, into menial service. He does not know that these unjust conditions in the negro's breast rankle with a bitterness and anguish experienced by no white man."

THE RETAILER AS CULPRIT

"IN a horse trade even deacons and Senators are fallible; and this whole business of passing the Tariff Bill is one continued horse trade in which the one party is a nation with its eyes bandaged, being jockeyed by a combination of traders and cheated out of its eye-teeth." This picturesque summary of the tariff situation by Senator La Follette's magazine leaves open the question as to which particular set of traders is carrying off most of the spoils. A few weeks ago Senator Hale asserted that "it is the jobber, the retailer, who puts up the price," and that we "are at the mercy of the middlemen and retailers." Later Senators Flint, Smoot, and others returned to the charge, asserting that the retailers and department stores of the country are making exorbitant profits. "We do not wonder," remarks the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.), "that the retailers of the country are indignant at this effort to make them the scapegoat for conditions occasioned by an unjust tariff, about to be made additionally unjust by an increase of 10 per cent. in its average *ad valorem* rates."

With a view to clearing up this question of responsibility for high prices, Senator Gore introduced a resolution calling for a select committee of the Senate to investigate the prices charged for those commodities of the greatest general use covered in the Tariff Bill, with especial reference to the cost of production, the buying and selling price of the wholesaler, and the buying and selling price of the retailer. This resolution was defeated. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Every effort has since been made to put a stop to this sort of inquiry, but at whose behest has not been made clear. The issue, however, will not down. Certain groups of retailers throughout the country, who received inquiries from their customers, hastened to deny the Smoot and Flint charges of undue profits. There was a real issue raised between the retailers and their consumers in some sections of the Central West, and Senator Nelson, among others, has received considerable data on this subject.

"There is not only no disposition among the so-called 'progressives' to let the matter rest where it is, but it is also understood

that Senators Smoot and Flint do not care to let the issue rest undisturbed. Those most interested in proving the case of the retailers have also communicated at length with them, and the issue is only being held in abeyance pending another outbreak against the high prices and profits caused by the protective-tariff system.

"The retail interests have not yet had their side specifically stated in the Senate."

The same dispatch makes the interesting assertion that if the retailers do not disprove these charges of exorbitant profit, the fact will be used as an argument for a parcels post. We read:

"Throughout the entire history of attempts to pass a parcels-post bill through Congress the retail dealers have stedfastly refused to permit their Congressmen to favor a parcels post, on the ground that the big mail-order houses of the large cities will capture the local trade along the rural mail routes.

"As the case of the retailers now stands, they have been charged by Senators Smoot and Flint with being the real offenders in the matter of high prices to the consumer. Senator Flint, when the crockery schedule was up, cited numerous instances of extraordinary retail profits, and said he had other data relating to many other schedules. Likewise Senator Smoot produced some astounding figures along the same line, and, in addition, produced invoices to show that razors and other cutlery were made the basis for undue and unreasonable profits by the retailers.

"In the opinion of many Senators it is now 'up to' the retailers to produce figures to show that the burden of responsibility rests elsewhere. If the retailers succeed in shifting the burden back to the wholesalers, they may save themselves several votes in the Senate which are now disposed to be cast against them on the parcels-post legislation."

Taking up the cudgels for the retailer the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"To establish unreasonably high prices for any line of commodities, combination and suppression of competition among the sellers are necessary.

"If, then, prices are unreasonably high to American consumers, as seems to have been conceded by several high-tariff Senators, an undue abatement of the force of competition exists either among the domestic manufacturers or wholesalers or retailers through the power of extensive combination. Now it is a fact of every-day knowledge that in recent years, and especially since the enactment of the Dingley high-tariff law of 1897, combinations of protected manufacturers have been formed on a scale so large as to make the matter a subject of incessant public report and agitation. It is not commonly known, however, that combination has seized extensively either upon the retail or wholesale trade.

"But let what is of common knowledge be waved aside, and let common sense and reason come into the seat of judgment. Obviously, extended and more or less effective combination is more practicable among manufacturers who require large capital and are comparatively few, and not practicable at all among middlemen who do not necessarily require large capital and whose number is great and capable of quick expansion. Moreover, if it were practicable for merchants in common lines of goods to combine effectively and buy at low prices from the manufacturers and sell to consumers at unduly high prices, how long would the manufacturers submit, let alone the consumer?

"As a matter of fact, competition as a rule continues to reign with unabated force in the retail trade. The rise of the great department store seems to have had the effect of intensifying rather than reducing it. No combination for higher prices among such or other stores appears to be possible without bringing into the field the small dealer with his special lines. Only through the manufacturing source of supply is it possible to effect any degree of monopoly among retailers or wholesalers. The question raised in the Senate is hardly worth any such inquiry as is proposed."

The trusts and monopolies of the country, says Senator Gore, are endeavoring to use the retailers and middlemen as a shield to protect themselves against popular sentiment.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS SILVER SERVICE

AN incident which is regarded by at least one Southern observer as the "last stitch in the shroud of bloody shirtism" has just closed with the presentation on Tuesday last by the Commonwealth of Mississippi to its battle-ship namesake of a silver service with the portrait of Jefferson Davis engraved upon it. It will be remembered that when the gift was first proposed, Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio, offered a resolution protesting against the portrait of Mr. Davis being placed upon the service used on a United States battle-ship. This protest was taken up by the press, North and South, and has resulted in some picturesque comment.

THE FIRST GREAT MODERN BATTLE-SHIP TO VISIT AN INLAND CITY.

The battle-ship *Mississippi* ascended the river of the same name to Natchez, a distance of nearly 300 miles. In returning from Natchez to New Orleans in 14 hours she broke all records for big boats on the river. According to one of her officers, her 280 miles in that time makes a record for the battle-ships of the world.

For instance, one unreconstructed Southerner in South Carolina agreed with Representative Hollingsworth, and wrote him remarking that "it would certainly be an act of desecration to have the portrait of our beloved Davis, of revered and anointed memory, anywhere about a Yankee battle-ship."

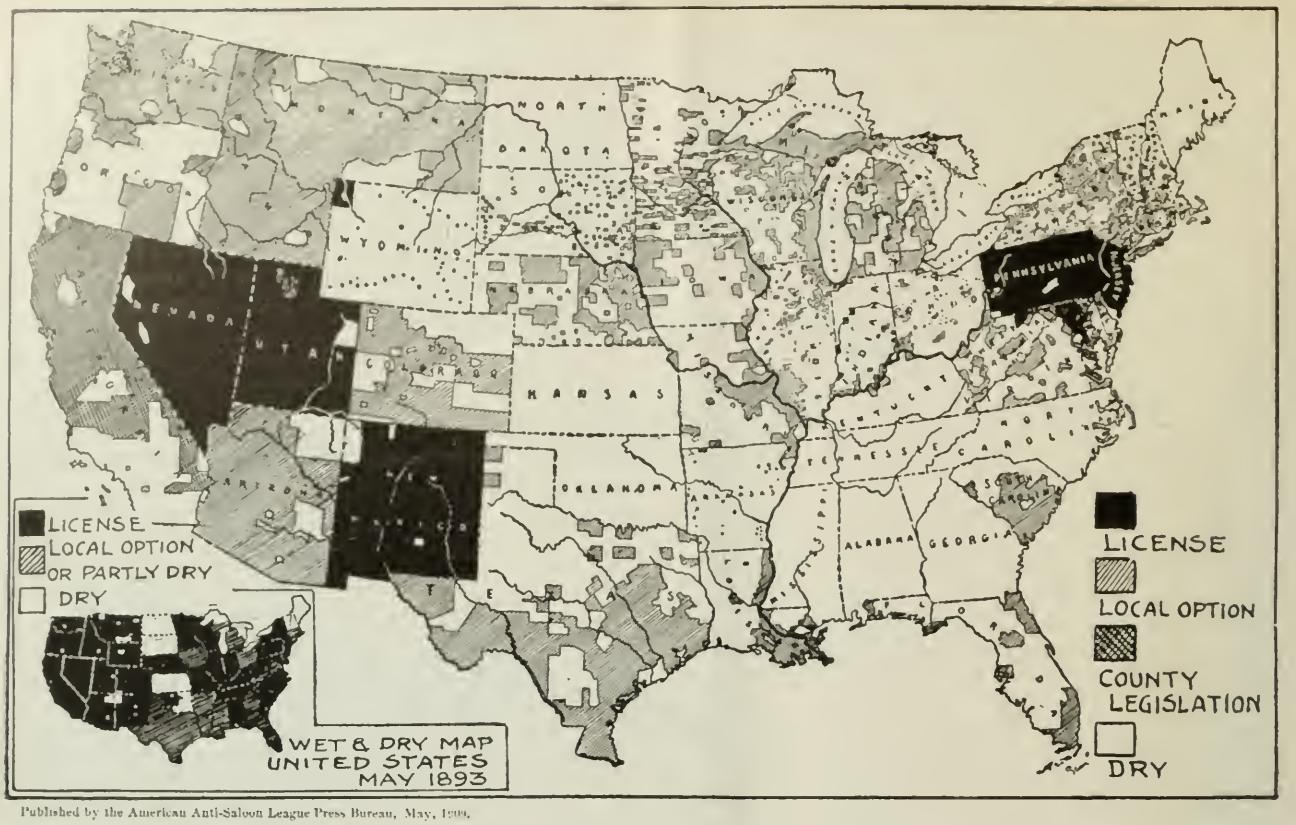
Outside of a few caustic epithets which the country papers of the South throw at Representative Hollingsworth, however, the press, following the lead of the House which laughed the resolution out of court, have refused to become excited or to see anything treasonable in the adornment of the silver service. *The Army and Navy Register* reviews the situation thus:

"There is no reason why there should be Congressional action in this matter of the design of the silver service of the United States steamship *Mississippi*. The people who contributed the liberal sum for the purchase of the gift might have avoided a perilous situation by confining the adornment of the silver pieces to more remotely historic personages than Jefferson Davis, but, as we have before remarked, the people of Mississippi have a right to regard Mr. Davis as a man entitled to their respect and admiration. He certainly possest qualities which gained that much for him while he was in the regular Army and at the head of the War Department and in the United States Senate. It will hurt no one because the portrait of Jefferson Davis is one of several designs on the *Mississippi* silver service. There is no occasion to get excited over the incident, and Captain Fremont, of the vessel, has been meeting the situation in a way which does him much credit."

The Washington *Post* comments upon the reason for the Davis portrait. It says:

"Had not Stanton ordered the shackles on Davis we may be sure Mississippi would not have put the image of Davis on that silver service. Again, had not the North made of Jefferson Davis a vicarious being to expiate 'the sins of treason' his image would not be on that silver service.

"Besides that, Jefferson Davis saved an American army from



Published by the American Anti-Saloon League Press Bureau, May, 1909.

ANTI-SALOON MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

defeat, perhaps from annihilation, and that day his blood was copiously shed for the flag. Would it not be well enough for his malicious critics to show a scar or two? Evidence that they were once men of valor and had place where David ordered Uriah? Good taste would not shudder at that suggestion.

"However mistaken Jefferson Davis may have been, how much injury he may have inflicted on his country, he was an honest man, a pure man, a brave man, every day ready to mount the scaffold for his convictions.

"And the world is full of men made of coarser and meaner warp and woof."

The cruise of the battle-ship *Mississippi* up the Mississippi River as far as the city of Natchez, in connection with the presentation services, has also been the object of much newspaper comment.

The fact that a modern battle-ship was able to navigate 300 miles inland, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes, shows "that the Mississippi River is far from being the 'back number' which many persons even on its banks supposed." And the New York *Evening Post* points to the fact that Natchez is the "only interior city in the world that has ever entertained a first-class battle-ship." *The Evening Post*, however, fears the danger of a new outbreak of battle-ship fever from the enthusiasm.

The New Orleans *Picayune* sees a more optimistic result of the voyage. To quote:

"The results of the trip are apt to prove highly beneficial, not only in removing the foolish fears that have heretofore prevailed in the minds of many people, even in the naval service, as to the risk attaching to the navigation of the nation's greatest river by large war-ships, but also in creating interest in the naval service among the people in the interior of the country. While the American people as a whole are proud of the Navy, intimate knowledge as to its ships and personnel is confined largely to the people residing in and about the leading ports. The people of the interior, except the few that travel, know little from personal observation of the Navy, and, naturally, such people do not feel the same interest in its welfare as is felt by those who come into actual contact with it."

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION IN WORCESTER—Worcester, Mass., is the first city of more than 100,000 population to vote no-license twice in succession under a local-option dispensation. The Massachusetts No-license League has issued a report of results during the past year, showing that arrests have declined in the following ratios: For drunkenness, from 3,924 to 1,843; for assault and battery, from 382 to 263; for larceny from 343 to 255; for neglect and non-support, from 112 to 87; for disturbing the peace, from 210 to 109. Patients in the alcoholic ward at the city hospital decreased from 274 to 144, and deaths from alcoholism, from 30 to 6. *The Survey* (New York) summarizes other features of the report as follows:

"Apparently liquor-selling will be entirely discontinued the coming year, except for 'original packages' shipped in. Some of the saloons kept open a part of the first year, selling soft drinks, but they all closed when the city voted 'no' the second time. Eight liquor licenses held by drug-stores resulted in a recorded sale of 96,190 'packages'—one-quarter of them quart bottles, most of the remainder half-pints. Only one of these licenses was renewed for this year."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Georgia Railroad is the Color Line.—*New York World.*

IT is all very well for the tariff to be revised by its friends, but there is such a thing as being killed by kindness.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WITH wheat at $1.32 dispatches from Chicago say "the market was extremely nervous." So is the consumer.—*New York Tribune.*

LATER advices from Washington indicate that a compromise will be reached. The consumers are to be trimmed to fit the tariff.—*Indianapolis News.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S skill as a Nimrod is further shown in his ability to pick out the vital spot from the others when shooting at a leopard.—*Kansas City Journal.*

ABDUL HAMID has turned over $5,000,000 to the Turkish government. This is undoubtedly the largest life insurance premium on record.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE man who walked into the Treasury at Washington and demanded a million dollars went to the wrong place. He should have gone to Aldrich and asked for a clause in the tariff.—*New York Evening Post.*

WHO WILL END THE ARMENIAN KILLING?

WHEN people are crying out that Christian nations should interpose to stop the wholesale massacre of Christians by Turks in Armenia, thoughtful statesmen tell us that to interfere at Adana would precipitate a European war costing many more lives than have fallen under the bullet and simitar of Moslem. We need not therefore be surprized that while Europe stands aghast at the scenes enacted at Adana, it cautiously refrains from interfering. The sentence of the whole European press is that Turkey, as represented by the new Government, must keep her own house in order and will be encouraged by the public opinion of the world in so doing. As far as can be gathered from European papers current opinion in the afflicted region regards the massacres of Christians in Armenia as the last bloody deed of Abdul Hamid, who wished to lay the blame on the Young Turk régime and prejudice public opinion in favor of reaction. The Ottoman Chamber of Deputies has, according to the *Liberté* (Paris), given the lie to the Hamidian insinuation that they were responsible. The resolution they passed is as follows:

"We protest in the strongest possible terms against this abominable aspersion, which is made for the purpose of shielding the real criminals, according to the method in favor with Hamidian despotism."

ARMENIAN ORPHANS.

They have escaped death to face destitution.

The Adana correspondent of this paper appeals for help to Europe and exclaims:

"The Adana massacres began the day following the recent *coup d'état* at Constantinople with the complicity of the local Turkish authorities and the assistance of the reactionary troops. The Armenians were, as usual, taken by surprize and defended themselves for two days. It was impossible to resist the combined forces of the Government for any longer period. . . . It seems to me we are to have a second edition of the 'Armenian Vespers' of 1895. We make a most urgent appeal to the civilized world to put a stop to these terrible calamities."

MARASCH.

Stained with the blood of thousands of Armenians.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) doubts whether intervention from without can be invoked to put an end to these atrocities, details of which are given at length by an officer of the war-ship *Victor Hugo* which the French Government had dispatched to Asia Minor. He says:

"The river into which three thousand victims of the massacre had been thrown is beginning to bring them down into the bay. They float along the shore, hideous to behold. I saw one of a little girl four or five years of age. Another was that of a man cleft from chin to waist, his arms and legs cut off." . . . . . .

ARMENIAN REFUGEES NEAR ADANA.

The further details of outrage, cruelty, and bloodthirstiness given by this French officer are too frightful to translate into English.

Mr. Jaurès in his *Humanité* (Paris) says that "what is particularly noticeable is that these abominations have gone on even after the fall of the 'Red Beast' who provoked them. The murders have been repeated and are spreading. At present it is calculated that 30,000 Armenians have been put to death."

This writer appeals to the Young Turks as follows:

"The honor and interest of the Young Turks demand the immediate cessation of these horrors,

EUROPA (to the new Sultan)—"As you're a young Turk, Sir, I count on you to make a clean sweep of the old methods."
—*Punch* (London).

and the institution of severe measures against their authors, as well as the distribution of immediate relief among the survivors, who have been pillaged and ruined and are now threatened by famine. It is quite certain that the constitutional government has been very slow in acting."

"The danger is," says the *Rassegna Nazionale*, quoted above, "that the new régime is not strong enough to reestablish promptly peace and safety among the Armenian citizens of the Empire and to check the symptoms of intestine strife which threaten the life of the new reign."

Tho intervention of other Powers may seem to be necessary, mutual jealousy and diplomatic obstacles would prevent it. Thus we read:

"If the disorders should continue and the Powers should be compelled to intervene, immediately all the jealousies and rivalries would burst out anew and the eternal Balkan question be reopened with more threatening and perilous results than ever before, especially now that diplomacy, after many a weary struggle, has succeeded in closing and burying it, at least for many years to come."

The Paris *Temps* speaks in the following somewhat cynical tone of the action of the Powers in Armenia:

"The Powers have prevented nothing because they have foreseen nothing. Moreover, they have acquired the habit of allowing Armenians to be slaughtered. Doubtless they have dispatched cruisers to Asia Minor. Perhaps the presence of cruisers may have prevented an aggravation of the evil."

This great French organ thinks, after all, that "it is up to" the Turkish Government to act, and declares:

"Prompt measures should be taken by the Government. No one doubts that such measures are difficult to devise. For the liberalism which originated in Macedonia has little influence on the Asiatic masses. A moral revolution should have preceded the political revolution. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Government to bring into subjection to public order even those who seem to revolt against the establishment of political freedom."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) does not counsel intervention, but appeals to the press to raise its voice for the Christians of Armenia as Gladstone did for the Bulgarians in 1876. This paper declares that it is worth while considering "whether it will redound to the honor and advantage of Europe to let Christianity in the Orient perish under the knives and bludgeons of a Mohammedan rabble," but says nothing more definite. This vague tone is also assumed by the great Paris paper, the *Gaulois*, which is contented with remarking of the massacres that "it is time to put a stop to them." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* merely publishes without comment the account given in the *Figaro* by the officer of the *Victor Hugo*, from which we quote above.

The English press, principally from the difficulty of obtaining full and authentic statistics from Adana, have not much to say about the massacres. *The Times* (London), however, publishes the latest information as follows:

"The troubles which have occurred in the vilayet of Adana have painfully imprest the Ottoman Government. Order, however, has already been restored, and a credit of £T30,000 has been opened for the immediate relief of the destitute. The Valis of Smyrna and Aleppo have been instructed to forward at once large quantities of provisions for the same purpose. The Sheik-ul-Islam and the Armenian Patriarch are devoting their energies to an attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the hostile sections of the population of the vilayet."

"WHO'S AFRAID? MY MONEY'S ALL IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Speaking of the massacres *The Daily Mail* (London) admits that "opinion in this country has been very reticent on this subject," but it thinks that the Sultan and the Young Turks are likely to do their best. To quote from *The Mail's* editorial:

"The new Sultan has shown much good sense and good feeling, and has received an Armenian deputation with exceptional cordiality—a step which would have been quite unthinkable under the old régime. To this deputation Mohamed V. has promised that he will as Caliph take the unusual step of issuing a solemn and sacred proclamation enjoining on his Moslem subjects tolerance and kindliness toward Christians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KORAN CONTAINS ALL WISDOM.

YOUNG TURKS—"Shall we pitch this sack into the sea?"
SHEIK-UL-ISLAM—"There's nothing in the Koran against it."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

WATERING THE "DREADNOUGHT" TREES
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

DREADNOUGHTITIS.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

EUROPE'S LATEST NIGHTMARE.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PINCH

GERMANY appears to be in a no less desperate financial state than England, and now lies helpless and destitute through the deadlock in the Reichstag, which has left her for months with no financial resources excepting such as come from loans. Her enemies are beginning to notice it, we are told, and since wealth is power, even in politics, Germany will find herself in the position of a man who suffers his nose to be tweaked, because he is not strong enough to resist or retaliate. At the present moment, the German papers tell us, Prince von Buelow is fretting, the Russians are grinning, and the German people complaining because the Reichstag rejects over and over again the Chancellor's proposals with regard to the huge deficit of $125,000,000 which has to be supplied from the imposition of new taxes. The struggle between the Prime Minister and the Parliament has now been going on for six months, and there appears to be no prospect of a conclusion. Meanwhile Germany is borrowing and her national debt has recently increased enormously. This we learn from the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which observes:

"The situation is extremely serious. The financial reforms which the German people have so earnestly called for have made no progress during these last six months in which Parliament has discust them. These reforms ought at once to be accomplished; the people demand it. This matter has become a question of national honor. If the majority of the Reichstag shirk this task, the consequences can not be calculated."

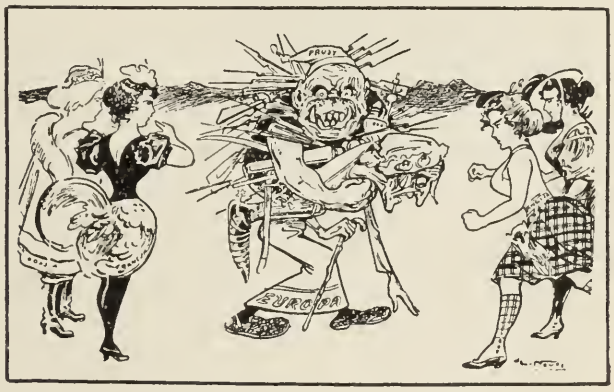
While allowing that the Government is asking a great deal of the people in laying so great a burden upon them, the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) remarks:

"The additional burden which it is proposed to lay upon the population equals, according to sane calculation, the interest on a capital of $5.000.000.000. A third of this sum was all that France had to raise after the almost unparalleled catastrophe of 1870. It is, therefore, a sacrifice of enormous dimensions which our people are called upon to make. The Reichstag accordingly would be perfectly justified in claiming time enough for the accomplishment of this colossal task. Nor is it by the fault of this body that the deficit has tranquilly been allowed to grow to these amazing dimensions."

There is even danger in the present predicament, thinks the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin). Germany has recently browbeaten Russia because Russia was poor and Germany presumably rich. "Russia sees with the utmost satisfaction the revelation of Germany's financial destitution," remarks this paper, and it adds:

"The hope exprest by the pan-Slavists that our financial ability will prove illusive at the critical moment proves most plainly that we shall some day have to reckon with the challenges and defiances of foreign Germanophobes unless these financial reforms are promptly completed."

The *Neue Zeit* (Berlin) blames the Government for its extravagant and unprofitable expenditure of public money in colonization and armaments. The people's earnings are being flung out of the window to gratify the fantastic dreams of national aggrandizement cherished by those in power. Thus we read:



MOTHER EUROPA'S OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

Europe is saddled with an armed incubus in the shape of Prussia, so bristling with weapons that Russia, France, England, and Italy are afraid to interfere. —*Mucha* (Warsaw).

"If we do our duty we shall no longer find pleasure and satisfaction in the financial system which leads Prussia to waste the resources and means of the people in the pursuit of wild adventures in every direction. If the Government takes up every project that comes within its reach, if it scatters its funds to the four quarters of the globe, it is possible that these politicians in their avaricious chase after wealth will find themselves at the decisive moment without the sinews of war, and in a position where foreign nations will be able to dictate terms to them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY CANADA PREFERS AMERICAN TO ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS

THE Canadian immigration laws are very stringent, and the rule of selection, while impartial, actually works largely in favor of Americans as against those from the mother country, because the Americans bring more money and are better fitted to the environment. Every immigrant, male or female, eighteen years of age or over, who arrives in Canada must possess $25, unless going to some definite employment or to friends or relatives. Whenever such immigrant within two years of landing becomes a public charge or a condemned criminal, he or she may be deported. This rule, says J. Hall Richardson in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), "has been stringently enforced." The labor market, as Canadian labor organizations demand, is not to be glutted "by subsidized immigration to the point of depressing the rate of wages or to that of assisting employers to resist strikes." The Salvation Army and other charitable institutions have been instrumental in dumping so many British "undesirables" on Canadian soil that in a book entitled "Opportunities in Canada" (1909), printed by order of the Minister of the Interior, we read that "it has been found necessary to check the tendency of British magistrates and philanthropic societies to unload social problems of the mother country upon Canada."

The consequence was, says Mr. Richardson, that in 1908 there was a decrease of about 60 per cent. in the number of emigrants who left the mother country for Canada. One of the reasons for this decrease lay in the fact that the British immigrant can scarcely compete with the American, declares this writer. To quote his words:

"American financial troubles led to an American invasion of border towns, and the immigrants from the old country found themselves in the fiercest competition with train-loads of keen, practical people, whose ways, mode of living, and general adaptability made them infinitely more acceptable to the Canadians themselves than could possibly be the 'difficult' Londoners and town-bred Englishmen generally who, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, are certainly not liked in Canada."

He gives the following reasons why the Canadians prefer immigrants from the United States:

"The Canadians welcome the Americans. They prefer them to Britishers. If proof were wanted, I find it in a pamphlet officially published, entitled 'Immigration Facts and Figures.' The object of this compilation, issued early last year, is to show that the Americans are much more suitable settlers than the English, Irish, and Scotch. Critics asserted that Mr. Bruce Walker 'wrote to order,' in view of the elections which were then approaching, in condemning English philanthropic emigration. For my own part, I think his report was impartial, but certainly 'Facts and Figures' was not above suspicion of having been prepared with a purpose—and that a political one.

"Taking the figures for the years January 1, 1897, to March 31, 1908, it was shown that only 18 per cent. of the total arrivals from England and Wales made homestead entry in Western Canada, whereas 43 per cent. of the arrivals from the United States became homesteaders. Further, in 1907–8 alone they brought with them more than $52,000,000, or nearly £200 per head, cash and settlers' effects. Then, too, 883 English were deported, having become a public charge, as against 51 Americans. To this may be added that the relative cost of bringing immigrants to Canada was estimated in 1904 at: British, $4.68 per head, American, $4.53, and Continental, $2.24."

Mr. Richardson argues from these facts that Canada is likely to become more and more un-English, unless a more capable, desirable, and well-furnished class of British emigrants be sent out. Canada does not want the "submerged tenth." As this writer observes:

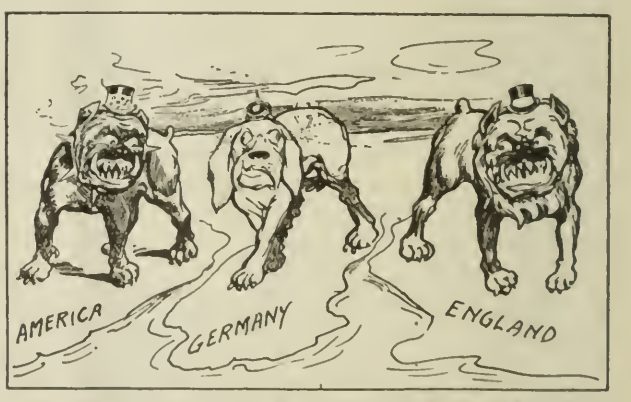
"Should this importation of American stock (and dollars) continue, simultaneously with the immigration of the Scandinavians, Galicians, and others from foreign lands, it is not difficult to predict the period when Canada will be no longer predominantly British in blood origin. If that time should come, what kinship bonds of sympathy will exist to maintain the Dominion as part of the Empire? . . . The Deputy Minister [of the Interior in his latest report] speaks of the unprecedented number of arrivals from the United States as the most satisfactory feature of the returns. It is no imaginary danger, therefore, that Canada will become American in spite of herself unless we send her the right class of emigrant."

From the report of United States Consul Franklin D. Hale, of Charlottetown, Canada, we learn the following facts. He says in substance:

"From 75,000 to 100,000 people are expected to leave the United States for Canada in 1909, carrying with them many millions of dollars. Since 1903, 200,000 homesteads have been granted to settlers. The population of the Dominion has increased over 1,000,000; the total trade has increased $178,000,000 and the revenue $30,000,000. The product of wheat in the three great Western agricultural provinces shows an increase of 100,000,000 bushels. The Minister of the Interior reports that in these three provinces there are still 240,072,000 acres available for homesteads."

OUR INTEREST IN THE ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY—The passing of the command of the sea from England to Germany would be regarded by American statesmen as a national disaster, declares the London *Spectator*. The United States is not worried by England's marine predominance, because we hold Canada as a "hostage." If America allowed Germany to wrest the hegemony of the ocean from Great Britain, this writer continues, it would put the United States in a much worse position toward the supreme naval Power than she occupies toward England, and it might be her best policy, in case of a struggle between Germany and England, to "let her broadsides roar with" those of the latter. *The Spectator* unfolds its argument as follows:

"American statesmen know that if such a clash of interests were to take place they would not have the power to bring pressure upon Germany which they possess in our case owing to the continuity of the frontier between Canada and the United States. To put the matter with perfect candor they have a hold upon us which they have not upon Germany. Germany, if she once obtained the command of the sea, would be quite out of reach of any American pressure. German supremacy over Britain at sea, of a permanent kind, would at once make it necessary for America to secure herself and the policy that she has created by outbuilding and out-organizing Germany in the matter of sea power.



THE GERMAN HOUND FINDS HIMSELF BETWEEN TWO BULLDOGS
Mucha (Warsaw)

"But that might prove a task of the greatest difficulty, for it is hardly likely that Germany, having won the command of the sea, would quietly allow the United States to wrest it from her. It is not for us to suggest what will be the ultimate or practical effect of these considerations, but we do say without fear of contradiction that they exist and that they must affect the attitude taken up by the United States toward any struggle for sea power between us and Germany."

SIGNALING TO MARS

IF it were proposed to expend considerable sums of money in erecting a powerful plant to send messages by wireless telegraphy to the inhabitants of unexplored regions of Central Africa, we should doubtless hear suggestions that the effort be at least postponed until we should ascertain whether there are any inhabitants in the locality indicated and also whether they could detect and comprehend the messages when received. Considerations of this kind do not seem to bother the people who are planning to signal to Mars, among whom apparently are numbered a few well-known astronomers. It may be surmised, however, that these gentlemen consider speculation regarding methods of this nature as legitimate amusement. When money is subscribed to carry out any of the proposed schemes, we may be justified in protesting, but not before. Some of the plans that have been put forward are thus briefly summarized in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 15):

"Professor Pickering's idea of signaling to Mars by means of a huge system of mirrors, which will flash the sun's light rhythmically to our planetary neighbor, seems to have attracted not a little attention, and to have called forth other schemes from more or less eminent scientists.

"Professor Pickering believes that $100,000 should be spent in preliminary work before any attempt is made to flash signals. These preparations will consist in the building of a huge telescope, and in experimental observations made with the cooperation of the foremost astronomers of the world. The object of this preliminary work is to decide whether or not the canals of Mars are really artificial. In all, three years' time would be consumed in these preliminaries.

"A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who states that he is a practical heliograph man, calls attention to a fact which seems to have been overlooked. Professor Pickering proposes to make mirrors of such a size that they must necessarily be moved by machinery. His idea appears to be that if they were each ten feet across, there would be about 500 of them to the mile. The heliograph man points out that a pocket mirror two inches square will do just as much work as a mirror that is ten feet square. All that any mirror can reflect is the single image of the sun. He states that it is possible to flash from 6 to 48 miles with a shaving-glass. This seems to be borne out by the fact that the standard size of an army heliograph is less than 4 inches. Hence, 10-foot mirrors would hardly be any more serviceable than 4-inch mirrors. *The Sun's* correspondent suggests that instead of spending $10,000,000 on an elaborate system of mechanically moved mirrors, it will be much cheaper to buy 5,000 10-cent mirrors, or to make a bargain with any looking-glass manufacturer to sell scraps of silvered plate glass at least 2 inches square. An army of 5,000 men should then be deployed, stationed 10 feet apart on the Staked Plains of Texas. They should be given a front sight which will enable them to aim at Mars.

"Prof. David Todd, of Amherst College, also intends to improve the opportunity offered by the earth's proximity to Mars next autumn to discover whether or not the planet is really inhabited. He assumes that if Mars has inhabitants, and if they are as intelligent as we are, they may possibly attempt to communicate with the earth at that time, and that they may employ Hertzian waves for the purpose. It is his plan to take the most sensitive wireless telegraph receivers he can find up in a balloon, in order to diminish any obstructive influence that the atmosphere may exert, and listen for signals in space. We wonder how Professor Todd can tell whether his signals come from Mars, or whether the receivers have not simply responded to electrical waves sent out from the sun.

PROF DAVID TODD.

Of Amherst, who plans to ascend ten miles in a balloon to observe Mars without the disturbing influences of the lower strata of the atmosphere.

"Attention has already been called in these columns to Professor Wood's idea of using a large black spot on the white alkali plains, with which signals may be 'winked.' According to Professor Wood, the spot could be made in small sections of black cloth arranged to roll up on cylinders, exposing the white ground underneath, the cylinders being turned simultaneously by electric motors."

AUTOMOBILES OVERBLAMED

THAT undue stress is being laid upon the frequency of accidents due to motor-cars is the editorial opinion of *The American Machinist* (New York, May 13). Statistics show that these form a relatively small proportion of all accidents due to vehicles—seemingly a smaller proportion even than one would expect from the higher speed at which automobiles are operated. Says the writer:

"The entire subject of accidents is receiving a large amount of deserved attention, but of all the numerous sources of accidents, a minor one, the automobile, receives more attention than, perhaps, all others combined. It is in this city especially that much space has been devoted by the daily papers to automobile accidents, and while such accidents have deserved all the attention they have received, the fact, nevertheless, remains that accidents and fatalities far exceeding in number those due to the automobile pass unnoticed except when they are accompanied by spectacular features.

"The police records of this city show that between January 1 and April 10 there were 434 vehicular accidents within the city limits, of which 162 were due to street-cars, 167 to horse-drawn vehicles, and 90 to automobiles. Looking at the matter in a larger way, the report of the Board of Health for this city for 1906, the last which we have at hand, shows a total of 3,781 deaths from violent causes, not including murders and suicides, this being an average of over 10 per day, most of which passed unnoticed, which they would not have done if caused by automobiles. The explanation of the prominence given by the daily press to automobile accidents is undoubtedly that the machine is a new factor in our civilization and that the accidents caused by it are public in their very nature, added to which is the proper indignation at the recklessness of a few automobile drivers and their attempts to use their machines as means of escape when this recklessness leads to serious consequences. That such drivers need a sharp taste of the law we would be the last to deny, and in bringing this about the present agitation is the natural and perhaps necessary means. At the same time it remains true that the automobile is not the leader as an engine of destruction that many have come to regard it, the commonplace street-car and the horse-drawn wagon, which pass almost unnoticed, leading it in large numbers as the above figures testify.

"The matter has been largely complicated by the improvement in our streets due to the introduction of asphalt pavements, which has brought about a large increase in the number of pedestrians who cross the streets where they should not. In a legal sense the pedestrian has the right of way on the crossing but not elsewhere on the highway, and while this is the last reason that can be given for any lack of care by an automobile-driver, the fact remains that the prevailing practise has largely increased his difficulties as well as the pedestrian's danger.

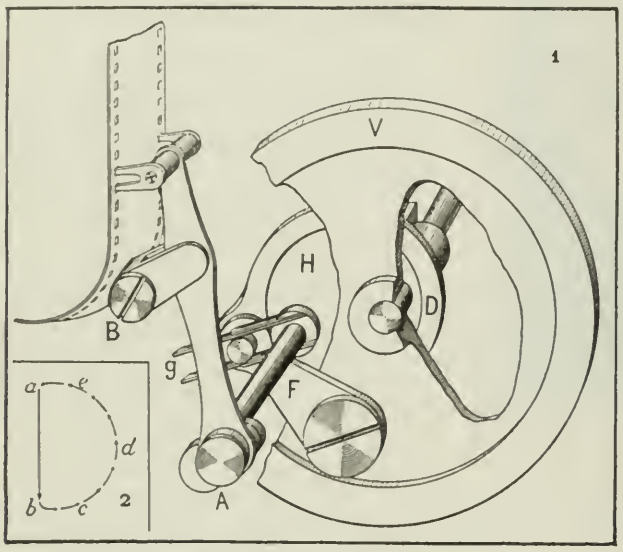
"When the ordinary speeds of automobiles and of horse-drawn vehicles are compared it is at first sight surprizing that the latter should be a more prolific source of accidents than the former. The result is doubtless due to the superior control of the automobile-driver over his vehicle. The quickness and certainty with which an automobile may be brought to a stop can only be fully appreciated by those who have operated one of the machines. But

for this and for the further fact that it is scarcely possible for it to run away, the two classes of vehicles would doubtless change places as sources of accidents."

IMPROVED MOVING-PICTURES

IMPROVEMENTS in cinematograph machinery which give great stability to the image, and avoid the familiar and annoying fluttering or winking effect, are described by a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, May 5). These improvements, which are due to a Polish inventor named Proszynski, will make it possible, we are told, for an amateur to take pictures for the cinematograph with a camera that may be held in the hand. Says the writer:

"The principal improvements made in cinematographic apparatus have aimed to do away with scintillation and give fixity to the image projected on the screen. Mr. De Proszynski, who has been working on the problem for several years, sought at the outset to perfect the systems most generally used; but he has been led by mathematical analysis of each movement to build an entirely new machine which fulfils well all the conditions imposed upon it. The speed of displacement, at the moment when one image gives



PRINCIPLE OF PROSZYNSKI'S MACHINE.

1. Details of the apparatus. 2. Curve described by the prongs that move the film.

place to the following, may be $\frac{1}{150}$ second. This makes it possible to leave the image on the screen a relatively long time and do away with the 'winking' effect that comes from the action of the shutter. Great stability of the image is obtained, altho the film is simply held, without pressure, between guides; the noise is reduced to a slight rustling. The film is grasped softly by the prongs, which do not press down the perforations. This apparatus was shown recently to the Société de Physique and the Société d'Encouragement; experiments have shown that the improvements foreseen by calculation are realizable in practise.

"The band is moved by means of prongs (Fig. 1), which describe a special curve (Fig. 2) one part of which is practically straight (*a to b*) and the rest circular (*b c d*). The prongs are fixt at the end of a lever controlled by the rotation of a secondary crank *A* attached to an arm oscillating about a point *B*. The crank *A* turns with variable speed, so calculated that it is very great when the prongs descend and much less when they ascend, that is to say, at the moment when they penetrate and leave the holes.

"The mechanism that produces these variations works in thr e continuous circular motions—that of the axis of the secondary crank *A* (Fig. 1), that of the motor axis or of the fly-wheel *V*, and that of a ring *D* that bears the gudgeon. This latter serves as an intermediary between the two others; it traverses an arm *F* attached to the fly-wheel and acts on an elastic fork *g* attached to the end of *A*. The movement that results from these combinations is really quite complicated, but it should be noted that it is obtained by very simple elements, always in contact with one another and animated by continuous circular motions. This explains the almost silent working of the machine, the slight wear of the holes on the bands of film, even after long use, and consequently the stability of the image.

"Besides the machine intended for ordinary work, as well for projecting views as for taking negatives, Mr. Proszynski has also constructed, on the same principle, an apparatus for the tourist who wishes to take street or country scenes, holding the camera in his hand. A special motor, run by comprest air, enables him to work with about 500 feet of film, and to obtain, under these conditions, views whose images are as stable as if the apparatus had stood on a tripod. These devices embody great knowledge and remarkable ingenuity. The models that we have seen at work respond well to the foresight of the inventor and it is to be hoped that they will soon be placed on the market."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SEA-WATER AS A SERUM

TREATMENT of certain diseases by subcutaneous injections of warm sea-water has been looked upon with favor by many physicians since the attention of the American medical profession was first directed to it last November by Dr. Robert-Simon. In the *Archives of Pediatrics* (New York, May) Dr. Theodore Le Boutillier, of Philadelphia, gives an account of its successful use, in a large number of cases, with children. Use of sea-water in this way, the author asserts, follows rationally the theory of the marine origin of life and corresponds to the fact that blood-serum and sea-water contain the same chemical constituents in approximately the same proportions. Says Dr. Le Boutillier:

"Endeavoring to find a fluid in which leucocytes [the white protective blood-corpuscles] continued to live, Quinton discovered that in a solution of sea-water leucocytes of not only man, but also of fish, reptiles, birds, dogs, and rabbits, continued their ameboid movements for a number of hours. This is the only serum in which this has ever been accomplished. In experimenting on a dog, for instance, he injected into it, in amount equal to its weight, a quantity of isotonic sea-water, which was eliminated rapidly through the kidneys. There followed no bad effects and within two days the dog was in a remarkably good condition. . . . . .

"A number of series of experiments have been recorded in France, in which the use of isotonic sea-water was compared to that of physiologic salt solution, the results showing that the action of the isotonic sea-water is far more rapid, and of more lasting effect than that of physiologic salt solution, while in cases in which no result was obtained by the use of the latter, when sea-water was administered the improvement was rapid. This has been noticed particularly in the cases of inanition in the new-born, where the increase in weight per day was almost twice as great with the use of isotonic sea-water as with the physiologic salt solution. . . . . .

"The action of isotonic sea-water is distinctly tonic. In other words, it supplies to the cell mineral elements which are lacking or needful to its proper action. It, in contradistinction to other serums, has no bactericidal action, but by building up the cell it increases in that way the cellular resistance to infection. Owing to its tonic action, the indications for the use of isotonic sea-water are numerous; indeed it might be said to be indicated wherever there is lack of tone or the breaking down of the cells. It is not supposed to be a panacea for all ills, but only to be used as a rapid and valuable aid in conjunction with other treatment.

"The solution must be carefully prepared from fresh sea-water obtained far enough from the coast to insure against contamination from sewage, that is to say, thirty or forty miles at sea. To avoid bacteria which are found on the surface of the water, it should be collected in sterile bottles at a depth of from thirty to forty feet below the surface, and, if possible, when the sea is calm. It is said that water is best obtained where the sea-bed is sandy. The solution is made by mixing 83 parts of sea-water with 190 parts of pure spring-water. This mixture has a specific gravity of 1.008 and has a molecular concentration equal to that of blood-serum. This is of importance owing to the fact that it produces a serum which, when injected subcutaneously, causes no pain or reaction and is the only serum of which this is true. The mixture is

filtered, cold, through a germ-proof Berkfeldt filter and put into sterile bottles. It must not be boiled or sterilized in an autoclave, as this produces a change which not only vitiates its action but causes pathogenic effects. It has further been proved that this solution will not continue to have its most beneficial action for a longer period than three or four weeks from the time of the collection of the sea-water."

TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS IN EXPLOSIVES

THE whole vast field of progress in blasting and military explosives for the last twenty years was reviewed by Oscar Guttmann in the Cantor lectures delivered recently in London before the Royal Society of Arts. We quote below portions of an abstract made for *The Engineering Magazine* (New York). In the first place, it is noteworthy that, despite the great recent progress in high explosives, the use of the old black powder shows little sign of dying out. In Great Britain, we are told, more than half the explosives used in 1907 consisted of black powder. Practically no progress has been made in this blasting agent since 1886, but a number of rough mixtures similar to black powder have been revived and are used extensively in Germany. We read:

"Among these may be mentioned 'sprengsalpeter,' practically a black powder with sodium nitrate instead of potassium nitrate, 'petroklastite' containing coal pitch and bichromate, and 'cahücite,' a mixture of potassium nitrate, sulfur, lampblack, cellulose, and iron sulfate. In America large quantities of sodium-nitrate powders are used.

"There has been no special improvement in dynamite since blasting-gelatin was invented in 1875. This explosive and the gelatin dynamites have in most countries driven 'kieselguhr' dynamite out of the field. Considerable advance, however, has been made in the removal of one of the chief objections to dynamite, its liability to freezing. The addition of nitrobenzine to nitroglycerin was one of the first expedients tried, but it was found that the presence of the nitrobenzine reduced the explosive power when used in sufficient quantities to prevent freezing. Later dinitrotuluene was used, and in 1904 the addition of dinitroglycerin to trinitroglycerin explosives was patented, together with a practical method of manufacturing dinitroglycerin. The latter is now made on a large scale in Germany. A large number of other additions have been tried, but none has been definitely adopted for the manufacture of unfreezable dynamites."

Perhaps the main advance in explosives during the last two decades, the writer goes on to tell us, has been in safety explosives for gaseous collieries, and this has been largely due to the use of ammonium nitrate. This is absolutely safe in all quantities, and altho it can not be used alone, a minimum quantity of added combustible avoids flames of great length and duration. The account goes on:

"Explosives containing potassium chlorate were for long excluded from the list of safety explosives on account of their extreme liability to explode under impact or friction. The recent advent of electrolytic methods for the manufacture of potassium chlorate has brought the price of this chemical down to a point where it can be used commercially in the manufacture of suitable explosives and a great deal of research has been applied to the investigation of methods of eliminating its dangerous qualities. Success has been attained by the addition to the explosive of some oil. . . . . .

"The first real safety explosive was a nitroglycerin explosive, carbonite. Curiously enough, it has not been surpassed for safety, tho it has been on the market for twenty years. The composition is saltpeter, cellulose, nitroglycerin, and sulfureted oil. The investigation of nitroglycerin safety explosives has shown that the addition of cellulose to nitroglycerin compositions, as rye flour to carbonite or wood pulp to other explosives, renders them highly inert in fire damp mixtures.

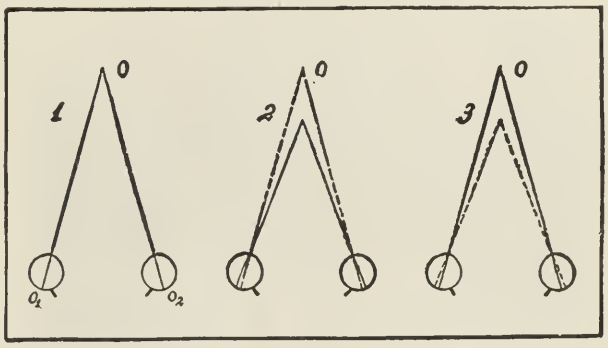
"In every European country the use of gunpowder is prohibited in fiery mines. One black powder-like mixture, bobbinite, however, has passed even the most stringent tests in England and has been admitted to the list of permitted explosives. It consists of about 64 parts of potassium nitrate, 2 parts of sulfur, and 19 parts of charcoal, with the addition of 15 parts of a mixture of ammonium and copper sulfates, or alternately of 8 parts of starch and 3 parts of paraffin wax with a corresponding increase in the other materials. Over a million pounds were used in Great Britain in 1907. It has the advantage of being slow-burning and of not unduly shattering the coal. The facts that the miners are used to black powder, and that if the bore-hole be overcharged as usual, bobbinite does not break up the coal badly, have also assisted in making it popular."

In closing, the writer quotes statistics of the use of safety explosives in English coal-mines, showing that in 1907, of a total of 7,764,122 pounds, over 22 per cent. was saxonite, which contains a large percentage of nitroglycerin, and 14 per cent. was bobbinite, the remaining 64 per cent. being distributed among eleven varieties of nitroglycerin and ammonium nitrate powders.

WHY DRUNKEN MEN SEE DOUBLE

THIS question, remarks a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 8), is not strictly pertinent, for, to see double, one must have two good eyes. No amount of alcohol would make a one-eyed man see double. Supposing the two eyes to exist, however, why should an intoxicated man see two images of an object with them, while a normal person sees only one? Says the writer:

"When we wish to see distinctly, we automatically so adjust the eyes laterally, by converging them more or less (they are always to greater or less extent convergent in the case of normal eyes) that



the image formed in each falls upon the sensitive point of the retina. If the object is too far off to enable us to get a distinct image thereof in either eye, we can do one of several things. We can bring it nearer, so as to throw its sharpest image on the retina instead of before it; or we can by contracting the eye muscles bring the retina nearer the lens; or we may use a concave lens to throw the image farther front in the eye; or, last of all, we may do with the eye what we may do with a camera—reduce the convexity of the lens itself.

"Both eyes may be moved either upward or downward, or to the right or to the left, in the plane in which they lie. They may also be made more or less convergent; but it is impossible to direct one of them upward and the other downward. If we converge them so that the two images fall on the sensitive point of the corresponding retinas, we get in the brain a sharp image. If, however, from any cause, we are not able to move the eyeballs so as to have this image fall on the respective sensitive points of the retina, we see double. This is shown in the annexed sketches, in which Fig. 1 represents the position of the two eyes as properly fixt on an object O, the images $O_1 O_2$ coming at the sensitive point of each retina. In Fig. 2, however, the eyes are too much, and in Fig. 3 too little convergent; so that in either case the brain sees two objects instead of one.

"This seeing double can be caused by temporary or permanent paralysis of either the inner or the outer lateral muscles of the eyeballs. For permanent paralysis there may be any one of several causes; for temporary paralysis also, among these latter being the excessive use of alcohol or of tobacco, or of both together, or the effect of poison, as for instance lead. Under the influence of strong drink, the controlling muscles of the eye, like others of the body, are not under command; hence, some drunken subjects stammer in their speech, others stagger in their walk, and others see double."

NATURE'S WAY WITH A DESERT

DESERTS that are incapable of sustaining plant life remain barren; but fertile tracts of land on which every living thing has been suddenly destroyed will in time bloom again as the rose, no matter how isolated they may be. Perhaps the experiment here indicated has been tried on the largest scale and in the most striking way by nature with the celebrated volcanic island of Krakatau in the strait between Java and Sumatra. Twenty-five years ago this island was blown to bits by a volcanic explosion, which reduced it one-half in size and transformed it from a forest-covered paradise to a desert of pumice and volcanic ash. Altho 12 miles from the nearest land and 22 miles from the nearest point of Sumatra, from which most seeds would have to be carried by wind or water, the island is now covered again with luxuriant vegetation, including trees 50 feet tall. The progress of this remarkable vegetable "colonization" is told in a recent book by Prof. A. Ernst. From a review in *Nature* (London, May 6) we quote the following:

"In 1886, when Dr. Treub visited the island, its repopulation had already begun. Blue-green algæ, without doubt wind-borne, had formed a gelatinous layer on pumice and volcanic ash, and on the exposed rocks in the ravines on the mountain slopes; these formed a suitable nidus for the germination of wind-borne spores of mosses and ferns, as well as of seeds. Ferns preponderated at this early stage, being represented by eleven widely spread Indo-Malayan species; in the drift-zone of the beach were seedlings of nine phanerogams which had grown from sea-borne fruits or seeds; two of these were found in the interior and on the mountain slopes, with the addition of four species of Compositæ and two grasses, the fruits of which had obviously been brought by air-currents. Thus it was seen that the colonization of an isolated high volcanic island does not proceed on the same lines as those of a coral island, where the elements of the strand-flora, brought by sea, are of the first importance. Here the wind-borne element played the principal part, and the flora of the interior had developed independently of the strand-flora, and with much greater rapidity.

NEW VEGETATION ON A DEVASTATED ISLAND.

Clearing in the Strand-forest. To the left in the foreground *Scaevola Koenigii*; behind the grasses (*Saccharum spontaneum*) a group of coconut palms. Southeast coast of Krakatau. From "The New Flora of the Volcanic Island of Krakatau."

"It is to be regretted that more than ten years elapsed before the second exploration of the new Krakatau in March, 1897. The number of species was then much increased, and amounted to fifty-three seed plants and twelve vascular cryptogams; the ground was, in some cases, completely covered, and characteristic plant associations were forming. . . . Inland the vegetation constituted a kind of grass-steppe, the grass occasionally reaching a man's height and sometimes forming a thick jungle. On the hills and ridges were lower grasses with numerous ferns and a few seed-plants; ferns still predominated largely on the rock surfaces. Shrubs were few and trees rare. Of the fifty-three seed-plants it was estimated that thirty-two had come by sea, seventeen had been introduced by wind agency, and four by fruit-eating animals or by man. The results of a third expedition, in 1905, have not been published. In April, 1906, was planned the short expedition of which the present is an account.

"The progress made by the vegetation since 1897 was remarkable: almost the whole south side of the island was seen to be covered with green. In the drift-zone on the beach was a great variety of fruit and seeds of land-plants, some quite fresh, some already germinated and rooted to the ground. They represent the widely distributed strand-plants which are the first colonists of recently formed coral reefs and islands, and owe their buoyancy to air spaces or light tissue in pericarp or seed-coat."

Further inland, the writer goes on to say, were long, trailing vines forming a dense network with tall grasses and sedges, and further still a young forest of trees and shrubs, presenting an almost continuous mass of foliage. There were coconut palms, screw-pines, and figs, and beyond this belt of forest a steppe-like vegetation of grasses, reeds, and vines, forming a dense jungle. When we remember the conditions under which all this transformation has taken place, it seems almost miraculous. The reviewer says, in closing:

"As regards the means by which the islands have been colonized, it is estimated that of the seed-plants 39 per cent. to 72 per cent. have been brought by sea-currents, 10 per cent. to 19 per cent. by birds, and 16 per cent. to 30 per cent. by air-currents; air-currents are also responsible for the presence of the ferns and lower cryptogams."

HEAT PRODUCED BY THE HEART

THAT the heart by its contraction not only maintains the circulation of the blood, but produces heat, is well understood by physiologists. Prof. Sigmund Exner, in the *Medicinische Blätter* (April 10), discusses the means by which this heat is dispersed and the heart prevented from being overheated. Says *The Lancet* (London, May 8):

"He pointed out that whereas in cold-blooded animals the heart is often at a distance from the lungs and in many of them is surrounded by the liver, in warm-blooded animals it is closely invested by the lungs, and in birds by the air sacs. He has calculated that in man about 322 calories of heat are abstracted from the body daily by means of the lungs, 80 being employed in warming the expired air and 242 in saturating it with water vapor. He estimated the heat produced by the heart at about 70 calories daily, and he suggested that this was in part given off to the surrounding organs, especially the lungs. Some experiments by Yoshimura, in the physiological laboratory at Vienna, by means of thermo-needles, showed that the walls of the ventricles were about half a degree warmer than the lungs, and that the farther the spot investigated was from the heart the cooler its temperature was. The wall of the left ventricle showed a higher temperature than the blood contained in it, and with the heart exposed the difference might be as much as two degrees. The blood in the left ventricle was found to be lower in temperature than that in the right, which is attributed to the fact that the blood coming to the right side is brought from regions in which active processes of oxidation are in progress. Professor Exner stated that the heart gives off one-fifteenth to one-tenth of the heat produced by it from its surface, and that if this loss be prevented by surrounding the heart with a non-conductor its temperature rises. The right ventricle is not surrounded by the lungs, and owing to its thinner walls and to the comparatively small amount of work it has to do—viz., only about one-seventh or one-eighth of that of the left—the importance of its cooling is less."

These conclusions have been criticized by Dr. Max Herz, who suggests that the blood circulating in the coronary vessels is of much greater importance in abstracting the heat than the loss from the surface to the lungs. Obviously, the heat produced by the heart's contraction must be rapidly dissipated, and probably both these factors play their parts in the action.

THE APPARENTLY DROWNED

IT is disquieting to be told that many persons, apparently drowned, still die when they could have been saved by the application of proper methods. Artificial respiration is the favorite mode of treatment at present. Of the many methods devised, at least four are now in common use; but how many persons know how to apply any of them properly and persistently? *The Lancet* (London, April 24), in an editorial review of a recent lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons by Dr. Arthur Keith, expresses the opinion that a machine will yet be used for this purpose. Most of the earlier methods of resuscitation, Dr. Keith tells us, are now disused. We read:

"Practically all the methods advised by the society in its early years have been discarded and condemned since; for the thought can not fail to arise that our most cherished modern methods may in their turn be rejected by those that come after us. Stimulants to the nose and skin, bleeding, emetics, and the fumigation of the large intestine with tobacco smoke, all these were looked upon as valuable methods of reviving the drowned, but now they are unknown. Warmth and friction of the skin still survive and are of definite value, and especially useful is warmth. The only method of artificial respiration that was then known was direct inflation from the operator's mouth, and tho this was discarded later by the society, many recoveries were ascribed to its use, and it is probably by no means useless. . . . . .

"In cases of drowning it is now acknowledged that water does enter the lungs, tho until quite recently this fact was denied. In one case a dog in drowning received into its lungs more than 700 cubic centimeters of water; and one part of the problem of resuscitation is the removal of this water from the lungs. Some of it is absorbed from the lungs, for if an animal is drowned in water stained with a pigment the coloring-matter can be traced into the pulmonary lymphatics. The disturbance of the circulation is as important as the disturbance of the respiration; when it begins to fail, the right heart is distended and the abdominal viscera are engorged with blood. . . . . .

"Dr. Keith thinks that artificial respiration, however carefully performed, is not likely to be successful in more than one in twenty or thirty of the cases, but as it can not be said beforehand which is the exceptional case, artificial respiration should be performed with the utmost care in all. Appeals to the statistics at present available are vain. Successful cases are much more likely to be put on record than are those in which failure has occurred, but if we may judge by statistics every method has shown a large amount of success.

"We can not look upon the results of artificial respiration at the present time as satisfactory. Many cases do, indeed, recover, but it is probable that many die who might have survived had suitable treatment been adopted. We do not deny the great progress that has been made in the resuscitation of the asphyxiated and we recognize the enormous amount of care which has been expended in these researches, but we feel that there is much more to be done. It is possible that the impulsion and extraction of air by means of a machine, provided that care is taken to see that it is not used to excess, may yet replace other methods when the mechanism is at hand, for a machine is tireless and thorough, and less room is left for want of knowledge."

OUR SHRINKING BRAINS—With regard to the brain the statement is made by Dr. S. Minot in his recent book on "Age, Growth, and Death" (New York) that after about forty years of age, the brain begins gradually to grow less in weight for the persons of the same age and weight. Says *The Canada Lancet* (Toronto, May) in a review:

"This loss in brain weight is due to loss in weight in the individual cells; in other words, the protoplasm is gradually disappearing from the cells. The atrophy of the various structures of the body 'is preeminently a characteristic of the old.' But as the cells of the organs of the body waste in size, the connective tissue or the common tissue of the organs increases in amount. There is, therefore, a constant battle going on between the higher forms of tissues and the lower, with a steady mastery on the part of the lower. Man, the highest manifestation of animal life, suffers most from the condition known as old age. It is in him that the characteristics are most revealed. 'The human species stands at the top of the scale and it also suffers most from old age.' Blood corpuscles are dying and being used as coloring matter, the hairs fall off and do not grow again, the epithelium of the skin is being constantly shed, and so on throughout the body."

DANGERS OF WIRELESS

THAT wireless telegraphy is accompanied by dangers to those who are exposed to the prolonged action of the currents of high frequency and high tension which it necessitates is asserted in an article by Dr. Bellier, of the French Navy, published in the *Archives de Médecine Navale* (March, 1909). Says *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, May):

"It has been found that those persons who operate the apparatus emitting the Hertzian oscillations are frequently troubled with defects of vision and conjunctivitis, more or less intense, caused probably by the direct action of the sparks. The conjunctivitis is sometimes complicated with keratitis.

"The electric spark also sometimes causes eczema of the eyelids and of the wrists; nervous palpitations have also been noted. Further experiments may bring to light the existence of other maladies due to the spark. At any rate the action upon the eyes appears to be well established. Dr. Bellier suggests that telegraphers operating the wireless system be provided with dark blue, or, better, yellow spectacles to protect the eyes against the influence of the chemical and ultra-violet rays."

In an editorial in *The Press* (New York, May 14) the existence of what the writer calls "the wireless eye" is further discust as follows:

"The theory is, apparently, that not only the sparks and discharges from the powerful sending machines are productive of harm, but that the actual waves themselves may have an effect in causing the new disease. If the latter etiology be correct, it is manifest that outsiders might fall victims to the waves, particularly those living near large wireless installations.

"The foregoing seems like a bit of picturesque sensationalism, nothing more; but it has stirred up enough interest in England to draw a protesting letter from Mr. Marconi to the London *Times*. 'As I am not ambitious,' he writes, 'to be associated with any new addition to the already sufficiently sorrowful list of occupational diseases, perhaps you will allow me the courtesy of your columns to state . . . that my own experience and that of the companies associated with my name . . . supply no evidence whatever in support of these suggestions.' Mr. Marconi goes on to explain that ordinary foresight led him to surround the sparks and discharges at high-power stations with opaque screens. No other precautions were found necessary, and the health of the operators has never suffered. Perhaps the operators of the French Navy were not thus protected."

HEARING ELECTRICITY—That the ear may perceive an alternating electric current directly, without previously converting it into mechanical movement, as in a telephone disk, is indicated by experiments made recently by Joseph Rieder at, Steglitz, Germany. He finds that it is possible, by simple apparatus, to charge the whole body with the rapidly alternating impulses due to the current. The drum of the ear vibrates in response to this action, and hence a sound is heard. It is necessary simply to press against the ear the outer metallic coating of a Leyden jar whose inner coating is connected with one pole of an induction coil, and to grasp the opposite pole with the hand. Says the author of a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 13):

"Rieder thinks it not impossible to perfect this arrangement so that it will transmit speech telephonically. It would be interesting to see whether some deaf people might not be sensitive to the device. As Mr. Rieder finds that there is a feeling of oppression in the ear for several hours after such experiments the auditive organs must be acted upon in quite a different way from that of an ordinary telephone. Caution is therefore necessary in tests of this kind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH VIEW OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE creative power that lies at the root of the national mind of America never declared itself more forcibly, says Mr. Regis Michaud, writing in *La Revue du Mois* (Paris), than when it evolved the cultus known as Christian Science. About this form of religion, which springs in reality from the perennial optimism that characterizes the American heart, there is nothing of the vulgar revivalism which marked the apostleship of the late Mr. Dowie, or the grotesque corybantism which is the native sign of many, if not most, of the mushroom religions that come into being but to pass away unhonored and unsung. To this French writer it is an important sign that such important thinkers as Professor James, the pragmatist, and Mark Twain, the student of human nature, have devoted time to investigating the phenomena that have engendered its rise and success. Says Mr. Michaud:

"To-day Christian Science has at least a million followers. It has churches in both hemispheres. Its congregations are not composed of common, unthinking men, but of university men, artists, shrewd business men, all remarkable for their intelligence and common sense. Many of the better-known churches note with envy the successes of the Christian-Scientist congregations, and many of them end by copying the methods adopted by the rivals in winning over adherents. In its essence, this Christian Science has all the elements of paternalism. Its first aim is to foresee the currents of human thought, and, having grasped their tendencies, to guide them—clearly a relic of the form of government dearest to the earliest settlers of North America, when to be the 'father of his flock' was the ideal ambition of every statesman. Also, this spirit of Christian Science is the logical outcome, in matters spiritual, of the wondrous faith Americans entertain in matters purely material. They have boundless faith in the future of their continent; consequently their confidence in the never-failing goodness of God is without limit. The cultus is one founded explicitly on a 'science of vogue' which is thoroughly American. The investigator who cares to take pains can easily trace the course of American 'attitudes' at given periods. Everything is change—but change with its own currents of logic. Christian Science is a halting-place between Puritanism, with its rigid forms, and Calvinism, with its harsh pessimism—the note, also, of the official churches which fail not to preach the native wickedness of mankind."

How the Christian Scientists came to reconcile their tenets with those of sects so apparently opposed to them, in point of creed as to spirit and matter, Mr. Michaud endeavors to tell. He says, in effect:

It was not hard for Americans to pass from theological fatalism to that practical optimism which is their most abiding trait. And solely for this reason, that the Anglo-Saxon mind, in its quest of the utilitarian, has not the slightest regard for apparent contradictions. It required no Mrs. Eddy to codify the optimistical beliefs which were born to Americans when they threw off the foreign yoke. And it was just the fate of things that when Mrs. Eddy gave her attention to the cultus that has engaged her life, there was flourishing in the United States a man who was thoroughly representative of the American idea. It was perfectly consonant with his peculiar genius that he should be able to find a passage from puritanical fatalism to practical optimism, or the desire to live and be active, which is really Pragmatism. He did not reject the idea of "fatalism," which is of the essence of Calvinism; but he insisted on the existence of a "law" of fatalism which, postulating as it did, the reason of the "All," or God, required confiding and cheerful submission to His ordinances. Here is the germ of optimism, or belief that "whatever is, is right," as Pope has it. The teachings of Walt Whitman bore the same impress of the optimistical spirit.

According to Mr. Michaud Christian Science counts for much in pointing out the newest methods of reasoning to the modern psychologist. Accepting Christian Science, only the will counts. Is this not also the essence of Mr. James's pragmatism? asks the French writer, proceeding to give an example. Thus: "I do not tremble because I fear; but I fear because I tremble. Therefore I *will* not tremble, and consequently shall not fear." Here, indeed, he declares, is the maximum exercise of the will. Finally, Mr. Michaud thinks that if this notion of the spirit is to dominate all ideas in the future, it will have bad results for the sacrament of matrimony, spirit accounting for so much. He expresses the opinion that matrimony is at present undergoing a crisis in American society, precisely owing to notions which have come from the tabernacles of Christian Science, and which put forward the idea that "as the generations of human kind decrease, God will reveal himself more fully to men"—which, says Mr. Michaud, would appear to place a premium on race-murder.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE POPE THINKS OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE

ROMAN-CATHOLIC journals are correcting the impression created by the daily press that Pius X. has publicly condemned the woman-suffrage movement. But it is made equally clear that he does not encourage it. *The Catholic News* (New York) says that the occasion of his recent utterance was the reception in audience of a large number of distinguished women of Italy and France, members of the well-known organizations, "Union fra le Donne Catholiche d'Italia," "Ligue Patriotique Française," and "Association des Dames Françaises." *Rome*, a weekly Catholic journal printed in English in the Eternal City, informs us that the president of the Italian organization "read an address promising His Holiness the cooperation of these bodies in his great work for the restoration of all things in Christ," and that Pius X. in replying "touched upon some of the vital questions connected with the woman's movement of the day." He is said to have pointed out that it is "an error to suppose that woman has the same rights and the same social function as man. She is not his slave or his servant, but his companion and helpmate." "Their functions are different, but both equally noble and harmonizing in the scope of forming the family and educating the offspring." But woman's functions are not confined within the home, he said. She has also a social mission. The Pope thus continued:

"I would suggest also that you give serious attention to the study of pedagogy, so that you may learn the rules for the instruction of the young and become better equipped for the difficult work of education. To-day there is a tendency to spoil the child by sparing the rod and to act on the belief that children will grow up good Christians and good citizens when nurtured on kisses and caresses. Then again, if you are to be good housewives you must learn something of the principles of domestic economy, which will enable you to regulate your households with thrift and order. But above all else, be assiduous in your religious duties, remembering that while the truly pious woman is the mistress of the house and of the heart of her husband, she becomes the bane of both when she is without faith."

"It will be observed," remarks *Rome*, commenting upon the Pope's address, "that the Holy Father gives due prominence to the work of woman in the social movement." It adds:

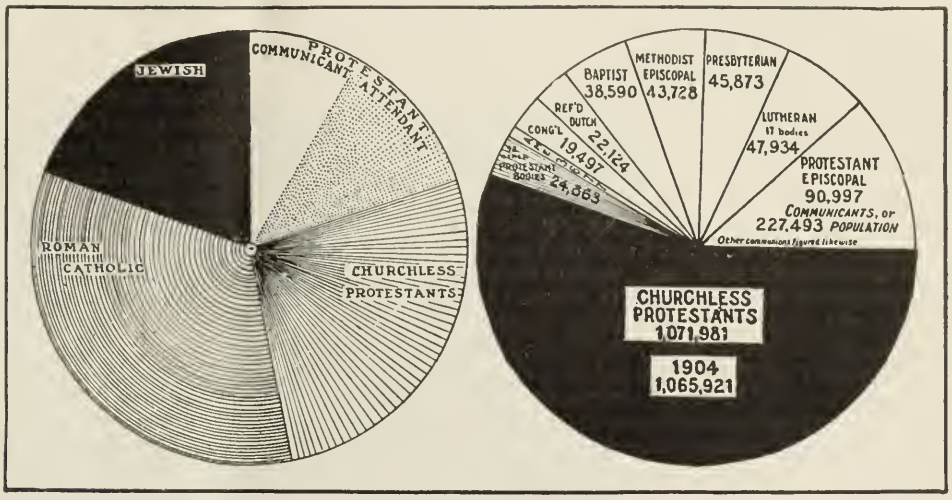
"He has not, of course, made any formal pronouncement on the political movement among women, but in more than one private or semi-private conversation he has let it be clearly seen that he has no sympathy with the female demagog—or, indeed, for that matter, with the male demagog of the hour. He does not wish to see women become members of Parliament or of Congress, but he does wish them to take an active and even a public part in questions connected intimately with the sanctity of family life, the religious education of the young, the betterment of the condition, moral and material, of working women, and so on."

WHY NEW YORK IS GODLESS

NEW YORK is overchurched but underworked, says a magazine writer who undertakes to solve the problem of the "Godlessness" of the city. The Protestant churches, at least, he points out, have been withdrawing from the common people for a hundred years, and now, tho they are trying to get back, they have as yet failed to find the proper means of doing it. Money has been given in plenty, he shows; but this has resulted in providing many empty churches. Neither charity institutions, mission chapels, "nor even carpenter-shops, clubs, classes, gymnasiums, Socialist discussions, nor revivals," have accomplished much, according to his view, because the Church has no message for the common people. In the June *American Magazine*, the writer, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, gives this diagnosis of the situation the Protestant churches are facing:

"Many of the rich are in the churches; nearly all of the poor are outside. The churches feel that somehow they must 'get back to the people.' But they have not yet touched the real problem. Here and there a man is crying in the wilderness, crying to a people who are spending their wealth on themselves. The churches, as churches, have not waked up. They are still dallying with symptoms; offering classes and gymnasiums to people who are underfed and underpaid, who live in miserable and unsanitary homes! They wonder why revivals of the sort of religion they preach do not attract the multitudes. They devote tremendous energy in attempting to suppress vaudeville shows while hundreds of thousands of women and children in New York are being degraded body and soul by senseless exploitation—too much work, too small wages, poor homes, no amusement. They help the poor child and give no thought to the causes which have made him poor. They have no vision of social justice; they have no message for the common people. They are afraid to face the world 'without purse or scrip'; they have no faith. And without such vision how shall they reach the hearts of men? Of what purpose is their 'passion for efficiency'?"

The uptown flight of Protestant churches seemed to show, says Mr. Baker, that "they were afraid of foreigners, afraid of the poor, afraid of Jews, afraid of Catholics." But the churches always looked back with qualms of conscience. They organized city mission societies and built mission chapels in the deserted districts.



Showing the proportion of Roman Catholics, Jews, and Protestants in New York City.

Showing the division of the Protestant populations of New York City in the year 1905.

DENOMINATIONAL RELATIONS IN NEW YORK.
From the "Federation of Churches."

The Rev. Gaylord S. White, of Union Theological Seminary, is quoted to the effect that—

"The misconceived mission chapel, unattractive and often positively mean in appearance, but 'good enough for the poor' and fitted out with a pastor to match—the whole thing undemocratic and insulting in its implications to the intelligence and self-dependence of the workingman—has been a dismal failure."

The present method of meeting the problem appears to be the collection of money. "As I have gone among Protestant churches in New York," says Mr. Baker, "as I have studied their abundant

DR. EDWARD JUDSON,
Of Judson Memorial Church, one of the churches which has not withdrawn from the neighborhood of the common people.

DR. WALTER LAIDLAW,
Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, who declares that Protestantism in New York is "holding its own people, tho not holding its own with the population at large."

DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON,
Of the Broadway Tabernacle, who says: "The last decade has been the most strenuous and discouraging for Christian workers which this city has ever known."

literature, I have discovered both clergymen and lay workers in many cases devoting a very large part of their time, not to progressive religious work, but to getting together huge sums of money which, put out at interest, will support the work of their churches." Mr. Baker goes deeper:

"Many excuses are made by the Protestant churches for their present discouraging and decadent condition in New York City. No one will deny that the situation has been enormously difficult to meet. Thousands of Roman Catholics and Jews have been pouring into the city every year and settling districts formerly occupied by Protestants: a self-absorbed, amusement-loving city life is difficult to reach religiously; and to a large extent the population is in a state of flux, moving about so rapidly that it is difficult indeed for a church to keep in touch with its people.

"Yet, while all these difficulties are recognized, the fact remains that the Protestant churches have been losing ground in New York—have failed to meet the great problem of the twentieth-century city. Even if the Protestant leaders would admit that their faith is not broad and deep enough to apply to any but a certain class of well-to-do people of Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic stock, which of course no Protestant *will* admit, the fact remains that the Protestant churches have not been able to maintain even the allegiance of their own people. As Dr. Laidlaw shows, in the statistics I have already referred to, there were in 1905 over 1,000,000 nominal Protestants in New York City who had no church affiliations. On the other hand, they have been practically unable to reach any of the enormous Jewish population, altho a large proportion of the Jews—80 per cent. in some parts of the city—are themselves alienated from their synagogs. Through foreign-speaking missionaries, the Protestants have reached a few Roman Catholics; but, on the other hand, the Roman Catholics have probably reached quite as many Protestants."

Mr. Baker does justice to the "comparatively few churches among the hundreds in New York" that are "trying various constructive measures for *getting back to the common people*." The "carpenter-shops, baths, bodily healing or Socialist discussions" are called "signs of that spirit of humility," "willingness to do service," but after all is said, Mr. Baker maintains that New York is "extraordinarily underworked." He adds:

"Until the Protestant churches have that vision which inspires men to a new sense of the brotherhood of humanity—all humanity—which is the expression of the Fatherhood of God, they will never 'get back to the people.' They will never reach the poor, or the foreigner, or the Jew, or the negro. Can the Protestant churches, divided among themselves, full of the pride of tradition, and rich in worldly possessions, ever rise to the situation?"

MESOPOTAMIA FOR THE JEWS

ZIONISTS of this country have lately received news that Mesopotamia is to be the land chosen for Jewish colonization purposes. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, and Mr. Israel Zangwill, the head of the Jewish Territorialist Organization, to whom the furtherance of the colonization scheme is entrusted, are considering the invitation of Ahmed Riza Bey, president of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies under the new government, to create a Jewish state in Mesopotamia under home rule. The Ica Society, to which $45,000,000 was left in trust by the late Baron de Hirsch for colonization purposes, has already sent a geographical survey commission to investigate conditions, reports the Chicago *Israelite*. "The preliminary reports showed that the land was most fertile and that irrigation was all that was needed to make it prolific." This journal gives further details of the scheme thus:

"The Zionists readily accepted the scheme, for Mesopotamia is not far from Palestine.

"It is thought that through the efforts of Mr. Schiff, who is now touring Europe, the allied Jewish organizations of the world can perfect the plan and the work of settlement can be begun at an early date.

"It is estimated that it will take at least $40,000,000 to irrigate the territory, but, with this expenditure and the cost of transportation added, the situation in Russia, where there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 Jews in desperate condition, not to speak of those of Rumania, numbering about 400,000, will be entirely relieved.

"The invitation of Ahmed Riza Bey was extended through the chief rabbi and was sent throughout the entire world with the promise that the Turkish Government will allow home rule to the settlers.

"There will be little or no effect on the Jewish population of the United States, but a large amount of the necessary capital is expected to come from this country.

"Private advices from London received in this city to-day told of a meeting of the Jewish Territorial Organization, at which Mr. Zangwill, Sir Andrew Wingate, Meyer Spielman, and others declared that in the settlement of Mesopotamia is to be found the solution of the troubles which have beset the Jews since they were dispersed from Palestine. . . . . .

"In the United States there are 350 Zionist organizations, with a total membership of 50,000. Zionists were divided at the last congress between the proposal to accept an offer from the British Government to settle in a part of Africa, which has since been found to be unacceptable, and the proposal to center all energies on the acquisition of Palestine.

"It is proposed to send at once an expedition of exploration through Mesopotamia for the purpose of gathering information which will guide the propagandists of the colony idea.

"In cable messages from London friends of Mr. Zangwill said to-day that Mr. Schiff's cooperation will mean that the plan to found a colony in Mesopotamia will have that financial support which no other plan has had."

The Independent declares that the scheme "seems wise and feasible." It thinks that the American Jews, who have been so cold toward Zionism of Palestine, will warm their hearts toward colonization in Mesopotamia. The advantages of the spot are thus described:

"Mesopotamia is the old home, the second home, of the Jews. There they were carried captive. There they multiplied and became wealthy and strong. There Daniel lived, and the three who were cast into the fiery furnace. By the rivers of Babylon the Jews hanged their harps on the willows, and there Ezekiel saw his mighty vision, by the river of Chebar. There was the greatest of the schools of rabbis, and there the Babylonian Talmud was written, and there, in Bagdad, the Jews are a considerable element to this day, with their bench of rabbis, their synagogs and schools. Historically Mesopotamia is, next to Palestine, the motherland of Judaism.

"No less is it a region peculiarly open and fitted for settlement. It has almost no population, and yet is unsurpassed for fertility. Egypt has only its one Nile, but Mesopotamia has two rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the magnificent alluvial valley between them. It ought to be a garden, and yet it is a desert, not of sand, but of unused soil. Possibly there are a million people in the two vilayets of Bagdad and Busra, with 110,000 square miles, less than ten to the square mile, and these nearly all massed in the larger cities. One can ride all day over what was the Garden of Eden and will be again, and not see man or beast. Egypt, with less than 13,000 square miles, has a population of 10,000,000, and with improved irrigation will support as many more. Southern Mesopotamia, the two vilayets from the Zab to the Indian Ocean, could support five times as many. It has no uninhabitable wastes; its land is all fertile. It needs just two things to restore its population—a system of irrigation and good government. Before the Turk came it had government and irrigation; but the Turk has closed the canals and destroyed the people. It is believed that the Hirsch Committee, with its $45,000,000, will back the enterprise. We see no reason why they might not secure control of thousands of vacant square miles of waste, establish a system of irrigation, and settle 100,000 agricultural Jews on their own lands. They must succeed if they have peace and water. Peace is now hopeful and irrigation is easy. No engineering is needed. The land is practically level, and the Tigris a little higher than the bed of the Euphrates. A railroad will soon go to Bagdad, and will then be extended to India. Already there is a regular steamship line from Bagdad to Bombay. Even with imperfect government the railroad will bring travel and security. There is not on the face of the earth a more attractive spot to create a dense and progressive population."

A SCULPTOR OF PRIMITIVE TYPES

LOUIS POTTER seems to be a young American sculptor whose work is to be watched. Two magazines for June have articles with reproductions of his work, and both writers agree that his power to infuse a spiritual suggestion into what seems otherwise an effort of extreme realistic portrayal is remarkable. Realism was his earlier ideal, and the masters he followed, so Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne points out in *The Century*, are Meunier and Rodin. The influence of the latter carried him further, and his later figures and groups, says Miss Hawthorne, are peculiarly imaginative. He has, moreover, "the nervous strength, the swift vitality, of the American spirit." In *The Craftsman* (June) M. Irwin MacDonald gives this account of some of Mr. Potter's most notable work:

"Even the most prosaic or preoccupied man or woman would be apt to pause for a good while before the group called 'Earth Bound' and to reflect upon the significance to humanity of the story it tells. Three generations are there—the old man, bent and staggering under the burden of inert matter that typifies material things and all the crushing weight of conditions to those who grapple with them solely upon the physical plane. The woman bends still more beneath her burden of life, which, altho not so large as that resting upon the shoulders of the strong man at her side, yet bows her nearer to earth. The man, altho himself bending under the weight, struggles to stand erect and to lift some little portion of the mass which is crushing down the woman. In the center of the group stands a little child—a woman child upon whom no burden rests as yet, but who is bowed and groping blindly beneath the shadow of what is to come. . . . . .

"Tenderness, reverence, and exquisite poetic feeling are all shown in the group called 'The Molding of Man,' which is done in marble. Had it not been that this group was conceived and executed before Rodin's 'Hand of God' was brought to this country, there might have been some question as to its originality, because of the similarity shown in the symbolizing of the act of creation. But there all resemblance ends, for in this case the divine hands are so beautiful, so strong and tender and fine, that the impression they give of the force which shapes man is markedly different from that conveyed by Rodin's conception of the hand of God. From the mass of matter under these wonderful molding hands, man and woman arise like twin flames, the man showing the traces of his animal origin in the suggestion of hair on the lower limbs, and the woman more delicate and complete, as ascending more readily to a higher scale of being. The man's attitude expresses at once protection, reverence, and a certain lack of understanding. The woman takes no heed of him as yet, but droops like a flower, gazing down into the hollow of her own hand and arm, which are curved as if to hold a child. Were it any part of the intention here to give a technical criticism of Mr. Potter's art, attention might be drawn to the sculpturesque quality of this group and to the delicate perfection of its modeling. But of these it is enough to say that Louis Potter is a thorough craftsman and that appreciation of his technical skill is apt to be secondary to the interest felt in the spirit and the meaning of his work."

Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

"EARTH BOUND," BY LOUIS POTTER.

Generations bend beneath the burden of inert matter which typifies material things —even the child bends its back for the burden which is to come.

Mr. Potter has derived much inspiration among primitive people, and many of his sculptures depict phases of Indian life, notably the rapt passion of the dance, Oriental types of Tunis, and latterly the strange, half barbarous human beings that are denizens of the far north of Alaska. The writer in *The Craftsman* tells this odd story of Mr. Potter's life in the Arab quarter in Tunis:

"He experienced great difficulties at first in obtaining models, because every good Moslem believes that, if he allows a counterfeit presentment of himself to be made, Allah will at the last day require from him a soul to animate the image. Therefore most of the Arabs were very shy of allowing themselves to be modeled until one day a sad-faced Bedouin woman came to the sculptor and said simply that he might model her if he chose; that it was said women had no souls to be imperiled and, even if she had, her children wanted bread. She was the wife of a Bedouin outlaw who was wandering in the desert with a price upon his head, and she and her children were refused all aid in the town and were stoned in the streets."

Of his latest work we read:

"He went to Alaska and there began the second distinct stage in his development, for the realism of his earlier work now began to give place to an imaginative mystic quality that found satisfaction in representing the strange, inarticulate, crudely formed human beings that he discovered in the far north. And in getting at the inner meaning of their life and their religion, he found himself appoaching ever closer to an understanding of the universal spirit of humanity. This Alaskan work is most interesting on account of the strange, primitive, almost crude quality which characterizes it, and which is in such strong contrast with all the rest of Mr. Potter's work, for these people of the north seem to be molded in masses and to have about them a heavy; archaic quality that is not unlike their own rude carvings. One of the most appealing is the statue of 'An Auk Mother.' . . . It is primitive womanhood and primitive motherhood that is represented here and all the spiritual quality it possesses seems to come from its kinship with the earth to which it is so close."

Mr. Potter is a native of Troy, N. Y., born in 1873, and was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford. He studied both painting and sculpture in Europe, but found the latter his more natural medium of expression.

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THE STAGE OF THE CHINESE THEATER, NEW YORK.

THE ART OF THE CHINESE THEATER

WHEN Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, first saw a performance in a Chinese theater he is reported to have exclaimed, "Why, it is Shakespeare's stage!" Such indeed it must seem to every student of English drama, points out Mr. Will Irwin. Far from deriving it from the Elizabethan stage, however, he remarks that this Eastern drama "was venerable when English players were still struggling with crude tableaux on festival floats." The Chinese masterpiece, "Pi-Pa-Ki, The Story of the Lute," has been "held worthy to stand beside Sophocles and Shakespeare; a work of art which has influenced to morality and love of beauty more millions than our theaters ever held." The parallels between the theater of the East and that of Elizabethan England are thus set forth by Mr. Irwin in an interesting article in *Everybody's* (June):

"The Chinese present their plays on a bare platform without scenery; so, in spite of some modern scholars who take issue, probably did the Lord Chamberlain's servants of the Globe Theater, they who 'created' Shakespeare's parts. In the old Chinese theaters of San Francisco, tourists and Chinese dignitaries used to sit on the side edges of the stage, so close to the actors that I have seen a tragedian, in one of his most solemn passages, step over the legs of a spectator. Just so, we are informed, sat the dignitaries and notabilities who attended the Globe in Shakespeare's time. No woman treads the boards of China; the female characters are taken by young men, trained from childhood to impersonate women. We know that the parts of *Ophelia*, *Portia*, *Rosalind*—all Shakespeare's galaxy of immortal women—were 'created' by boys. The fifty actors of the Doyers Street Theater in New York run their own enterprise, all sharing in the profits. So, the documents prove, did my Lord Chamberlain's servants. The Chinese actors are a low caste, so low that even the lowest of the spectators despises them. In the days of Shakespeare, the English actor was a brother to thieves and tinkers, a being unworthy of Christian burial. The actors of the Globe Company lived together in the basement of the theater; just so live the actors of the Doyers Street Company in New York, and so lived the Jackson and Washington Street companies in the old days of Chinatown, San Francisco.

"The resemblance covers even the matter of stage setting and properties. The Elizabethan actors, we are told, furnished a bare stage with simple, curtained entrances to right and left. For scenery, they depended upon the auditor's imagination and the poet's lines; and to this we owe some of the greatest poetry in Shakespeare. Further, the stage manager of the Globe or the Blackfriars suggested the scene by the properties, setting a bed on the stage to designate a chamber, a throne to mark a palace. Not otherwise is it with the Doyers Street Company in New York. Many of the falsetto solos which so amuse and vex the tourist are descriptions of the stage setting, which is further suggested by the properties—an altar for a temple, a crude arch of bamboo with a sign at its apex for a city, even a pile of chairs and tables for a mountain."

There is still another curious parallel between the Chinese and the English stage. Only the other day in England an actor who was summoned to serve on a jury made the successful plea that under the law he was "a rogue and a vagabond" and therefore ineligible.

In support of his contention he produced an old act of Parliament which has never been repealed, and the astonished judge had to admit his claim. Both custom and national law in China, says Mr. Irwin, declare the actor an outcast, and make all of the craft a clan. "To the third generation, the descendant of a Chinese actor was disqualified, under the old régime, from taking those literary examinations which lead to all political preferment." "By a world's width the superiors, in intelligence, breeding, and perceptions, of the Chinese porter or laundryman, they form a caste so low that we have nothing wherewith to compare it." Many of them, we are assured, are admirable men. The training to which the actor submits himself is long and arduous. In the beginning he must have a fair literary education, for the plays are couched in the literary language of China. Then he must learn by heart every part in a great number of plays. As every Chinese play is in part an opera, he must also learn music, cultivate a falsetto voice for singing, without destroying his natural speaking voice, and become an adept at tumbling and acrobatics. Some of the things that mystify an Occidental are here explained:

"These Chinese, symbolists by nature, have introduced into their effects a great body of conventional gestures which take the place of setting and properties. They have symbols to show that the actor is on horseback, that he is under an enchantment, that he stands behind a wall concealed from his fellows on the stage, that he is dead and out of the action, that he

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A CHINESE ACTOR,

In a costume which marks an emperor, a god, a fairy, or a high dignitary

JAPANESE ART. By Janet Scudder. | THE HEBREW PSALMIST. By Augustus Lukeman. | ROMAN ORATORY. By John Gelert. | GREEK LYRIC POETRY. By Daniel C. French. | CHINESE LAW. By Karl Bitter.

SOME NEW SCULPTURE FOR THE FAÇADE OF THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

is invisible, that he is a man of high station in disguise. Further, they have some strange conventionalities in the way of stage properties. In Chinese drama, as in all other Oriental art, one never knows where realism will end and conventions begin. So, when any property is really a part of the action, it is more than likely that the stage manager will introduce, not the thing itself, but a pretty and conventional representation of it. I have seen two Chinese actors enter in a representation of a boat. Their feet, concealed by the hull, propelled it; the swaying of their bodies gave it the necessary wavy motion; the pose of their bodies, appearing above the gunwale, suggested that they were sitting at ease in the craft. But did it look like a boat? No indeed, it was a great deal prettier. It was an affair of pink tissue-paper, fringed and trimmed with silk pompons; and in every chink of the decorations burned pink Christmas candles. These properties, like the costumes, are always a delight to the eye; they exemplify that art which the Chinese puts into the common objects and implements of his daily life."

Mr. Irwin lays a pet superstition about the Chinese stage which has it that a play lasts two, three, or six weeks. We read:

"Most of these plays are written, like our own, for one-night production. Indeed, many of the classic Yuen plays are mere curtain-raisers, with a legitimate action only three-quarters of an hour long. Among the nobles and gentlefolk in China, it is the custom to hire bands of actors to assist at banquets or festivals. The mummers carry with them their repertoire. This is passed about among the guests, who elect the play they wish to see. Pausing only to don costumes, the players give that play at once. When it is finished, the guests choose another; and so on through the evening.

"On the other hand, there are a few very long plays—most of them, really, expansions of these one-night plays produced in Doyers Street. These are given, usually, by the 'river companies.' A band of actors, sometimes as many as a hundred, charter a flat-boat and drift down one of the great Chinese rivers, playing at city after city.

"At each stop, they set up a tent, like the circus, and invite the whole populace to attend. Admission is free; but it costs ten cash to sit on the benches. The actors proceed with a play which lasts six days and six nights without a single intermission. The players take the parts in relays—for example, one tragedian plays the hero *Jut* on the eight-to-four shift, another relieves him on the four-to-midnight shift, and another fills out the night. This is the Chinese equivalent of the circus. Doubtless, the sight of such a performance moved some early traveler to make a faulty generalization concerning the length of Chinese plays."

IS THERE A FEMININE LITERATURE?

DESPITE the fact that four French literary men of consideration have, within the past few months, published more or less voluminous works on the literary woman, her future, her past, her intelligence, her reason for having come into being, and her future power in modern literary work, Mr. Lucien Maury devotes a paper in *La Revue Bleue* (Paris) to a demonstration that, in point of fact, the literary woman has not arrived. At the same time he interweaves an implication that the literary woman, in so far as she is likely to create a feminine literature, is never to become more than a visionary quantity upon the face of the earth. Here are some of his unchivalrous animadversions on the subject:

"There is no feminine literature; there is only a literature in which an ever-growing number of women are reaping a certain glory without any title whatsoever to do so. The immense majority of our poetesses hold originality in an extreme of horror; the more energetic throw a thought back, now and then, to the great romantic schools, but disdain to make any effort to conceal the source of their conceits; others, with a candor not less charming than innocent, copy the style and work of the most popular of their sisters. . . . Our sisters represent only themselves, and from their efforts it is patent that there is no such thing as feminine literature. In the prodigious amount of novels written by women there can be found no new conception of either the world or life, not a single theory of art which is really distinctively woman's. To speak of a feminine literature is but a trap; our female novelists are no more original nor feminine than our poetesses. Five or six of them may possess a picturesque and assimilative talent. The rest are neither dead nor alive. They are the prey to every evanescing influence, but of imprinting the cachet of an influence on their work, they are incapable."

According to Mr. Maury's view, woman's intervention in matters literary is as harmful to the art of letters as it is bad for the reputation of literature itself. For example:

"That woman's efforts in literature are likely to endanger our institutions, our morality, or even our society, is not to be considered. It is my firm belief that woman's work carries no prestige of account with it. Their work may affect the good name of literature, and depreciate our literary manners. Their lack of morality is not, however, worse than that of men. Their natural timidity is a certain fact, as far as their work is concerned—far more so than with their scientific sisters. . . . Paul Flat in 'Our Women of Letters' characterizes the literary woman as a *monster* in the Latin meaning of the word. This, of course, refers to the

literary woman of the hour. The future must speak for itself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRIZES FOR AMERICAN COMPOSERS

COMPETITION is said to be a poor incentive to the musical composer. Knowing this, the patrons of the "Connecticut Baireuth" have sought to bring forth original work from American composers by a sort of commission. Such an incentive to composition, says Mr. Arthur B. Wilson in the June *Musician* (Boston), has never been made in the history of music in any land. A competition usually prescribes that "the work must be in a certain form, to be played or sung by so many people, and furthermore that it be completed and in the judges' hands at a specified time." From such iron-bound restrictions genius "turns and runs away." But by the form put into practise by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel, of Norfolk, Conn., the honor accepted by the composer acts as an obligation and "incentive to give of his best because the work will be peculiarly and essentially an expression of himself."

GEORGE W. CHADWICK

Called by a German critic "the most important living Anglo-American composer, Edward Elgar not excepted."

In our issue of May 8 the story was told of the "Music Shed" at Norfolk and of the annual concerts held there by societies representing the musical talent of the neighboring towns. Beginning with last year a feature of these concerts was the first performance of a new musical work whose composition was the result of an invitation, implying an ample remuneration. In *The Musician* Mr. Wilson continues his account of this unique musical community, giving especial emphasis to the inducements offered there to the highest forms of composition by American writers. He says:

"Last year marked the beginning of an epoch, not merely in the history of the Union, but in that of American composition as well. Through the means of the University Club, a movement had been inaugurated which constitutes the first regular organization for the encouragement of American composition. The University Club consists of men of means and culture who are interested in individual research in other branches of learning, as well as in music. It is in their interest in the latter, however, that we are now concerned. This club had arranged to invite such American composers as its members deem worthy, to write at their pleasure a musical work, choral or orchestral, of any length, in any style, upon any theme, and demanding any number of interpreters, to be produced for the first time at these concerts. The composer is not obliged to finish it within a certain length of time, or ever to finish it.

"He is given free course in any form of musical expression which may appeal to his creative mind, knowing that he may take time enough to develop and refine it into the best possible product of his skill; and above all, he is assured that his own specifications for the performance of his work, whatever they may be, will be carried out to the letter, and, if possible, under his own personal direction, at the performance. Of course a substantial honorarium accompanies the delivery of the work."

The first native product, produced last year, was "King Gorm, the Grim," by Dr. Horatio W. Parker, of Yale University. This year will be brought forward a cantata by George W. Chadwick, of Boston, called "Noël, a Christmas Pastoral." Mr. Chadwick was recently described by Paul Zschollich, the critic of the Leipsic *Tageblatt*, after a performance of his "Symphony in F Major," as "the most important living Anglo-American composer, Edward Elgar not excepted." Mr. Wilson speaks thus of Mr. Chadwick's new work:

"It has not the logical sequence of action which characterizes the drama, yet it observes a steady progress in the development of the theme, which, by narrative, episode, or exposition, depicts the sweetness and joy of the Christmas spirit, enhanced by the medieval flavor which the words and sentiment will impart.

"The text of the first number is from Milton's 'Nativity.' Another is by Godfrey Thwing. A third is by Dr. Ray Palmer, formerly of Yale University. Mr. Chadwick beautifully characterizes the Christmas spirit as the most sublime expression of the maternal instinct, and has written a fourth number illustrating particularly this phase of the theme. It is an old Latin lullaby, by an unknown author of the thirteenth century, to be sung by a four-part chorus of women's voices. To further enhance the ethereal beauty of the number, the composer has scored it for strings, flutes, clarinets, and harp. There will be the usual quartet of solo voices. They will have one *ensemble* number which Mr. Chadwick composed two winters ago while living in Lausanne, Switzerland, in the same room of the Angleterre Hotel, by the way, which Byron occupied—however, he did not furnish the text. The concluding number is a choral and fugue with the same text upon which Bach wrote his choral 'How lovely shines the Morning Star.' To the bass is given a soliloquy from a Netherlands Christmas poem dated 1731. The contributor of another of the lyrics is Paul Gerhardt, the great religious poet of the German Reformation, who will bring a touch of the hallowed charm of the German Christmas spirit. The work is prefaced by a little symphonic poem, which may be played independently if desired. It suggests the star by the constant voicing of one note. B flat, which sings through the orchestral maze of tone like the radiant gleaming of a silver star, first through one instrument, then another, while a constantly changing harmony in the orchestra plays about it."

Mr. Wilson pays this tribute to the enlightened philanthropy which aims to call new work into being:

"It seems a reasonable anticipation that after the continuance of this remarkable series of annual contributions through a decade, American art ought to be able to point to a school of composition of its own. It remains for the coming composers to determine.

"At all events, the incentive has been abundantly supplied, in a spirit, not of adroit angling for public favor, nor even of a shrewdly devised artistic rivalry, but of a lofty, far-seeing, and most admirable altruism; of a clear devotion to the notable rendition of great works, which now exist, and to a perpetual encouragement in the creation of new ones which shall follow."

"The conception of the whole project with its dual interests of performing and later of creating, the burden and final administration of its development to the present state of fruition, is attributable solely to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel. It is a token of their unselfish love of art, and their princely generosity in making its expression a refining and ennobling influence in many hundreds of lives, rather than merely a personal gratification to their own. It has been neither emblazoned walls, nor a self-exploiting charity which proclaimed the greatness of their work. It is rather the spiritualizing influence of music which has written it deep in the subconscious life of every man and woman who has sung in the chorus or has listened.

"Thousands of dollars are spent each year by money-kings for luxuriant fads and toys, which too often usurp their hearts' best interests—a private yacht, it may be, or a stable of horses, a hunting preserve, a gallery of fine paintings, or a collection of jewels—all of them admirable recreations and pleasant fancies of a refined and fastidious taste, but, of themselves, mere indulgences, too restricted in their scope for helping on the great work of the world. What might not soon be the result to our national artistic life if other men and women of wealth throughout the United States would endow a similar choral scheme, or in like manner create an impetus to American composition, or both?"

AN ENLARGED FIELD

It was not so many years ago that the Delectable Land for the summer traveler in this country had its clearly defined limits. There were circumscribed boundaries outside of which few cared to venture. Lacking the hotels and railways adapted to the special necessities of the vacation-seeker, those vast regions, teeming with all the varied charms of an abundant nature, but lying beyond the zone of the recognized mountain and ocean resorts, remained inaccessible as well as unknown. To-day, however, the horizon of the summer-vacation traveler has been almost indefinitely enlarged, and he will find a wealth of riches that covers the continent literally from coast to coast.

This development is especially noticeable this summer in the inducements that are being offered along the Canadian border by the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, the Industrial Fair at Winnipeg and the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Celebration. These three special features of the summer season will naturally attract a large number of tourists to the many resorts lying along our northern boundary, but there appears to be no diminution in the interest aroused by those regions of mountain, lake, and sea that have for many a decade afforded a vacation of rest and recreation to the tired dweller in cities. Practical information regarding these standard summer resorts, as well as regards those which are only now entering within the ken of popular favor, is given as follows:

THE EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE

Transcontinental traveling will probably be a more notable feature of summer touring this year than in any former year. A special object in view will be the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was to open at Seattle on June 1. Of this exhibition some account with illustrations was given in last week's issue of this paper.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Toward the fund Seattle alone subscribed $1,000,000, the amount secured from other sources making a total of $10,000,000. The grounds comprize an area of 275 acres and are distant about twenty minutes' ride from the city. Two lakes are near the grounds, which are within view of snow-capped mountains, including Mt. Rainier, whose height is 15,000 feet. Twenty-three States are expected to have exhibits, but the exhibit illustrating Alaska and its great river will be the most prominent. That territory cost this country only $7,200,000, but it has been computed that, since the purchase, some forty years ago, the amount of gold alone produced there has reached $100,000,000.

THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.
Looking up the main court to the Central Government Building.

Perhaps no event has done so much as this will do to tempt Americans to cross the Rocky Mountains in order for the first time to see something of the wonders of their own country. Eight railway routes, with another approaching completion, now cross the continent. Of some of these routes a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The Southern Pacific presents advantages to those who may contemplate a side-trip to Mexico. The Santa Fé route affords opportunity to visit the Navajo and Moki Indian reservations and the petrified forest; but the lion of this line is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, in Arizona, now reached conveniently by the branch railroad from Williams. This stupendous chasm (which is often confused with the Grand Cañon in Colorado, along the Denver and Rio Grande—a wonderful sight, too) is absolutely unique; Europe has nothing even remotely resembling it. Unique, too, is the Yosemite Valley, with its waterfalls descending from dizzy heights, its precipices, its domes and half-domes, its mirror lake, its red snow plants, and a hundred other astonishing features.

"Tahoe, loveliest of mountain lakes, makes one of many fine excursions from San Francisco, unless the tourist goes by the Union Pacific and takes it in, with Salt Lake City, on the way. Going north, the snowy summit of Mt. Shasta fascinates the eyes for five hours while the train, on the way to Portland, encircles it. Crater Lake, one of the unique wonders of Oregon, can this summer, for the first time, be reached conveniently by rail from Weed to Klamath Falls, thence by boat and stage. Mount Hood is easily ascended.

"From Portland, Seattle is reached via Tacoma in a few hours, with the grandest of snow mountains always in sight, including that 'mountain of mountains,' Tacoma, or Rainier, as it is now (but should not be) called, the climax of the California-Oregon series of snow peaks."

Of the choice of routes for the return, the same writer says:

"He may choose the Northern or Union Pacific, and see the Yellowstone Park, with its waterfalls, cañons, and geysers, unlike anything to be seen in Europe; or he may take the Great Northern, stopping off at the Flathead Reserve to see Lakes MacDonald and Avalanche. If more snow-mountain scenery is desired, however, the Canadian Pacific is the road to take, by all means. On this, for nearly two days, the tourist has in view, on both sides of the train, one magnificent chain after another, till he is utterly bewildered, and able to understand the meaning of the confession of Whymper, the great Alpine expert, that there are in British Columbia fifty Switzerlands."

The round-trip rates from New York to Seattle range from $87.50 to $92.00. For $15.25 additional, tourists may return through California, taking in the Pacific Coast. Tickets are good until October 31st. Arrangements for housing tourists at Seattle have been looked after with particular care. Lists of 16,000 rooms, outside of the hotels, have already been compiled and will be in the hands of bureaus at the railway stations.

From Seattle it is expected that there will be a large exodus to Alaska, which is reached by steamers that make their way among the islands that guard the western coast of British Columbia. Here is a wonderfully picturesque region, reminding

MUSIC PAVILION AMONG FIR TREES.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

tourists not infrequently of the western coast of Norway. The trip requires about eleven days from Seattle to Sitka and return. Tickets are sold for $100.

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

From the extreme easterly limit of Maine to the most southerly point of Virginia is almost a continuous series of seaside resorts. This coast is everywhere accessible to railroad travel, while the principal points are brought within reach by coasting steamers. On the Maine coast the chief resorts are: Bar Harbor, the fashionable seaport of Mount Desert Island; Deer Isle, Castine, Rockland, and other places on Penobscot Bay; Portland, with its harbor containing "an island for ery day in the year"; Old Orchard Beach, Kennebunk Beach, York Beach, and Kittery Point. From the Maine line to Cape Cod are New Castle (Portsmouth Harbor), the Isle of Shoals, the Hampton Beaches, Rockport, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nahant, Swampscott, and innumerable other resorts near Boston.

Passing Newport, Rhode Island's famous resort, come the shores of Long Island, estimated at something like 400 miles of water-front. Here, on what is known as the North Shore, are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring Harbor, Port Jefferson, Wading River, and Greenport; on the South Shore, Shelter Island, Amagansett, Sag Harbor, the Hampton Beaches, Quogue, Patchogue, Babylon, Manhattan, and the other beaches of Coney Island.

The New Jersey beaches extend from Sandy Hook to Cape May and include Long Branch, Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Barnegat, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, and Avalon. Further south are the Delaware and Maryland beaches: Rehoboth Beach, Ocean City, and Old Point Comfort on the Virginia coast.

Railroad and steamboat accommodations in this region are ample. A "specimen" tour to Portland, Me., and the Maine coast may be stated as follows: New York, Sound Line steamer to Boston; thence continuous rail to Portland, Bangor, Mount Desert Ferry, thence steamer to Bar Harbor and other Mount Desert ports, returning same way to New York, $18.80 and $19.80, with stop-over privileges beyond Boston $2.50 more. This tour is $1.00 more each way if railroad is substituted for Sound steamer between New York and Boston.

IN THE WOODS OF MAINE

A great majority of those who seek the popular region known as the Maine Woods leave the regular hotels and live either in small cottages or camps. This section is rich in inducements for the fisherman and hunter, salmon, trout, deer, moose, and caribou being found in abundance. The central point for sportsmen and tourists is Moosehead Lake, where there are plenty of hotels and where arrangements may be made with guides for extended camping- and hunting-trips. West of Moosehead are the Rangeley Lakes, six in number, and north of these are Kennebago and Parmachenee. In the southern part of the woods is Sebago Lake, while in the east are the Grand Lakes. An average round-trip rate from New York to points in the woods that are accessible by railroad is from $19 to $27. Hotel accommodations vary in price; the average rate paid to native guides by sportsmen is $3 per day. From New York to Mt. Kineo on Moosehead Lake, via Sound steamer to Boston and return, is $22.10.

THE MAIN STREET OF PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., IN 1908.

Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is only forty miles south of the Alaskan boundary.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN RESORTS

The White Mountains, the Adirondacks, the Catskills, and the Pocono Mountains are the main divisions of this famous series of Eastern summer resorts. To reach the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, one may go from New York to Portland, Me., by rail or steamer, and thence proceed by rail to Intervale; or, one may go up the Hudson to Albany by river steamer, and thence through the Lake George region to Fabyans. The direct steamer fare to Portland and return is $10, and from Portland to Intervale and return is $3.10. The trip is also made by way of Boston instead of Portland at practically the same price. Among various tours planned for this summer and including the principal White-Mountain resorts is the following: New York Sound steamer to Boston, rail to Portland, Intervale Junction, Crawford's, Fabyans (whence by the cog railway up Mt. Washington), Wells River, Montpelier, Burlington, thence via Lakes Champlain and George to Albany, and Hudson-River steamer to New York. The fare for this tour, exclusive of the trip up Mt. Washington, is $19.20.

The Adirondack region, lying entirely within the northern part of New York State, is generally reached by rail from Albany, altho it is accessible by railroad from its eastern, northern, and western sides also. A round trip from New York, via Albany, to Saranac Lake, a central point in the Adirondacks, is $14.95. There are various tours, of from one to three days in length, averaging $8.75 to $15, taking in the principal points in the North Woods and having Albany as a starting-place. As a specimen trip, leaving Utica one may visit, in the Adirondacks, Woodhull and Bisby Lakes, Otter Lake, and the Fulton chain of lakes, Raquette Lake (via Raquette Lake Railway), Blue Mountain Lake, and the Saranac region. From the north, by another railroad, one can visit many of the regular Adirondack lakes such as Chateaugay, Loon, Saranac, etc., as well as Lake Champlain, Lake George, Au Sable Chasm and Keene Valley. The increasing popularity of the Adirondacks with the summer traveler has greatly added to the number of hotels, boarding-houses, etc., with rates varying from the highest to the lowest. In certain sections, also, as in the Maine woods, it is possible to hire a native guide for a camping trip through such regions as still offer facilities for trout-fishing and deer-hunting.

The Catskill Mountains are much nearer than the Adirondacks to New York, and the average return fare from the latter city to the principal points in this region is placed at $6. Principal resorts in the Catskills are: Tannersville, Kaaterskill, Twilight Park, Onteora Park, Hunter, Haines's Corners, Laurel House Station, etc., all of which are reached directly by the elevating railway from Catskill, the terminus of which is at Palenville, Kaaterskill Clove. Catskill Mountain House is at an elevation of 2,250 feet above the Hudson River and commands a view of portions of five States. The Catskills are entered also from Kingston whence, on the main line, are Shokan, Mt. Pleasant, and Phoenicia, with innumerable smaller places reached by stage lines connecting with the main road or with the Stony Clove and Kaaterskill branch. Hotel rates are on an average reasonable, with prices "varying to suit the most economical."

The Pocono Mountains, west of the Delaware Water Gap, are three and a half hours from New York. The entire region embraces an area of some three hundred square miles, the highest altitude in which

(Continued on page 990)

"We stay," said the shadows, and hung
On the brush of the master; "take us, thine own!"
Fearless he flung
The magical chains around them, and said:
"Ye, too, shall be light, and to life bring the sun."
And Man, delayed
By the painted pain's revealing glow,
Feeleth the breathing wo,
And his vow is made:
"Ye shall pass, ye shadows; yea,
And life, as the sun, be free,
The God in me saith,
And the shadows go;
For joy is the breath
Of eternity,
And sorrow the sigh of the day."

—*Century Magazine* (June).

Sonnet

From the Danish of Kai Holberg

By Maurice Francis Egan

"Wouldst have a bell of deep and perfect sound,
So perfect that the metal melts in air
And is all music? Seek thou, then, with care
The fairest virgin in thy land around."
So Chinese priests of making gongs expound,
That all their folk may hasten, glad, to prayer.
"When thou hast found the woman pure and fair,
In the hot metal then must she be drowned."

To me, a poet, came a maiden bright,
Who looked not back, who would become a part
Of all my music, die that she might give
My song new harmonies; in the fierce light
And flaming of the furnace of my heart
Her girlhood perished that my songs might live!

—*The Bookman* (June).

OVER THE FENCE

Neighbor Says Something

The front yard fence is a famous council place on pleasant days. Maybe to chat with some one along the street, or for friendly gossip with next door neighbor. Sometimes it is only small talk but other times neighbor has something really good to offer.

An old resident of Baird, Texas, got some mighty good advice this way once.

He says:

"Drinking coffee left me nearly dead with dyspepsia, kidney disease and bowel trouble, with constant pains in my stomach, back and side, and so weak I could scarcely walk.

"One day I was chatting with one of my neighbors about my trouble and told her I believed coffee hurt me. Neighbor said she knew lots of people to whom coffee was poison and she pleaded with me to quit it and give Postum a trial. I did not take her advice right away but tried a change of climate which did not do me any good. Then I dropped coffee and took up Postum.

"My improvement began immediately and I got better every day I used Postum.

"My bowels became regular and in two weeks all my pains were gone. Now I am well and strong and can eat anything I want to without distress. All of this is due to my having quit coffee, and to the use of Postum regularly.

"My son who was troubled with indigestion thought that if Postum helped me so, it might help him. It did, too, and he is now well and strong again.

"We like Postum as well as we ever liked the coffee and use it altogether in my family in place of coffee and all keep well." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Don't Be Misled!

APOLLO PLAYER, Style L
Hear the APOLLO—Mark the Difference

No instrument is the original 88-NOTE player piano unless it bears the name "Melville Clark APOLLO Player Piano" on the fall board.

This is the *first* player piano with the full range of the piano keyboard, 88 notes—the first player piano to play all music exactly as written.

This is the *only* player piano that represents eight years of perfection.

The 88-Note Apollo Player Piano

positively plays the full range of keyboard, 7⅓ octaves—faithfully preserving all the original virility and symmetry of the music. The Melville Clark Piano Co. was **THE FIRST TO MAKE AND TO MARKET AN 88-NOTE PLAYER PIANO.** It is therefore the leader in the industry.

Human Touch Given by APOLLO Downward Stroke

The keys of the APOLLO are struck by the pneumatic fingers just as the HUMAN FINGERS strike them—*downward and in front.*

It is this down stroke that gives the APOLLO its famous human touch. It is the human touch that secures the real human expression. It plays with the delicate shadings of the greatest pianists.

You can swell a chromatic run on the 88-note **APOLLO** exactly as with the hand. The **APOLLO** spring motor automatically rewinds the music on the roll and thus saves you work.

Transpose to Five or More Different Keys

By a touch with the finger tip you can change to five or more keys, to suit any voice or accompanying instrument, by the **APOLLO** Transposing Mouthpiece.

When the music roll shrinks or swells, the notes do not pass over the corresponding openings in the mouthpiece, through which the player breathes. Sometimes the notes miss the openings entirely. The pneumatic finger gets little or no power and strikes the key faintly or not at all.

In the **APOLLO** you have only to touch the shift screw of the Transposing Mouthpiece to move it to right or left and thus bring the opening under the notes.

There are many other exclusive points in the APOLLO. Its case designs are all beautiful. Send for illustrated catalogs, in which all these details are graphically set forth. Remember, the Melville Clark APOLLO is the original 88-note player!

Melville Clark Piano Co., 409 Steinway Bldg., Chicago

IRVING'S WIZARD PIPE

Constant Re-orders with Unsolicited Testimonials Warrant our Assertion that this Radical Departure in Pipe Construction Marks a New Epoch in the use of Tobacco.

Straight or Curved Stems
Genuine French briar bowls, best rubber stems.

THREE STYLES: Style X $1.00. Style O, $1.50 Style XX, Sterling Silver—mounted in leather covered case $2.00

The B. P. O. E. Best Pipe on Earth

For the B. P. O. E. Best People on Earth

A REVELATION TO SMOKERS

Severest tests Prove new Principle Correct. **Draft and fire below, tobacco above, kept dry and sweet by the rising heat.** Perfect combustion uninterrupted by saliva consumes nicotine tar. Antiseptic wick in Cartridge shell absorbs all saliva and moisture (see sectional cut). **Smoke sweet and clean enough to inhale. CIGARETTE SMOKERS** by the hundred are being converted to this pipe's use. A neat, complete Pocket Companion where it can be placed (**lighted**) with absolute **safety** without the spilling of fire or ashes **Par-excellence** for house, office or street, short or long smokes. For anyone wishing **the very best that money will buy.**

Mailed postpaid with 1 dozen antiseptic cartridges upon receipt of price.

WIZARD PATENT DEVELOPING CO., Inc.
Liberal terms to dealers. 135 S. West 31st St., New York

A Time-Saving Stove

The New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-stove, thirty seconds after the touch of the match, will deliver at the stove top a strong, clean heat of great working power.

More than that, you may run it for hours continuously; bake bread and cake; prepare a meal or do the weekly ironing; and for the whole time never be conscious of undue heat because of the stove. In this respect the

NEW PERFECTION

Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is the only sensible stove for summer. Differs from other oil stoves in its strong, handsome, useful CABINET TOP which can be used for holding dishes *and for keeping meals hot.* Also equipped with drop shelves on which may be placed small cooking utensils after they are removed from the blaze. Has every improvement—even to racks for towels. All told, it is a stove of convenience, comfort, safety and economy. Three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP** gives a light more agreeable than the distressing flicker of gas or the blinding glare of electric bulbs. One's eyes never tire reading by the Rayo. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE
The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

A Life Saver Quick! What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "EMERGENCY NOTES" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents.
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The leading druggist in every locality usually is agent for

Whitman's

CHOCOLATES and CONFECTIONS

An original Whitman idea is the new "FUSSY PACKAGE" for those fastidious folks who don't like cream chocolates. Contains only the most delicious hard and nut-centered chocolates—not a cream center or bonbon in the lot. Selected favorites from "Whitman's" famous Philadelphia chocolates, containing the popular

Chocolate Covered Nougat, Molasses Chips, Almonds, Walnuts, Marshmallows, Cocoanettes, Pecans, Molasses Blocks, Neapolitans, Cream Nuts, Caramels and Blossoms of Solid Chocolate.

Sold in the daintiest of packages at the same price, $1.00 a pound, everywhere. Also in half-pound, two, three and five pound boxes. Always fresh, as our agents are supplied regularly by express and never have any "left over." If no Whitman agent is convenient to you, send $1.00 for a sample box. Write for booklet "A Candid Chat with Fussy Folks."

Look for the "Fussy Seal," the Green Box" and the "Silver Braid."

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BIG BROTHERS AND LITTLE MEN

If you believe that a boy in the open is better than a boy in jail, you are invited by Ernest K. Coulter, Deputy Clerk of the Children's Court of New York City, to join his Big Brother Movement, and back up your belief with an ounce or two of action. The effort of this association is to look after boys who have come in contact with the law. Each member is a "Big Brother" who personally takes an active interest in the welfare of one boy who has been the victim of an unfortunate environment. Before telling many amusing, as well as encouraging, stories of the work, Mr. Coulter says of his problem:

It has been by planting the seed of self respect in the boys that the battle has been half won. When a boy comes back to his parents from an institution he is in a sense a pariah. To discover that there is one person in the world to whom his existence is of genuine interest, as far removed from pity as it is from idle curiosity, is a revelation to him of the possibilities of life. This big-brother treatment is not administered by means of sermons; it is by suggestion rather than of platitude. When a miserable outcast of a boy is invited to a gentleman's home and treated as if he were himself a gentleman he believes that he is one, and, the idea once grasped, he does not easily let go of it.

An interesting example of the work done is given thus:

One of the small boys fell by the way, and, dirty, reckless, and disheveled, he appeared to answer charges made against him at the Children's Court—charges so serious that conviction would mean a term in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. He didn't lie about the case at all, but admitted that he had done what he was charged with.

His anger and despair were not directed against the machinery of justice, but against the defection of his big brother. Fixing his black eyes on the judge and the officers with an expression in them of bitter enmity against mankind, he said:

"If Mr. —— had stayed at home as he'd oughter this wouldn't have happened." Then he heard his sentence stoically.

Mr. —— was his big brother. He had been called to Europe suddenly on an important business deal and had left without having time to say good-by to his little brother. He had not worried, however, for the change in the boy had been so marked that he believed all danger was over, as it would undoubtedly have been if he had not left at the critical time.

As soon as possible after his return he went to the home of the little brother and was met at the door by one of the younger brood.

"Oh, Eddie's in the lemon factory," he responded to the inquiry.

"In the lemon factory?" repeated Mr ——, familiar with East Side vernacular. "You don't mean it."

"Yep. Got into trouble jus' after yuh lef'. He gotter mad on at yuh."

"Well, I should think he would have," said Mr. —— penitently.

Eddie, seen at the House of Refuge, was obdurate. He looked at his big brother coldly, and it was

Pears'

A soap is known by the company it keeps. Pears' is found in good society, everywhere.

The use of Pears' Soap betokens refinement.

Scented, or not, as you prefer.

I think that Mr. Rogers shrank from expressions of gratitude. In the practical service which he rendered my teacher and me he was splendidly impersonal. He did not even wish me to thank him in my letters. I was almost afraid to dedicate to him a little book which I published last year, for I thought he might not approve so public an expression of our friendship. But I learned afterward that he was pleased, altho he declared that if I had asked his permission, he would not have given it. During the years that I have known Mr Rogers, whenever my teacher and I were perplexed, or in need of advice, he brought his fine insight and decision to our aid. He was always responsive, always sympathetic. He was always doing little kindnesses quietly and unnoticed. If I needed books, he ordered them. If I admired a flower or a plant, he sent it to me Altho there were few opportunities for us to meet after I left New York, yet I never felt that he was unmindful of me, and one of the happiest anticipations connected with a visit to New York was the thought of seeing him. Last September, when we spent a few days with him at Fairhaven, I learned for the first time to know him in his own beautiful home, surrounded by his grandchildren. Each morning he sent one of the children up to my room with roses. "Grandpa's good-morning, and he is waiting for you on the veranda." I can feel now his hand affectionately laid upon mine as he told us about his garden and the prize his melons had won at the Boston horticultural exhibit that summer. But I think his rose garden and his lovely grandchildren were his special pride and delight.

How glad I am that I can tell the world of Mr. Rogers' kindness to me! He had the imagination, the vision, and the heart of a great man, and I count it one of the most precious privileges of my life to have had him for my friend. The memory of his friendship will grow sweeter and brighter each year, until he takes my hand again, and we gather roses together in the gardens of Paradise.

MEME'S OWN STORY OF HIS FLIGHT

MEME, the Eskimo boy, whose effort to work his way up to his arctic home from New York was the subject of much newspaper discussion some weeks ago, is now back in New York. The press announce his capture in Quebec, and a reporter for the New York *Mail* has interviewed the Eskimo boy and written Meme's own story of his wrongs. We printed the runaway episode in these columns at the time of the flight. Meme was brought to New York by Commander Peary twelve years ago with a party of other Eskimos. He is the only survivor, and one of his chief grievances against civilization is the refusal of the museum authorities in New York to bury the skeleton of his father. Of Commander Peary's refusal to take him back north on his last trip, he says: "Peary suspected I would tell my people just how he and members of the Arctic Club have treated me, and knew that if I did he would never reach the pole." At the time of his flight, Meme was a student at Manhattan College. His troubles are further described thus:

Yes, I had a hard time, but it was worth trying. There was nothing for me to do here. Nobody cared what became of me. I was a curiosity, that's all. And what good could I do by being that?

I was not strong like American boys, and I could not have worked, because I have pneumonia every little while. They would not take me back to my people. They had used me for what they wanted: they had stolen my father's body for their science. They did not want me any more, and it was too much trouble to take me back.

When my father died and they took me out in the backyard of the museum to see him buried I was young and ignorant of the ways of the white man, but I was not so foolish as they thought. I knew they would not bury people in such a place, and when Matt Henderson, Peary's negro, told me to look in the grave at my father I told him I did not want to. They had a mask on a log and thought I would believe it was my father.

Meme talked quietly and simply of his experi-

Share in the Profits of this Huge Farm

Become a joint owner of 12,000 acres of the richest land in the United States—located in Billings County, North Dakota, the finest farming and stock-raising region in the whole country—underlaid with high-grade coal. This immense area of splendid land is owned, **absolutely unincumbered,** by

The Farm Land & Coal Co.

formed for the business of **farming on a gigantic scale**—making use of the most up-to-date methods and machinery—the **raising of high-grade cattle and sheep**—and the **mining and selling of coal**—all under the management of the most competent and experienced men.

Not an Acre of Land for Sale

Not one acre of all this vast tract is for sale. The Farm Land & Coal Co. is developing these holdings for the benefit of its owners, the shareholders.

But to obtain additional capital for **immediate** development of the **entire** tract, it offers to the general public

1,000 Shares of Capital Stock

at par—$100 per share—with security of land at market rates to any stockholder who wishes to surrender his stock at the end of five years from the date of the company's charter—about four years from the present time.

The capital stock of The Farm Land & Coal Co. is $250,000, fully paid and non-assessable. There is not one drop of "Water" or one share of promoters' stock in the company. All of the stock is common stock, share and share alike.

The smallest investor participates equally with the large one—all are associated with the original shareholders and directors on an equal basis, sharing pro rata in all surplus and in the profits accruing from the upbuilding of the business.

Facts and Figures

The property of The Farm Land & Coal Co. is unsurpassed for farming and grazing. It is gently rolling prairie covered with a dense growth of natural grass.

The actual present value of the 12,000 acres is $250,000, the amount of the capital stock, and the value is increasing at the rate of $5.00 an acre annually.

Several springs of never-failing water run through the land—while a new railroad, crossing the property, has been surveyed and work of construction begun.

The **Products** of The Farm Land & Coal Co. are staple—always saleable—and for cash.

The principal crops are wheat, with a yield of from 15 to 30 bushels an acre; oats, 40 to 75 bushels; barley, 30 to 50 bushels; spelt, 30 to 50 bushels; flax, 10 to 20 bushels; potatoes, as high as **300 bushels an acre.**

We are constantly adding to our herds of cattle and sheep. Estimating at the usual rate of natural increase, these will soon form one of the largest sources of profit.

Coal for the Digging

On several sections of this land there is coal to be had for the digging, the formation being of the finest lignite. At one point a vein crops out 45 feet thick by over 100 feet in width, containing hundreds of thousands of tons. No mining to be done—it is practically secured from the surface, and as soon as the new railroad is open for service, coal can be dug and placed on the cars at a cost of about **20 cents a ton.**

20 Per Cent Dividends Within Five Years

The Farm Land & Coal Co. is young—hardly a year old—but the foundation is laid in a solid manner. By the most conservative estimate your investment should pay you 20 per cent dividends within five years.

All the officers and directors of The Farm Land & Coal Co. are men of high standing in their community, with many years of successful business experience.

But we ask that **every one** interested in this proposition make the most thorough investigation before investing in the shares of this company. Highest bank references furnished upon request.

Let us give you complete information regarding this wonderful property, its present development, prospects and possibilities. Our illustrated booklets are FREE—for the asking—sent at once on receipt of your name.

There are reasons for believing that this stock will be quickly taken, and it is suggested to possible investors that a remittance of 5 per cent of their subscriptions, will operate as an option of purchase for 30 days, to be returned at once upon demand should any investigation prove unsatisfactory.

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The FREEPORT HOOK will CATCH FISH
It is **hand-made,** from the **best materials procurable**—positively **weedless and snag-proof**—a **perfect, natural lure**—will **hold the "big one."** Words of praise from **hundreds of prominent sportsmen and business men.** Ask your dealer—or send me **seventy-five cents**—specifying what kind of fish you want to **catch. Try** the Hook—money back, **quick,** if not **satisfied.** Handsome, illustrated booklet FREE. **Ask for it.**
LOUIS BIERSACH, FREEPORT HOOK (Block Y 9), FREEPORT, Ill.

PAINT TALKS—No. 9
Painting Floors

When one thinks of the scraping and scuffing a floor is subjected to and then considers how fine a paint film is, he wonders that porch or kitchen floors ever look well.

Certainly, none of the cheap paints of chalky, brittle composition can be expected to stand the constant friction—and they do not. The very best pure white lead and pure linseed oil are absolutely necessary. The white lead should be tinted to some neutral color, and a hard foundation laid by adding some turpentine to the white lead and linseed oil.

If you will describe your floor (kind of wood, whether or not previously painted, etc.) we will send exact directions for painting it.

For general painting information, send for our House-owners' Painting Outfit R. It includes color schemes (illustrated) and instrument for detecting adulteration in material—an instrument our white lead (Dutch Boy Painter trade-mark) does not fear.

Buy of your local dealer if possible. If he hasn't it, don't accept something else but write our nearest office.

For sale through dealers only

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

An office in each of the following cities:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Philadelphia, (National Lead & Oil Company Pittsburgh.)

HOT BATH IN TWO MINUTES
FOR TWO CENTS

Moses, by the aid of a rod, struck a rock and got cold water. You, by the aid of a

HUMPHREY HEATER

strike a match and instantly get hot water. Easily connected, simple, durable. *Write for Booklet and 30 days' Trial offer.* **Humphrey Co., Dept. 466, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

USED 20 YEARS

QUALITY

DRAGON PORTLAND CEMENT

UNIFORM

PROVED IN 1,800 Cities & Towns in the United States

IT IS A STANDARD OF VALUE

WHITE DEPT. H for "Dragon" Pamphlet. You will be greatly interested in reading it

THE LAWRENCE CEMENT COMPANY

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

The Cumberland Cement Company, Cumberland, Md.

enzes. He speaks English as fluently as an American, and occasionally a bit of slang which he has picked up creeps into his conversation.

I asked Dr. Bumpus for my father's bones when I grew older, and he told me first he didn't know where they were. Then he said I could not have them, for they belonged to the museum. I tried many times, but it was no use.

Peary and all the rest promised to take me home, and then forgot. I decided that if they would not take me I would go myself.

So I ran away. I walked and rode freights and traveled at night so that I would not be found. I hoped to reach Newfoundland in time to get Captain Bartlett, the whaler, to take me to my home.

In the daytime I slept in barns or anywhere, and at night I rode on freights when I could, and when I couldn't I walked. Most of the time I was hungry, at times I was sick. I begged food, and when I could I worked a day for food on farms.

The police were looking for me in Montreal. Two of them stopt me the day I arrived, but I made them think I was an Indian. I was nearly starved. Along the water-front I found a half-sunken boat. Only the cabin was out of water. I crawled in and went to sleep.

When I woke up I was so stiff I could not stand. I was sick, too, and oh, so hungry. I lay down in the driest spot, and slept again. For three days I stayed on that boat, and I thought I was dying. It was there I decided to kill myself.

The third day I was better. I crawled to a cottage close by, and the woman gave me a sandwich. Then I got to Quebec. I went to a boarding-house. I was very sick. As I was lying in bed who should come in but Mr. Beecroft. I was glad to see him, and here I am.

ONE SHERIFF WHO WAS NOT AFRAID

LAST August the newspapers were loud in their praises of J. C. Van Pelt, the Florida sheriff who risked his reputation, his political future, and his life to defend a negro criminal against a lynching bee. Sheriff Van Pelt has recently told the story of that experience for *The Sunday-school Times*. The negro had committed the usual crime, had been caught, and was identified by his dying victim. An inflammatory edition of an afternoon paper aroused the indignant citizens, and, as night drew on, groups of the townspeople began to gather on the street corners. We quote further from Sheriff Van Pelt's own story:

At seven o'clock the crowds on the streets in the business section of the city had been augmented by several thousand persons, and the groups which had begun gathering earlier in the day had been swollen to units of respectable sized individual mobs. By nine o'clock the street in front of the jail was comfortably filled. There was no conspicuous leadership to the crowd, yet there was considerable incendiary talk, and there were numerous general demands for admittance to the jail. This was, of course, denied.

With my brother, John A. Van Pelt, at my side, I stood on the steps of the main entrance to the jail and inside of the building, both upstairs and down, I had placed deputies at windows, armed and instructed to repel any attack that might be made.

The crowd in the street in front of the jail, which is inclosed by an iron picket-fence eight feet in height, increased very rapidly, and every minute grew bolder and became more insistent for admittance. All the while I was pleading with them to desist from their purpose, and to go to their homes, repeatedly pledging my word for a speedy trial, and the speedy execution of any mandate of the courts; also repeatedly warning the mob that I would protect the jail and maintain the majesty of the law at the cost of my own life.

By eight o'clock the entire block in front of the jail was a solid mass of humanity, an infuriated, but leaderless, unorganized band of individuals bent on vengeance.

I continued to assure, to plead, to warn my neighbors, but all in vain. A rush was made on the fence,

Ordinary Casters Ruin!

You know the cost of refinishing floors and renewing their coverings.

Every time your furniture is moved about on ordinary casters, the loss to you can be figured in actual dollars and cents.

Prove this yourself! Examine the surface of your hardwood floors and look closely at your rugs and matting after metal caster wheels have passed over them.

Such damage is unnecessary—to realize a loss and not prevent it is extravagance in its worst form. It is practical economy to

Use Feltoid Casters and Furniture Tips

Feltoid wheels are strong and durable and their velvety surface obviates further damage.

Feltoid Casters and Tips are guaranteed to wear—are economical—will save many times their cost in a single season. You know the effects of metal wheels—that rubber disintegrates—wooden wheels split—wheels of leather become hard and develop sharp edges.

Feltoid Wheels and Tips mean real economy of wear.

By immediately substituting "Feltoid" for your old casters, you will have given an extension of life to your floors and their coverings.

In future orders to your dealer, insist that each piece of furniture be equipped with Feltoid Casters or Feltoid Tips.

Write immediately for booklet giving styles, prices, etc.

THE BURNS & BASSICK COMPANY

Dept. E Bridgeport, Conn.

The Saxonia lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light. Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives 3 times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free.

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Concerning Memorials

WITH your desire to mark the final resting-place of your loved ones, comes the necessity that the memorial shall not alone be enduring, but the design fitting, and skillfully executed.

Nothing is more disappointing than a memorial that does not meet your anticipations. It ever reproaches you. Knowing this so well, the safe way is for you to consider the matter with a long established, reliable concern.

For years we have been successful *workers in Stone*, with a studio in Italy as well as in New York. Special designs we are always glad to submit. Send for booklet showing a goodly number of memorials.

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a battering-ram was brought into service and the iron gate went down before its resistless impact; those who had torn the gate from its hinges rushed inside, those who had clambered on the fence started over, and simultaneously a shot rang out from the street outside.

From within, where I and my deputies stood guard—not as guardians of the individual, Leander Shaw, whose crime of the morning had placed him beyond the pale of human sympathy, but as sworn officers to uphold the inviolable majesty of the law—a volley of perhaps fifty shots rang out on the night air.

Following this for a brief period the clamor ceased; there was a hush; death had stalked into the midst of those who were clamoring for the blood and body of Leander Shaw—who deserved to die, but only as the law decrees that all of his kind shall die.

The father of one of my most trusted deputies lay dead just inside the portals of the jail enclosure, shot through the head; another of my friends, a personal and political friend of years' standing, lay writhing in agony from a wound which subsequently proved fatal; while three others of my friends, all seriously, but none fatally, wounded, were also removed from the yard when the smoke had cleared. Of those wounded who stood with me as defenders of the jail were my brother, who stood by my side, and my jailer, stationed at an upstairs window. In the melée I myself received in my right arm a slight wound from a glancing bullet.

After the removal of the dead and wounded, quiet was partially restored. Noisy demands were made upon me to give up the keys to the jail, but I continued to stand firm, continued to advise, to plead, to warn those who composed the mob. But, while no further violent assaults were made on the front of the jail, the crowd remained and continued to grow in numbers and intensity of feeling against the prisoner, Shaw, and myself.

Numerous overtures were made to me by cool-headed, representative citizens to surrender to the mob, but I remained obdurate. I had sworn to die rather than surrender the jail, and I meant to do so.

The mob's fury grew in intensity, and from ten o'clock until eleven the sheriff was hard prest to keep the pandemonium outside the jail enclosure. He continues thus:

At a few minutes after eleven o'clock a former chief of police of the city and one or two other representative citizens, under a flag of truce, approached me on the steps of the jail to plead further with me to permit the mob to take its course. They advised me of threats having been made to dynamite the building. I still declined to entertain their overtures, but while I was conferring with them I was seized from behind by a dozen or more men; my brother also was seized, and both of us were pinioned to the ground.

Members of the mob, some twenty in number, had flanked me and my deputies, and effected an entrance to the jail through the rear. The key to Shaw's cell was taken from the jailer detailed in place of the regular jailer, who had been wounded. Leander Shaw was at last in the hands of the frantic mob. My jailer had been overpowered unawares, I and my brother were in the hands of a dozen men, both of us prone on the ground. There was nothing that I could do; I was powerless.

The negro paid the penalty for his fiendish crime with his life, as quietly as the mob had gathered it dispersed, and by midnight the city was as quiet as a small city is wont to be at that hour.

I had been nominated two months previous to that awful night for reelection by my party by an overwhelming majority over several opponents, but notwithstanding this, several movements were immediately set on foot to prevent my reelection. Independent candidates, all of them members of my party, were announced. I was jeered, vilified by hundreds of my erstwhile friends, anathemas of every kind were hurled at me, and there are still those whom I have befriended on numerous occasions during my residence in this State of more than thirty years, and especially during my tenure of office of the past seven years, who regard me as a monster incarnate.

In the general election of November 3, however, I was given the assurance of a majority of twelve hundred of the voters of my county that my action in upholding the law that night was endorsed.

GLIDDEN'S
GREEN LABEL VARNISHES

SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMEL

is the finest quality of white enamel that can be made. It dries quickly, with a beautiful glossy surface that retains its beauty through exposure and wear and does not turn yellow. Is easily kept clean and is not affected by repeated washing.

It is intended for use on the finest interior woodwork, and can be used over old varnished or painted surfaces with most excellent results after the surface is properly prepared by a competent painter. Can be rubbed to a dull finish or will accept a most beautiful polish.

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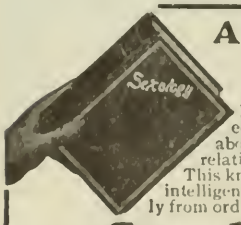

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WATCHING HUNTING-ANTS IN BATTLE

Two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beebe, who went down into the Venezuelan wilderness to do a little nature work, were particularly imprest with the hunting-ants of that region. These ants are terrific fighters. Of their battle the writers say, "One could watch as from a balloon mimic Waterloos and Gettysburgs, and, sad to relate, in the case of unoffensive species, plunder, murder, and abduction by the wholesale." The authors thus further describe the warfare of the hunting-ants, in *Harper's Monthly* (May):

The hunting-ants surpassed all the others in interest. Day after day we would come across their great armies, and we spent many hours of keen enjoyment watching their advance. We had read of their appearance and habits; we had heard them compared to Goths and hordes of savages, but no description prepares one for the actual sight. We watched in particular one large army which carried on its operations only a short distance from our house.

Long before we came within sight of the ants themselves their presence would be heralded by the flock of birds which kept just in advance. Most of them were wood-hewers—big, cinnamon-colored, creeperlike birds, which hitched up the tree trunks and now and then swooped downward to the ground. As we drew nearer, a strange rustling sound reached our ears, like the regular pattering of raindrops, and before we knew it we were standing in the midst of thousands of active ants whose rushing and scrambling about over the dead leaves caused the loud rustling. In a few seconds twenty or thirty ants had climbed upon and above our shoes, and their sharp nipping bites sent us in haste to the flanks of the army, where we freed ourselves from the fierce creatures. These ants are not large, varying from a fifth to a third of an inch in length, dark in color, with lighter red abdomens.

Until one becomes accustomed to these scenes of carnage the sight is really terrible, especially when one lies down flat and takes an ant's-eye view of the field of battle. Yet such are the fierceness and savage fury on one side and the hopeless terror or frantic efforts to escape on the part of the victims that it needs but little imagination to stir deeply one's sympathies.

In place of the steady advance of a well-drilled army, presenting a solid front of serried ranks, the formation of the hunting-ants may be compared to an innumerable host of cavalry scouts who quarter the ground in every direction, the whole army slowly advancing and including new territory in the scene of operations. Frequent flurries or louder rustlings follow the discovery and the subsequent terrible struggle of some quarry of noble size—a huge beetle or mighty lizard.

One fact imprest us from the first: every creature aroused by the ants seemed to know instinctively of the awful danger. Whether through odor or sight or sound, the alarm always carried its full meaning. Insects which would escape the collecting net by a single quick motion, here dashed away with such terror that they often flew against our clothes or a tree and were hurled to the ground. Lizards took shelter under our shoes or shot off like streaks of light for many yards. Our presence and that of the predatory birds was disregarded in efforts to avoid the danger which generations of inherited experience had made the most vivid in life.

Insects which usually feigned death as a means of escape, when disturbed by these ants used all the motor organs given them by nature to flee from the dreaded foe. Escape seemed to be the result of accident with all wingless creatures, even with those possessing good eyesight, for the first blind terrified rush as often carried them to certain death in the thickest of the host as it did to safety in the van or on one side of the ant army. Even wings were not a surety of escape. Twice I saw moths arise heavily from their hiding places with a half dozen of the little fiends clinging to their legs and wings. One was snapt up, ants and all, by a big flycatcher, and the other fell among the quartermaster's brigade in the rear, when every ant within reach dropt his load and hurled himself upon the newcomer.

Here and there one might observe good-sized balls of ants rolling about, and in the center would be some hard-cased beetle or other insect, who gave up

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only after killing and maiming a score of his assailants.

We dropt five big black ants into the midst of the marauders, and witnessed a combat as thrilling as the contest between the Greeks and Persians. Four of the insects alighted on a small rounded stone over which three hunting ants were scurrying. Without hesitation the black giants fell upon the brown warriors and tore them limb from limb, with the loss of only half a leg. This is not a serious handicap to one when one has five and a half robust limbs left! The fifth big fellow dropt upon a mass of ants piled like foot-ball players upon a struggling scorpion, whose sting was lashing the air in vain. The big ant started another ripple upon this pool of death, which soon smoothed away, leaving no recognizable trace of him. But the quartet of big-jawed fellows on their rock citadel fought successfully and well. No ant which crept to the top ever lived to return for help. The four flew at him like wolves and bit him to death. Soon a ring of hunting-ants formed around the stone all motionless except for a frantic twiddling of antennæ. They were apparently excited by the smell of the blood of their dead fellows, and only rarely did one venture now and then to scale the summit. When we left, two hours afterward, the army had passed, and left the stone and its four doughty defenders, but these showed no immediate intention of leaving their fortress.

The ground over which the hunting-ants passed was absolutely bare of life, and, contrary to the rule in human armies, it was among the camp-followers and foragers that the most perfect discipline reigned. In the rear of the main army were lines upon lines of ants laden with the spoils—legs, bodies, and heads of insects and spiders, bits of scaly skin of lizard or turtle, joints of centipedes and scorpions, and here and there a piece of ragged but gaudy butterfly wing borne aloft like the captured standard of some opposing force.

SHEAR WIT

An Editorial Blunder.—The *Transcript* Clerk of the Day tells the story of "a very sinful wag" who was lunching with Dr. Abbott and referred repeatedly to his connection with *Outing*. At last Dr. Abbott could stand it no longer and protested: "But, my dear sir, I am not the editor of *Outing*. I have never had anything to do with *Outing*. While I live I hope never to edit *Outing*. I am the editor of *The Outlook*." "Why, bless me, so you are!" cried his vis-à-vis. "Funny I should have made that mistake. Really, couldn't have confused two periodicals more strikingly different. Whereas *Outing* makes a religion of sport, *The Outlook*"— The self-respecting Clerk refused to complete the antithesis.—*Christian Register.*

The Difference.—"Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?" asked his hostess. "No, ma'am." "Well, do you think she would like you to have two pieces here?" "Oh, she wouldn't care," said Willie, confidentially; "this isn't her pie."—*Christian Work.*

No Need Of It.—"Can't I take your order for one of our encyclopedias?" asked the dapper agent.

"No, I guess not," said the busy man; "I might be able to use it a few times, but my son will be home from college in June."—*Buffalo Express.*

Not an Urban Dish.—UNCLE ZEB (looking over the bill of fare)—"Henry, how do you order hog and hominy at a fust-class rest'rant?"

CITY NEPHEW—"You don't, uncle."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Had Heard Him Mentioned.—It was at a White House reception that a Philadelphian picked up a choice gem which he never tires of telling.

A charming girl of eighteen, the daughter of a Western publisher and quite a society queen in her own city, had been brought to Washington by her father, and at one of the White-House receptions was presented to President Roosevelt.

As her small hand disappeared within the hearty grasp of the President the maiden looked up at him and smiling sweetly said: "I'm awfully glad to meet you, Mr. Roosevelt. I've often heard father speak of you."—*Philadelphia Times.*

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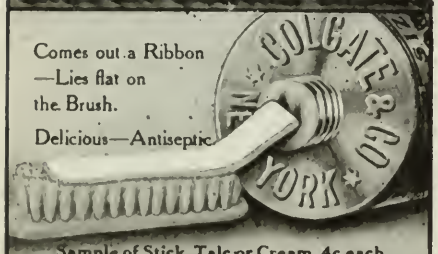

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NECKERS—"How?"

CHECKERS—"On an old flame of mine!"—*Lippincott's.*

Gratifying.—"One half of the world does not know how the other half lives."

"Well, it is gratifying to think that one half of the world attends to its own business."—*Puck.*

Domestic Scheme.—MRS. H—"Why are you so very fond of Oriental rugs?"

MRS. R—"I'll tell you a secret. The dirtier they get, the more genuine they look. You've no idea how much sweeping that saves."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Breaking It Gently.—JACK—"Perhaps you don't like my style of dancing."

ORME (in distress)—"Well, there is rather too much sameness about it."

JACK—"Er—How may I vary it?"

ORME—"Suppose you tread on my left foot once in a while."—*Exchange.*

A Precaution.—"Yes," said Mrs. Lapsling, "Johnny's all right now. When he was bitten by the strange dog I took him to a doctor's and had the wound ostracized right away."—*Chicago Tribune.*

In Fig Season.—"I have here an opera," announced the robust composer, "which will be the greatest production of the century. It is called 'Paradise'."

"'Paradise,'" roared the impresario; "man, do you realize what it would cost for scenery?"

"Yes," answered the composer calmly, "but do you realize what would be saved on costumes?"—*Town Topics.*

Help For a Holder Up.—Atlas was bearing the world on his shoulders.

"The graduates will soon relieve me," he cried.

Herewith he gave it another shift.—*New York Sun.*

Getting Even.—HE (just rejected)—"I shall never marry now."

SHE—"Foolish man! Why not?"

HE—"If you won't have me, who will?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Birds of Distinction.—The crow and the bird of paradise were talking about fame.

"Why, you are so homely you are only known to the farmers," sneered the proud bird of paradise. "Now, I am so beautiful I have my feathers on the hats of the society women."

The crow laughed sardonically.

"That may be, my friend," he chuckled, "but I have my feet under their eyes."—*Chicago News.*

Zoology.—"Isn't it a shame to keep those poor lions caged?"

"Lady," answered the keeper at the zoo, "they're much happier and safer there than they would be roaming the African jungles."—*Washington Star.*

Not His Fault.—THE POET—"Poets are born, not made."

THE GIRL—"I know. I wasn't blaming you."—*Boston Transcript.*

Questionable.—"Your tickets were complimentary, were they not?"

"Well," replied the man who had seen a painfully amateur entertainment, "I thought they were until I saw the show."—*Tit-Bits.*

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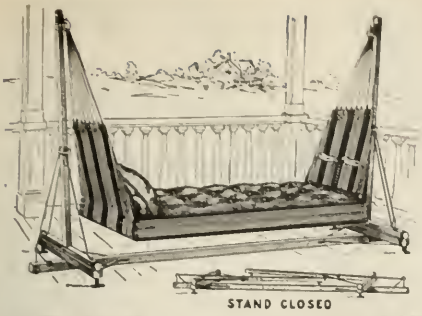

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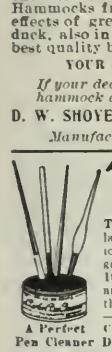

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Power to go up the steepest hills or run at 30 miles an hour. Yet Simple, Practical, Safe and Durable. Easy to operate—not complicated—no repairs. The most perfect type of reliable, low-priced automobile. 16 to 35 h. p.; air or water cooled engine; 2, 3, or 4 passenger bodies. Write today for FREE Catalogue. Address

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Pat'd Dec. 1906

No Metal can touch you

You need them especially with Knee-Drawers.

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The only garters that fit so perfectly you wear them unconsciously.

25 and 50 cents at dealers, or direct if you don't find them.

A. Stein & Co., 161 Center Ave., Chicago

Fads and Finance.—MRS. GRAMERCY—"Why doesn't your church get a minister who preaches the higher criticism?"

MRS. DORCAS—"How can we, my dear? We can't afford to pay one more than $1,500 a year."—*Judge.*

Got His Answer.—UNCLE—"You are a very nice little girl to ask me to have more soup. Now why do you want me to have it?"

NIECE—"So you won't eat so much of the chicken as you did last time.—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

He Deserved Her.—HER FATHER—"When you marry my daughter you marry a big-hearted, noble girl.

HER SUITOR (a wise guy)—"I know that, sir, and I'm sure she inherits those qualities from you."—*New York Observer.*

Her Motive.—MRS. SHARP—"Have you filed those divorce papers for me? If so, I want you to stop them at once."

LAWYER—"Have you made it up with your husband?"

MRS. SHARP—"Good gracious, no! But he's just been run over and killed by a motor car, and I want to sue the owner for damages."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Out For Geese.—"Well," said Farmer Corntossel, "I've got to look after my tomatoes and string-beans and things."

"You don't expect to feed all your summer boarders out of that little garden, do you?" inquired the neighbor.

"Nope. I've put in my order for canned goods, as usual. That vegetable garden is just a decoy."—*Washington Star.*

Luck.—It is unlucky when traveling by rail to be alone in the carriage with a homicidal maniac.

When picking up a lucky horseshoe take care not to be run over. It is better to go without the horseshoe.

It is unlucky to be the thirteenth guest at a dinner table which is laid for twelve only. The proper course is to wait for an invitation.—*Punch.*

A Coincidence.—On the notice board of a church near Manchester the other day the following announcements appeared together: A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subject for Sunday evening, "A Night of Agony."—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Change of Mind.—DENTIST—"Now, what can I do for you?"

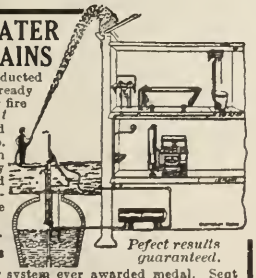
PATIENT (whose heart has failed her at the last moment)—"Oh! er—my teeth are perfectly all right, thanks. Er—what I really came for was to ask if you would—er—care to play golf with me—er—some time this summer."—*Punch.*

Not Her Fault.—"It is the duty of every man and woman to be married at the age of twenty-two," said the lecturer.

"Well," said a woman of thirty, with some asperity, "you needn't tell me that. Talk to the man."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

RUNNING WATER WITHOUT MAINS

for every purpose conducted anywhere, always ready with force enough for fire protection. *Constant pressure* maintained by our exclusive pump. Complete system worked out for you by expert engineers and specifications furnished *free*. Anyone can install.



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Pefect results guaranteed.

last a lifetime. Only system ever awarded medal. Sent anywhere on 30 Days' Free Trial. Write for testimony of users, also "An Interesting Tale Simply Told." It shows the great comfort, convenience and protection of running water around the place, and why Burton Systems are best. Adapted for Villages, Towns, Public Institutions.

C. A. BURTON WATER SUPPLY CO.
38 West 7th Street, 38 Kansas City, Mo.

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Should know that the purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's tender skin lies in warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings of childhood and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which suggest themselves to women, these gentle emollients are indispensable.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

☞Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

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428 South Senate Avenue Indianapolis, Ind.

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Niagara Hydraulic Ram

Will pump water from any stream just where you want it. Requires no attention and there is no cost for repairs. Write for illustrated catalogue K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
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Gloucester Fish

Sold through Mail Orders

FAMILIES who are fond of fish ought to get them DIRECT FROM GLOUCESTER, as nowhere else can you get them as perfect and wholesome.

For twenty-four years we have sold our goods DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER guaranteeing that every package will be perfectly satisfactory. We want to supply you, too, no matter how small your requirements.

ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID.

CANNED FISH for summer use is an ideal food. It keeps perfectly and you can make delicious salads, sandwiches, cold or hot dishes so easily and quickly. Surely YOU want just such fresh, attractive goods for home and camp.

Our FRESH LOBSTERS (boiled only) are in parchment-lined cans. The large pieces are bright red and clear white and so crisp and juicy they are just like the finest lobsters right from the water, only the freshness and flavor will last for months.

CRABMEAT, SHRIMP and CLAMS have likewise a perfectly natural appearance and taste.

Our SALMON, TUNNY and IMPORTED FISH DELICACIES are always the best produced, many being packed especially for our high class trade.

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SALT COD selected and prepared by our method is unexcelled.

You can choose from dozens of dainty or substantial dishes, ready at a moment's notice, if you keep a selection of our goods on hand.

They are sent in plain packages and we send recipe booklet with every order.

Let us send descriptive price list.

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"Intellectual Autobiography" (translated)
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Superior Binocular

$15.

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Buffalo Optical Co., 582 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
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W. M. Stieren Optical Co., 554 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
E. E. Bausch & Son, East Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

Tact.—MABEL—"I don't believe you really meant it when you said you were anxious to hear me sing."

SAM—"Oh, I assure you I did! You see, I had never heard you sing before."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Unfailing.—To Mark Table Linen. Leave the baby and some jam alone at the table for five minutes.—*Judge.*

The Climax.—He was telling a thrilling story out of his wallet of a thousand and one hairbreadth escapes over in Santiago, doncherknow, and his pretty listener was leaning anxiously toward him, hanging on his every utterance.

"The wolves were upon us," he said, "bellowing and roaring, as I have so often heard them. We fled for our lives. I don't deny it; but every second we knew the ravenous pack was gaining on us. At last they were so near that we could feel their muzzles against our legs—"

"Ah!" gasped out the lady. "How glad you must have been they had their muzzles on!"—*Answers.*

Thoughtful.—"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife to her husband, "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perfectly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido!"—*Judy.*

A Born Grouch, But!—A.—"Is the old man always so glum as this?"

B.—"By no means. He laughs twice a year, spring and fall, when the new woman's hats come in."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 21.—The Criminal Court at Caracas exonerates Castro from the charge of plotting to kill Acting President Gomez.

May 22.—The Hague Court of Arbitration decides that both France and Germany were at fault in the Casablanca dispute.

May 23.—Dominican rebels capture Guayubia and Dajabor, on the Haytian frontier.

May 24.—A heavy earth shock occurs at Messina, throwing down walls and causing a panic among the people.

May 25.—Andrew Carnegie arranges to give $1,000,000 to establish a hero fund in France.

May 27.—Thirteen conspirators in the recent rebellion are hanged at Constantinople.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 22.—Two battleships and either five torpedo-boat destroyers or one modern repair ship are provided for in the Navy Department's building program for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911.

May 24.—John Hays Hammond declines the post of Minister to China offered by President Taft.

The United States Supreme Court declares Sheriff Shill and five other residents of Hamilton County, Tenn., guilty of contempt for combining in a conspiracy to lynch a negro in 1905, after an appeal had been granted by the court.

May 25.—President Taft abolishes the Council of Fine Arts created by President Roosevelt.

A protocol for submission of the Emery claim to arbitration is signed at the home of Secretary Knox in Washington.

May 26.—The resignation of S. N. D. North as Director of the Census is accepted by President Taft, and E. D. Durand is appointed to succeed him.

GENERAL

May 21.—The fifteenth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration closes.

May 26.—A slight earthquake is reported from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and nearby territory.

May 27.—Indictments are returned at Tulsa, Okla., against Governor C. N. Haskell and five others in the Muskogee town-land lot cases.

NOW IN AN ORCHESTRA

How Music Lessons FREE Started Him

"I could not play a note when I received the first lesson from you, and now I am playing in a good orchestra of ten pieces, and can read music and play as well as any of them. I shall always recommend your home study school of music." That is what Eli Smith, Jr., R. R. No. 2, Marietta, Ill., writes after a one-year course on the Violin.

Eli Smith's only expense under our free tuition plan was for postage and music. That cost him less than **Two Cents** a day, and he was under no further obligation whatever.

If you wish to learn to play the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Cornet or learn to Sing, our teachers will come to you by mail once a week with a lesson until you can read music and play your instrument to your own satisfaction.

Over ten thousand weekly lessons are now being sent to homes all over the world to pupils in all walks of life, from seven years of age to seventy.

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·AFTER DINNER MINT·

For an after dinner sweet, for a confection at any time, try this new cream and learn how different a cream mint can be.

The mint flavor is developed to a new degree by our own special process.

Sold in sealed tins by grocers, confectioners and druggists everywhere. If your dealer does not keep U-All-No we will send a liberal box on receipt of ten cents.

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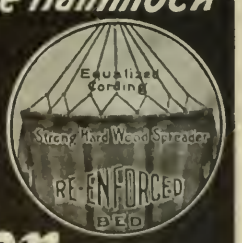
LITERATURE

Its Principles and Problems. By Theo. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Princeton University. 12mo, cloth, 427 pages, $1.20. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

This Is The Hammock That Lasts



Vudor Re-enforced Hammock

The bed of the Vudor Re-enforced Hammock is woven extra heavy in the middle—where the wear comes—a patented feature found in no other hammock. The cords are fastened to the bed of the hammock by means of hardwood spreaders and strong anchorages. The colors are sun-proof.

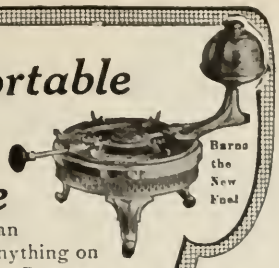
Vudor Re-enforced Hammocks come in a great variety of patterns, colors and styles, and at prices ranging from $2.25 to $8.00.

Write for Booklet and Dealer's Name

We will send you upon receipt of postal card request the beautiful Vudor booklet, showing various styles of Vudor Re-enforced Hammocks in actual colors. This booklet also shows the Vudor Porch Shades.

HOUGH SHADE CORPORATION. 230 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

A Portable Gas Stove



Not only can you cook anything on the Manning-Bowman Alcohol Gas Stove, but you can cook *anywhere* with it—in the kitchen, dining-room, sick-room, or at the camp or picnic. The

Manning-Bowman

(Denatured)

Alcohol Gas Stove

is quick as a gas range—and cleaner. Burns the new fuel—denatured alcohol—which it first transforms into gas. No wicks, no delay, no odor. Single and double burners. Beautifully nickeled. *Manning-Bowman Quality.*

Manning-Bowman Chafing Dishes for use on the stove have the "Ivory" Enameled Food Pan. Unusually clean and durable.

At leading dealers. Write for booklet "FFS"

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Makers of "Eclipse" Bread Mixers and "Meteor" Coffee Percolators

Ironing Made Easy

You can obtain a better finish on your fine linen, plain clothes, flat work with less effort and expense, in one-fourth the time required by the old method, by using the SIMPLEX IRONER

THE BEST IRONER

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The "Dolorie" Fob

Monogram Patents Allowed
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ANY TWO OR THREE LETTER MONOGRAM

At One-Third to One-Fifth the Price Charged by Other Manufacturers

Monogram and mountings heavily gold-plated, 18-K. (warranted), and polished. Double gros-grain ribbon throughout of finest Italian pure silk. Neat and attractive—very much in vogue—suitable for all dress.

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WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

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BOSTON, MASS.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.

"J. V. W.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which of the two following sentences is correct: '*One* can not always have what *one* wishes' or '*One* can not always have what *he* wishes?'"

"One" used indefinitely for "a person," "any person," often requires to be followed by a possessive, or a new nominative referring to the first "one." As the employment of "his," "he," etc., in such cases breaks the continuity, and may violate the rules of agreement in gender, the tendency of late has been to use "one's" and "one" to the end of the statement. Thus, "When *one* has learned *one's* lesson, *one* should take *one's* exercise, after which *one* may eat *one's* dinner," etc. In extended statements it is always advisable to avoid the frequent recurrence of "one" and "one's" by changing the mode of expression. If a writer begins with "When a person," "a pupil," or the like, he may continue "has learned *his* lesson," and proceed with "he" and "his" without objection.

"B. P. S."—"Kindly tell me if 'as' in place of the word 'than' is correct in the sentence 'I would rather walk *as* ride.'"

The use of "as" is incorrect. Say, "I would rather walk *than* ride," which is correct.

"J. E.," New York.—You subscribe your name *to* a petition; but you subscribe *for* a magazine.

"H. P. T.," Granby, Mo.—"(1) Please comment on these sentences, 'The sun *rises* in the east,' 'The bread *raises* when gently warmed at a low temperature.' (2) Is it correct to say, 'He *raises* cattle'?"

(1) "Rise" is correctly used in the first sentence and means "to advance from a lower to a higher position; go up; ascend." In the second sentence "raises" should be "rises," and means "to swell upward, as by increase of quantity or extent; as, a river *rises;* bread rises." The use of "raise" intransitively, in the sense of "rise," which is prevalent in some parts of the United States, is a vulgarism. (2) "Raises" in the third sentence is correct and means "to breed; rear; as, to *raise* cattle." (See THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, under "raise" and "rise" for more detailed information.)

"B. T.," Tampa, Fla.—(1) Strictly speaking, a word is obsolete when it is no longer in reputable use. Dictionary-makers generally agree as to what words are and what are not obsolete. THE STANDARD marks as obsolete with a dagger (†) words or senses that have not been used by writers of authority since 1800. The important old words in the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, however, tho no longer in use elsewhere, are marked simply archaic. (2) The STANDARD contains more words than any other single-volume English Dictionary. (3) A "pro number" is an advance number as on a freight bill. It is the number given a consignment before the bill of lading is issued. When the bill of lading is issued another number is given the consignment. In railroading, the "pro number" is used to facilitate the determination of the point of shipment.

"H. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The word "yeggman" is to be found on page 2186 in column 3, of the 1908 edition of THE STANDARD DICTIONARY and is a slang term, meaning "a tramp who makes a business of robbery rather than of begging." Of late the term is more specifically applied to itinerant safe-blowers.

"W. E. B.," Galesburg, Ill.—"To the manner born" is a correct English idiom, and means "familiar with something from birth: improperly quoted *manor.*" Shakespeare uses the expression in "Hamlet," act i., scene iv., line 15: "But to my mind—tho I am native here, And *to the manner born*—it is a custom More honor'd in the breach than the observance."

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Try It On

SALADS

They are often a failure because the dressing lacks that piquancy given by

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roast Meats, Chops, Game, Gravies, Chafing Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebit and Salad Dressings are greatly improved by its use.

Imitators have always failed to get the delightful flavor of Lea & Perrins Sauce.

See that Lea & Perrins' signature is on wrapper and label.

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Because, the payment of both interest and principal is guaranteed by our capital, surplus and resources.

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natural ventilation, consequent sanitation—solid summer comfort. And Porosknit quality insures longest wear.
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MEN'S Shirts and Drawers, ea. 50c
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THE BUTTONS ARE MOULDED FROM BEST GRADE RUBBER
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PAT. 12.13.92 & 12.31.95
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DURABLE
STYLISH
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WEBS FRESH FROM THE LOOMS
METAL PARTS HEAVY NICKEL PLATE
THIS GUARANTY COUPON In Yellow IS ATTACHED THIS WAY TO EVERY PAIR OF THE GENUINE—BE SURE IT'S THERE
Sample Pair, Mercerized 25c, Silk 50c. Mailed on receipt of price
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WEAR LONGER THAN OTHERS
GUARANTY COUPON
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IS GUARANTEED TO DEALER AND USER AGAINST IMPERFECTIONS
THE BUTTONS AND LOOPS ARE LICENSED FOR USE ON THIS HOSE SUPPORTER ONLY.

VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND.

(Continued from page 974)

is 2,000 feet above the sea. Principal points in this region are: Cresco Station, Canadensis, Gouldsboro Station, Henryville Station, Mount Pocono Station, and Tobyhanna Station.

The Poconos are easily accessible to the railroads, and the hotel rates are similar to those prevailing in the Catskills, varying from $12.50 to $45 per week at the inns, and from $5 to $7 at farmhouses.

CANADA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE

Between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast is the St. Lawrence Valley, a favorite trip for the summer tourist. From Kingston, Ont., to Montreal is a distance of 204 miles, which is taken by steamer which passes through the famous Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the St.

LAKE LOUISE IN THE CANADAIN ROCKIES

Lawrence River. Possible trips include the Saguenay, the Lake St. John region, the Muskoka Lakes, the Algonquin National Park, the Nipissing region, the Temagami Forest Reserve, including more than a hundred lakes and the best portion of the Ottawa River.

Along the line of the Canadian railroad, extending from the Maritime Provinces on

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White Sunbonnets
Neat and easily laundered. Approved by fashion leaders and worn outdoors by well-dressed women everywhere.
Three sizes — Children's, 25c.; Misses', 30c.; Women's, 35c.
Postpaid. Circular free. Agents wanted.
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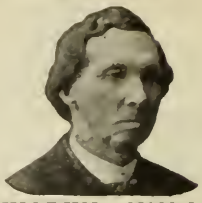
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My whole life has been spent in a study of making a shoe that will bring ease and comfort to aching feet. I have the secret. My shoes are comfortable and easy, stylish and shapely. Worth shoes are so constructed that they support the arch, distribute the weight evenly, are neat and snug fitting. They save the socks and keep the feet comfortable. No old shoe is more comfortable. The Worth fits the foot from the start.
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Do You Shave Yourself?

With a Busse Dry Hone you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Hones require no skill, anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentleman said, "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."
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Costs nothing if not satisfactory.
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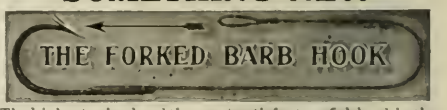
SOMETHING NEW


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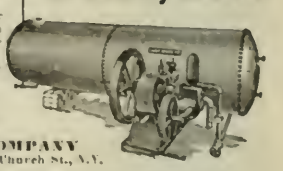
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Let our Engineers figure out your needs.
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Red Cedar Chest
Only one of Various Styles and Prices
An exact treasure chest, built solidly of fragrant Southern Red Cedar; a guaranteed protection to furs and woolens against moths, dust and dampness. It is the highest perfection of utility and ornament ever attained in artistic furniture, and is precisely the proper thing for wedding and birthday gifts. Beautiful, dull-red natural finish; heavily bound with wide copper bands, studded with old-fashion flat-head copper rivets. Sent on approval direct from factory, with return privilege if unsatisfactory, freight paid by us. Write for handsome catalogue of numerous styles at low prices.
Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 55, Statesville, N.C.

the east to Vancouver on the west, special attention is paid to the wants of sportsmen, as moose, caribou, bighorn, Rocky-Mountain goats, grizzly bears, and a large variety of game birds abound in this region. The railroads issue maps indicating the locality of the best hunting-grounds within reach and telling how canoe- and camping-trips may be taken in such sections as the upper St. John River, New Brunswick, Ottawa River, Kawartha Lakes, Timiskaming and Kipawa Lakes, and Lake of the Woods. Descriptive pamphlets are issued also of the trip to and through the Canadian Rockies. This trip to the Pacific coast takes the tourist, after leaving Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, southwest to Owen Sound, thence by steamer across Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Lake Superior to Fort William. Thence by rail to Winnipeg, Calgary, Banff, the entrance to the Canadian

HUNTING-TROPHIES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

National Park, and the first important place in the Canadian Rockies. From Banff the route lies through Laggan and Revelstoke, where a hundred-mile trip is taken up the Columbia River to the lakes at its source. Thence westward through the Selkirk Range, southward to the Arrow and Kootenay Lake districts, and finally to Vancouver and Victoria.

Between the 10th and 17th of next month will be held an Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, for which the railroads expect to run special trains at reduced rates. Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, a city of about 120,000 inhabitants, and has recently become a leading commercial center in what is known as the Canada of the Middle West. It is planned to make this coming exhibition in every respect typical of the growth of Canadian industries in this region. Aside from this educational purpose provision has been made for the entertainment of the summer tourist, who will find every kind of accommodation in the city itself, at the same time that he is within easy reach of

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876 GEORGE F. SEWARD, President 1909

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are built of rattan with lining of rust-proof metal easy to keep clean. Asbestos and felt packing prevents heat penetrating. Piping around lid makes basket air-tight. All sizes. Strong, hygienic, ideal for light housekeeping. Ask your dealer for a Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket. Write us for our free descriptive booklet. Gives dainty recipes.

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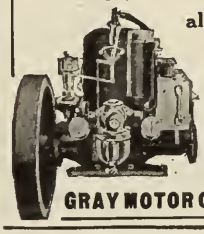
3 to 20 H. P. $60.00 and upwards Complete in every detail, all ready to install in your boat.



Made in the *largest and most up-to-date plant in the world* devoted exclusively to the manufacture of 2-cycle marine motors.

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Write for story of how these motors are made and catalog.

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A series of exercises mostly without apparatus, 50c. net. by mail, 54c. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Print Your Own

Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

A WORD ABOUT THE MAN WHO IS CONSIDERED A GOOD DRESSER

COOPER'S Spring Needle UNDERWEAR

¶ While good dressers never neglect their underwear, few get the maximum amount of fit, comfort and wear from the money invested. Why? Because the garments they buy are of faulty construction.

¶ Cooper's Spring Needle Knit underwear is more than the most elastic and perfect fitting—it is the most thoroughly made of any and all moderately priced underwear. It is reinforced at points of strain by silk stays—the collar is unapproached—the buttons cost twice as much as the ordinary kind. These points of excellence, added to the best fabric on earth, are responsible for its popularity.

¶ Try a silk lisle suit for spring and summer wear. All sizes. Get the genuine.

COOPER MFG. CO.
Bennington, Vermont

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Plan Your Summer Outing

Along the Line of the

Canadian Pacific

AN IDEAL VACATION LAND

For Fishermen, Canoeists, Campers and Hunters

The Lakes and Islands, Streams and Woodlands of the Muskoka, Georgian Bay, and Temagami Regions are unsurpassed.

THE REDUCED RATES to the

Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition

AT SEATTLE

Include the Privilege of Stop-overs at Our Mountain Resorts at BANFF, LAGGAN, FIELD, GLACIER, Etc.

AMID THE UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR AND RUGGED GRANDEUR OF THE

CANADIAN ROCKIES

Our excellent hotel, train and boat service assure a comfortable trip. Descriptive Booklets, profusely illustrated, sent on application.

ROBT. KERR, P. T. M., Montreal, Que. ALLAN CAMERON, G. T. A., 458 Broadway, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

RELIABILITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.

The test of a railroad time table is the daily performance of the train. The printing of a schedule is a matter of ink and paper; the maintenance of it a matter of skillful operation.

The actual record of the "Pennsylvania Special" between New York and Chicago is eighteen hours on three hundred and twenty-eight days out of three hundred and sixty-five.

Such a record means unparalleled reliability. It is of vital importance to every business man to punctually keep his engagements; and when he knows that the train that leaves New York to-day at 3.55 P.M. will put him in Chicago to-morrow morning at 8.55, and leaving Chicago at 2.45 P.M. will put him in New York again at 9.45 the next morning, he naturally selects that train for his trip. That is why an increasing number of business men are using the "Pennsylvania Special" every day—because it has an unexampled record for keeping on time.

Reservations can be made until 10 P. M. any day, Sundays and holidays, by 'phoning "Madison 1032."

The Pennsylvania is also the shortest line between New York and Chicago.

the hunting and scenic features in and around the Winnipeg Lake country.

The following is one of the typical tours which will be run this summer for tourists desiring to visit the St. Lawrence Valley: New York, rail to Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, rail or steamer (optional) to Toronto, Kingston, steamer to Clayton (or rail direct from Niagara Falls to Clayton), thence steamer to Alexandria Bay and through the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight to Montreal, rail or steamer (optional) to Quebec, rail to Fabyans, Bethlehem Junction, Wells River, Montpelier, Burlington, Lake Champlain steamer to Fort Ticonderoga, rail to Baldwin, Lake George steamer to Caldwell, rail to Saratoga, Albany, thence Day Line steamer to New York.

The Rocky Mountains Park of Canada is a reservation, 26 x 10 miles in extent, and has been set apart as a national health and pleasure resort by the Government. Within this rectangle of 260 square miles, at an altitude of 4,500 feet, is the small village of Banff, celebrated for its springs and remarkably bold and grand surroundings. This is in the heart of the most stupendous section of the Rockies, where several of its peaks tower up 10,000 feet.

ON THE GREAT LAKES

Tours of the Great Lakes are growing in popularity and various steamship lines maintain a service for the special benefit of the summer traveler. There are daily lines from Buffalo to Detroit, and from the latter city there are more extended trips to Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Collingwood, and other points. By two lines it is possible to take a fresh-water trip from Buffalo to

JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE AT NORTH ELBA IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Duluth, thus traversing Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior. The steamers for such a trip are of ocean-going size, and with accommodations which compare favorably with those furnished by many a transatlantic liner. A trip, starting from Detroit and lasting a week, goes through Detroit River, Lake St Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, through the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, and Lake Erie. The cost of this trip, including meals and berths, is $28.50. A still longer one covers 1,500 miles from Sarnia,

Canada, to Duluth and return, at a cost of $34. The longest trip on the Lakes is from Buffalo to Chicago on Lake Michigan, and to Duluth on Lake Superior.

The following are two specimen tours planned for this summer: (1) New York, rail to Buffalo, Northern Steamship Company to Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Harbor Springs, Milwaukee, Chicago; returning by rail through Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to New York, $40.75. (2) New York, rail to Buffalo; Northern Steamship Company to Duluth; rail to St. Paul; Mississippi River steamer (meals and stateroom berth included) to St. Louis; returning by rail through Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to New York, $67.25. Except in the single case specified, these and similar tours do not include meals and berths.

THE FAR WEST AND NORTHWEST

Since last summer one of the most important new features in transcontinental travel is to be found in the lessening of the time necessary to make the trip from coast to coast. This increase of speed

G. T. Bell,
Assistant Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the new Canadian line which is to cross the continent from Halifax to Prince Rupert.

found its culmination in the new flier which made its first trip on the twenty-third of last month from Chicago to Seattle. By the arrangement of its schedule it is possible to make connections from New York to Seattle in ninety-five hours and thirty-five minutes, just twenty-five minutes less than four days, a considerable saving over former schedules, and one which will undoubtedly be influential in lowering the time record on other transcontinental railway routes.

Of the latter there are plenty to choose from in planning a trip through the West for a summer vacation. A well-known northern line takes its passengers at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior, and thence crosses the Lake Park region

The Evenings at Any Summer Resort

And the character of the social life there are very important in their influence upon your holiday At the

Thousand Islands
Adirondack Mountains
New England Seashore

there are high-class hotels frequented by refined people, with evening dances, parties and concerts, at which all visitors of refinement in the settlement—whether guests of the hotel or not—are made welcome.

Let Us Suggest a Vacation Trip

If you will tell us the number in your party, the length of time and amount of money you desire to spend in connection with your holiday, whether you want continuous traveling or not, and give some idea of your taste regarding surroundings, amusements, etc., we will propose one or two trips for your consideration, with complete information. Address New York Central Lines Travel Bureau, Room 367 Grand Central Station, New York, or Room 569 La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
"America's Greatest Railway System"

Travel and Resort Directory

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Low Fares to Seattle

$62 for round-trip between Chicago and Seattle for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition via the

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

$62 also for the round-trip between Chicago and Tacoma, Portland, Victoria or Vancouver.

Tickets on sale May 20 to September 30. Return limit October 31. Stop-overs.

Descriptive folder free.

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago

Spend your vacation on Quaint Cape Cod

Ideal for vacations—seashore, woods, country, fishing, boating, bathing

Send for free beautifully illustrated book

A. B. Smith, G. P. A., Room 184, New Haven, Conn.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE

By S. S. Arabic, 16,000 Tons, Oct. 16. $650 up

30 TOURS TO EUROPE $270 UP

FRANK C. CLARK Times Building, New York

SLIP A BOX OF Huylr's CANDIES IN YOUR GRIP.

IT TAKES BUT LITTLE ROOM AND MAKES YOU DOUBLY WELCOME

of Minnesota, the Red River Valley, and the Yellowstone National Park. The trains of this line are left at Livingston, Mont., for the Park. A typical tour of the latter is made by coach and takes about five and a half days. From Gardiner through the Park and return averages 143 miles. From either Livingston or Ogden and return the tour is made for $55, and includes all points of interest such as Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Cañon and Falls, of the Yellowstone. The Yellowstone Park hotels have already opened, and trips through the Park must be completed on or before September 25.

Leaving Yellowstone Park by the same line the traveler enters the Rockies, passing the mining-centers—Helena, Butte, Anaconda—and reaching Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, or Portland, with running views of the Mission Range and the Cœur d'Alene Mountains. From the termination of the line further tours may be had along the coast to all points in California. A still more northerly line is especially patronized by sportsmen and terminates at Everett. Another northwesterly line goes from St. Paul through Canada to the

PORT NIAGARA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE NIAGARA RIVER,

Prominent in the old French and other American wars.

coast. It maintains a special service for summer tourists in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, and touches at resorts in Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Missouri. Pamphlets on the Lakes of Wisconsin and Minnesota, with necessary information for intending fishermen are furnished by the railway company.

Another line terminates at San Francisco, going via Rock Island and Omaha, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. An "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago for San Francisco via Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Ogden, with side lines to the Wisconsin Lake region. Another "Overland" has side trips to Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, while still another, going via Atchison, has side trips to the Grand Cañon of Arizona, the Petrified Forest, and the Zuni Pueblos in New Mexico. The Yosemite Valley, now a National Park about 150 miles from San Francisco, in the Sierra Nevadas, and the Big Tree Districts are especially available to a great southern railway by which also the many resorts of Southern California are visited.

Special tours are made this summer, by rail or stage, from San Francisco to the

New York's Playground

IN LONG ISLAND, New York has an unexcelled Summer Playground. Its far-reaching shore presents a succession of attractive features—hard sandy beaches, where the bather and swimmer may find ideal conditions for surf and still-water bathing; inlets, coves and bays that afford the best of boating facilities, and picturesque scenery which all can enjoy.

Inland, too, there is beautiful country, dotted with gem-like lakes and ribboned with streams, happy hunting and fishing grounds, and old-fashioned farming regions where city folk can live the simple life.

The island is dotted with superb golf links—many of which have a world-wide reputation; and the well-kept roads extending over its entire length have become very popular to lovers of motoring and driving.

Send 6 cents to the General Passenger Agent for book "Long Island Resorts," for 1909.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

263 Fifth Avenue, New York

Yellowstone

Personally Escorted

All-expense summer tours to Yellowstone Park, Utah, Colorado, California and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle leave Chicago every week in June, July and August, beginning June 19, 1909, under the auspices of the Tourist Department Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE — UNION PACIFIC — OVERLAND ROUTE

Write for itineraries with maps and full information.

S. A. HUTCHISON, Manager,
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Keep Cool!

Get Away From The Hot Dusty City And Come To

PORTLAND MAINE

Spend your vacation in the finest harbor city on the Atlantic Coast: a city of cool days and restful nights. Unlimited supply of pure water, modern stores, excellent hotels and boarding houses, boating, bathing and outdoor sports, many near-by points of interest.

For through service rates, inquire local agent. For free illustrated book and information address

M. C. RICH, Secretary Board of Trade, 101 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

Travel and Resort Directory

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Yosemite Valley and return, including Wawona and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, for which the charge is $41 60. The Yosemite Valley is open all the year round.

An eleven-day trip will be run this summer by one touring-company from Seattle or Victoria, to Sitka, Alaska, and return, via steamer, at a cost of $100, including meals and stateroom berth.

Round-trip tickets from New York to California, Oregon, and the Pacific coast, including the points of interest already detailed, vary on different routes from $87.50 to $107.25. These tickets must begin to be used on date of sale and New York must be reached on the return trip no later than October 31. Stop-over privileges are allowed on the outward trip. Trips to Colorado may be made from Chicago for $30 for the round trip. One prominent road advertises five trains to Colorado, three of which are lighted by electricity.

THE NEW PORT IN THE NORTH PACIFIC

The Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which, completed, will provide a transcontinental route from Halifax across all Canada, will be Prince Rupert. Prince Rupert, by some hundreds of miles, is the most northern transcontinental terminal on this continent. It lies in British Columbia at the mouth of the Skeena River, which flows into the Pacific, in latitude 54° 25′. Prince Rupert is 550 miles north of Vancouver and only 40 miles south of the boundary of Alaska. Its latitude is about the same as that of London. Owing to the Japanese Current, which does for this coast what the Gulf Stream does for England, it has a climate with a mean temperature about the same as that of London.

The harbor is practically land-locked,

The Call of the West

Is in the lure of the mountains, woods and lakes. In the glorious summer time Nature demands that we leave our tasks to recuperate our energies. For your vacation trip go to the mountains of

Montana, Idaho, Washington

Climbing glacial peaks in the Lake McDonald country—fishing in the Kootenai or traversing the canyons of the Cascades will give you a new lease on life. The West is always interesting, but an additional attraction this year is the

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

Seattle, June 1 to Oct. 16

Round trip fares every day this summer only $50 from St. Paul and Minneapolis Duluth and Superior; $62 from Chicago. For a delightful scenic trip over the Rockies and through the Cascades, take the ORIENTAL LIMITED or FAST MAIL.

Send for Free Booklet "To the Scenic Northwest"

A. L. CRAIG
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Rose Festival, Portland, Ore.
June 7th to 12th, 1909

National Irrigation Congress
Spokane, Wash.
Aug. 9th to 14th, 1909

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

THAT GREAT SHORT LINE

Which links the railroad systems of the North with those of the South is practically completed; and important results will follow this achievement.

Six up-to-date roads have joined forces in this work, and the bold enterprise will dominate the development of that fertile region which extends from the Atlantic coast to the Valley of the Mississippi.

The point of convergence from the entire South is Richmond; and the point of convergence from the North and the West is Washington. Glen Allen is on the short link which unites these two vast systems, and Glen Allen is beyond comparison the most eligible spot on that link for a splendid development.

Let us glance a moment at the recent past, and note the effect of transportation on world movements. There are men now living who recall the days when Fort Dearborn was a mere trading post. But railroads were coming into existence then, and Lake Michigan drove them around by the shore, and there at that old trading post they converged—linking the East with the West—and straightway, as by a stroke of magic, Fort Dearborn became Chicago!

History repeats itself. This new Richmond-Washington Gateway, tapping the commerce of fifteen millions of people should have a fruitage in no degree less striking!

Glen Allen is a picturesque spot on this New Short Link, and it might easily be developed into a charming relay point for the accommodation of climatic travel.

For more than forty years unusual care has been bestowed on the natural beauties of the place, and it certainly unites more advantages as a midway resort than can be found at any other railroad point between the North and the South.

America, like Europe, is realizing that a sudden transition between extremes of temperature is not wholesome, and pleasant pausing places are being increasingly called for. Thousands of travelers pass daily, many of them describing Glen Allen as the Deer Park, from the herds of deer which roam over its ample grounds, and which may be seen from the car windows for a mile or more.

Glen Allen is the seat of Forest Lodge, which is a spacious mansion of a hundred rooms, furnished and equipped throughout, and situated in a beautiful Park fronting the railway station. The property is for sale. Further particulars may be had by addressing owner,

JOHN CUSSONS, Forest Lodge, Glen Allen, Va.

Too Busy to Take a Vacation?

Ever stop to think what will happen to the family should you break down? Don't do it. Take them all and run out to Colorado for a few weeks. It will put new life into you.

You needn't camp out unless you want to. Magnificent hotels and excellent boarding places are plentiful.

ROCK ISLAND TO THE ROCKIES

means a sure, safe journey, which is a pleasure in itself. Don't wait! Finish up the tag ends on the train.

The de Luxe Rocky Mountain Limited

has a stenographer to do your bidding properly and gratuitously.

Our New Book on Colorado and a beautiful folder "Through Scenic Colorado and Yellowstone Park to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition" are free on request. They're full of information and of real value to you.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager
8 La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.

Rock Island-Frisco Lines

Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

The Privacy of a Yacht

The American who travels this summer for pleasure will find in the Great Lakes of his own country a wealth of recreation and novel scenic enjoyment little dreamed of by those who have not traveled these delightful waters.

The pleasure is doubly enhanced by the luxurious accommodations and perfect service of the D. & C. Lake Lines. When you travel

The Water Way

between Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Mackinac

you enjoy the perfect facilities of the finest daily passenger steamers in the United States. They offer all the luxury and comfort of the best metropolitan hotels, with the privacy of your own yacht. The cool wind-swept decks, the spotless cabins, perfect dining service and attendance on the palatial D. & C. steamers make this trip a constant delight for those who travel either for pleasure or business. A stewardess aboard gives special attention to women and children traveling alone.

Your railroad tickets are good on any D. & C. or D. & B. Steamer. Information regarding rates and time tables on request. Prompt connections with railroads for all principal cities. We have prepared an artistic booklet containing all the information a traveler needs, together with a perfect map of the Great Lakes, which we will send on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.

Philip H. McMillan, Pres.
A. A. Schantz, Gen. Mgr.
L. G. Lewis, Gen. Pass. Agt.

39 Wayne St.
DETROIT, MICH.

altho it is approached by a waterway about one mile wide. From the entrance to the extreme end of the upper harbor is a distance of fourteen miles. This waterway is quite free from rocks or other obstructions, and is of good depth for anchorage. An illustration on page 974 shows the beginnings made for the town of Prince Rupert as they appeared in the summer of last year.

It has been estimated that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will cost about $100,000,000. In western Canada it will penetrate the great wheat fields that lie north of the Canadian Pacific Line. Cy

CHAMPLAIN'S SHIP, THE "DON DE DIEU,"

Of which a representation will be shown at the Tercentenary Celebration of July 4 to 10.

Warman, as recently quoted, has said that Canada, through the development of railways in this western territory, "will become not only the granary of Great Britain, but the bread-basket of the world."

The Grand Trunk Pacific Road is already well advanced in construction. The main line will cover about 3,600 miles, and the branch lines about 5,000 miles, making altogether 8,600 miles. With the mileage already operated by the original Grand Trunk Company, there will be practically under one management a system of nearly 14,000 miles. The main line, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, will be new construction, except about 183 miles between Halifax and Moncton. Among the projected branches is one to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay and another to Dawson in the Yukon country. These two branches both run northward; nearly all the others extend southward and connect with important cities and towns.

It is expected that the branch to Fort

FOR TRAVELERS

An Acceptable Gift for a Traveler

NO more pleasing remembrance for the departing traveler than Dean's famous "BON VOYAGE BOX." Filled with crisp, delicious Cakes that never fail to tempt the appetite. Will keep perfectly fresh. Handsome metal box with handle, lock and key—useful when emptied. Delivered to all steamships, including Boston and Philadelphia sailings.

Illustrated price list sent promptly on request.

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ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS

Travelers in Foreign Countries

can provide themselves with current funds and letters of introduction to the principal Bankers in all parts of the world through the use of our

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Our Letters also provide means for the prompt forwarding of mail, luggage and cables. Full particulars upon application.

Redmond & Co.

507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

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Cables "Mimosa," New York

It's *Your* Inning for an Outing!

One-half the pleasure of a vacation depends on the choice of the **right place**; the other half depends on the choice of the **right method** in reaching it.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

the new 1909 Lackawanna Vacation Book shows **where** to go and **how** to go, with a list of hotels, boarding-houses, rates, railroad fares, etc.; 110 pages beautifully illustrated.

Sent free for 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address

GEORGE A. CULLEN,
General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad
Dept. 16, 90 West Street,
New York City

Lackawanna Railroad

SUMMER CRUISES

P. & O.

THE COMFORTS OF AN ATLANTIC FLYER COMBINED WITH THE DISTINCTION AND REFINEMENT OF AN ENGLISH COUNTRY MANSION

YACHT "VECTIS" JULY 1st

A comprehensive cruise to **Spitzbergen and North Cape.** July 29 and August 2, The Norwegian Fjords. New Twin Screw Steamer **"MALWA,"** July 8, The Northern Capitals. August 7, Sweden, Denmark, Russia. Full information and descriptive pamphlets from

L. J. GARCEY, Agent, 281 Fifth Avenue, New York
P. & O. West End Office, Northumberland Avenue, London

Travel and Resort Directory

Churchill will provide an outlet for shipments of wheat to Europe by way of steamers sailing from Hudson Bay. The water route to Liverpool will be thus much shortened. An area extremely rich in both agricultural and mineral resources will be reached by this road. Immigrants in large numbers have already been attracted to Northwestern Canada, but they are expected to come in still greater numbers when the road is completed. One of the interesting incidents in building the road is a bridge across the St. Lawrence five miles above Quebec, which will be the largest cantilever bridge in the world, and will have an elevation of 150 feet above high water.

The remarkable rapidity of recent railroad building in Canada, especially in the part known as that country's Great West, is phenomenal. Another young railroad of the newly developing section, the Canadian Northern, can show that, altho it was nothing as a railroad in 1896, it has since been building at the rate of a mile a day, and is now operating 4,823 miles of lines all its own. It ranks as the second largest railroad system of the Dominion.

Class-room Wit.—Once upon a time a child who was asked on an examination paper to define a mountain range, replied, "A large-sized cook stove." The same method of reasoning seems to go with older growth. A recent examination paper at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale contained the question, "What is the office of the gastric juice?" And the answer on one paper read, "The stomach." —*Everybody's Magazine.*

A Genius.—"How did Tom manage to get so much of his uncle's estate?"

"He married his lawyer's only daughter."—*Boston Transcript.*

Travel and Resort Directory

"North Coast Limited"
"Exposition Special"
"Pacific Express"

These are the three electric lighted daily trans-continental trains in service after May 23, via the

Northern Pacific Railway

the Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune. Through service between Chicago and Puget Sound, via St. Paul-Minneapolis. Through service between St. Louis, Kansas City and the North Coast, via Billings. Through service to and from the boundary of

Yellowstone National Park

Everything planned to make this summer's trip to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and the Northwest the pleasantest ever experienced.

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Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 24 NEW YORK, JUNE 12, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 999

TOPICS OF THE DAY

OUR CITIZENS MISTREATED IN CENTRAL AMERICA

A REVELATION of the mistreatment of United States citizens in Central America, in *Uncle Sam's Magazine* (New York) for June, is of such startling importance that efforts were made by agents of the Guatemalan Government to buy up and suppress the whole edition. The article is written by Mr. Edwin Emerson, who has traveled and campaigned in the regions he writes of, and the amazing stories he tells are matters of record with the State Department at Washington. From Mr. Emerson's account it appears that in the turbulent countries lying between the United States and the Panama Canal Zone our citizens must endure without redress insult, spoliation, flogging, and other injuries at the hands of the authorities. From Guatemala alone, we are told, more than half a hundred official outrages against American citizens have been recorded within the last four years, and in but one case—and then only because of the personal intervention of President Roosevelt—was any redress obtained. Nor is the situation in Guatemala, we are assured, other than typical.

MR. EDWIN EMERSON AND A PARTY OF FRIENDS.

Mr. Emerson, whose pen has exposed the mistreatment of our citizens in Central America, sits between Mrs. Emerson and Mrs. Francis J. Heney (whose face is obscured by her veil). On the front seat of the automobile is Mr. Heney, famous for his exposures of graft.

Mr. Emerson tells of the property of rich Americans calmly appropriated, at their death, by officers of the Guatemalan Government: of lawyers who sought to investigate these matters languishing in prison for their pains; of a well-to-do contractor from Pennsylvania strung up by the thumbs and flogged because he had inadvertently failed to recognize the alcalde of San Felipe: and of other American citizens thrust into solitary confinement without trial or warrant for offenses equally trivial or imaginary. He cites the case of an American who died of fever in a hotel of Santo Tomas with $60,000 in his possession. This money mysteriously disappeared, and the authorities manifested no interest in the matter beyond keeping the death as long as possible from the knowledge of the American Consul. But the tale of atrocities does not pause here. We read:

"More flagrant even than this was something that happened to another American citizen one year later in Guatemala City. On March 8, 1907, Mark Love, a prosperous and well-known American merchant, who for many years had done business in Guatemala, mysteriously disappeared in Guatemala City. Ten days later his body was found at the bottom of a well. There was every evidence that the man had been murdered. He had been disemboweled, his fingers were cut off, and his mutilated body was tied in a sack. All the efforts of the American Consul-General in the capital to arouse the Guatemalan authorities to action over this outrage against the life of an American citizen, proved unavailing. It is stated now that this man was killed by mistake by some of the Guatemalan Government's hired assassins, who believed him to be involved in a plot against the life of Estrada Cabrera.

"A number of other Americans in Guatemala have had the misfortune to be believed guilty of plotting against Cabrera, for Cabrera's capital is always full of plots and counterplots. Thus, after certain Guatemalan revolutionists attempted to blow up their President with a bomb, some half-dozen American citizens — railway contractors, engineers, and miners, living far from the scene, were arrested and dragged to jail because they were found to have sticks of dynamite in their tool-shops. There was not a particle of other proof against any of these men, nor did they ever receive a legal hearing, or proper trial in court. They were simply kept in jail, regardless of all law, and of the protests of the American Consul-General, only to be released in the end and expelled from the country, after suffering spoliation of their property. One only, Guy Lee, escaped prison by the personal intervention of Mr. William Kent, our latest Consul-General in Guatemala, who happened to be passing by when this American citizen was seized by the soldiers. Even then the Consul's intervention would not have availed had Mr. Kent not drawn a pistol."

The one man in recent years to obtain redress from the Guatemalan Government, according to Mr. Emerson, was a hotel-keeper

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named Simon Shine, who was brutally and wantonly beaten by General Aris, Governor of the Department of Zacapa. Mr. Shine's first complaint was made through the American Consulate, officially reported, and apparently pigeon-holed. He then wrote the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"DEAR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: I write this letter to let you know that I have been shamefully abused by the Governor of the Department of Zacapa, Gen. Enrique Aris. He himself struck me. At the same time two other Americans were nearly clubbed to death by pistols that were in the hands of Governor Aris.

"On the night of September 16 Governor Aris, with his body-guard, rode up to my place, got off their horses and came in. There were some words and I answered as best I could in Spanish All I said was: 'Si, Señor.' Thereupon the General hit me a hard blow in the face, and his nephew, who stood behind him, reached over and hit me on the head with his revolver, a heavy forty-four. At this a number of them closed on me and began pounding me. Somebody snatched my gold watch from my pocket. They dragged me off to jail and kept me there all night. Next day I was let out.

"Another American, George Milliken, was standing outside of my place, and the Governor's friends beat him with their revolvers until he was nearly dead. He is badly hurt and is now in the hospital. Also they pounded to jelly the face of Monroe Williams, another American, who was a bystander.

"Please, Mr. President, won't you order our man-of-war now at Puerto Cortez to come over here and investigate the beating up of American citizens? Then Guatemala will have to do me justice and I will be sure of getting the same good treatment that Guatemalans get in our country. *This is my right as a citizen, and that is all I ask.*

"Mr. President, please protect us! We have no one to look to but you."

Mr. Emerson here takes up the story:

"When this letter reached Mr. Roosevelt things began to happen. For a while the wires were kept hot between Washington and Guatemala. Our Consul-General in Guatemala City, in the absence of the American Minister, was instructed to call in person upon the Guatemalan President and to demand prompt and full reparation in no uncertain language. Mr. Kent appears to have followed his orders to the letter—at all events, the Guatemalan Government hastened to make a formal apology, recalled the offending Governor from his post, and paid monetary damages of $6,000 each to the American citizens who had been outraged."

There will never be any lasting peace or progress in Central America, says Mr. Emerson, until we "put these quasi-republics under the same kind of protectorate as Cuba." Elihu Root's dreams of arbitration and of Pan-American peace under the egis of the Monroe Doctrine seem to this writer as far as ever from realization. We read:

"Only lately General Zelaya, the military dictator of Nicaragua, was mobilizing his tatterdemalion hordes against his neighbors, Salvador and Costa Rica. This move was met by Estrada Cabrera, the Guatemalan usurper, by the massing of his barefooted troops on the frontiers of Salvador and Honduras. When our American representatives in those countries tried to make peace between the hostile factions, their attempts at mediation were flouted, their diplomatic dispatches were opened and mutilated, and insult was added to injury until our Minister and Chargé d'Affaires had to be withdrawn from Nicaragua, while our Minister and Consul-General in Guatemala are in a constant state of conflict with the self-constituted ruler of that country.

"Lest any American should think that Uncle Sam's efforts at peaceful mediation between those countries is an act of officious meddling, let it be remembered that only two years ago all these Central-American States, at a so-called peace conference in Washington, not only solemnly agreed to keep the peace, but practically implored their nearest neighbors—Mexico and our United States—to act as guarantors of these latest pledges of peace.

"As soon as Uncle Sam, however, undertook to make good these pledges his first efforts in this direction were rudely repulsed."

ONE THAT'S NOT A BUBBLE.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

PROPOSED AIR-SHIP COAST PATROL

THE most significant result of Count Zeppelin's latest aerial performance seems to be its effect on our War Department. The order to formulate plans for a fleet of dirigibles for Atlantic coast defense followed almost immediately Count Zeppelin's 900-mile flight. While this may have been a mere coincidence, some editors take it as an official declaration from the United States Government that the dirigible has at last been proved practicable as a defensive agent. So far the plan is tentative and probably will not be authoritatively outlined for several weeks. A Washington dispatch, however, goes into some detail thus:

"The scheme involves the establishment of balloon-houses all along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida. These stations, according to the preliminary ideas of the experts, will be about 250 miles apart, this being considered a safe limit flight endurance for air-ships of the present day.

"At each station there will be groups of two and possibly three of these balloon-houses so that if an air-ship from one station makes its way to another there will be a place for storing and taking care of it. The coast will be divided into zones, and air-ships will be assigned to each zone. The zone will extend a specified distance seaward from each station. The experts do not know how many air-ships will be necessary to protect the coast satisfactorily.

"It is not the present intention to use air-ships as fighting-craft, and the plans do not contemplate the development of strategetical tactics for conflict. The idea is that the most efficient and useful work of the air-ship is to go scouting at sea, flying back to shore to give the alarm when a fleet of the enemy is sighted. Should the enemy send up air-ships from the ships, the land batteries will be supposed to take care of them. The balloon-stands will be placed as near the coast defenses of the coast artillery as is deemed practicable."

The press, however, pretty generally admit a strong suspicion that Congress will not look upon the idea with as great favor as the War Department. The Springfield *Republican* likewise believes that this country can afford to await the results attained by the Europeans, whose "geographical position seems to drive them into costly and exhaustive tests of the military possibilities of aeronautics." The present plans are considered "mainly educational," by this paper, in view of the expected inaction of Congress. If the plans interest the public, then public sentiment will prod Congress to provide the appropriations. The coast balloons, adds this writer, are probably not intended to protect us from European air-ships winging their way across the Atlantic, but

would serve rather to spy out "the coming of the marine navies to ravage our shores"—

"The balloons would scout along our coast at such altitudes as they could attain, watching for the approaching fleet: and, when observed, its location and apparent destination would be immediately telegraphed to the home station by wireless. The scheme seems not impossible of attainment as an auxiliary of the coast-defense system, yet unquestionably there must be considerable progress made in dirigible ballooning before it could be rendered effective under the various conditions of weather to which the coast is constantly subject. The dangers of ballooning along a seashore, which are so well known to every aviator of experience, would have to be overcome much more than they have been to make an air-ship coast patrol a profitable or a feasible undertaking.

"If Congress were to support such an enterprise in the interest of national defense, it would need to proceed frankly on the understanding that in its early stages the system would be exceedingly rudimentary and inefficient. Experimentation by the signal corps would undoubtedly add much to the general store of knowledge and thus tend strongly to promote the science of aviation for commercial as well as for war purposes."

Most of the editors, while still undecided about the advisability of the coast defense, are nevertheless enthusiastic over the more peaceful possibilities of the Zeppelin air-ships. Wilbur Wright's statement after the German flight, that a "year from now may see a trans-Atlantic trip successfully negotiated," is taken by many as of the first importance. The preparation of a Zeppelin line from Frankfort to Berlin for commercial purposes is also hailed as a convincing argument that the air-ship has arrived.

The fact that it was a dirigible balloon which accomplished the marvelous feat of covering the distance of about 850 miles in 37 hours, leads some of the writers to draw comparisons between this type and that of the Wright brothers' machine, the aeroplane.

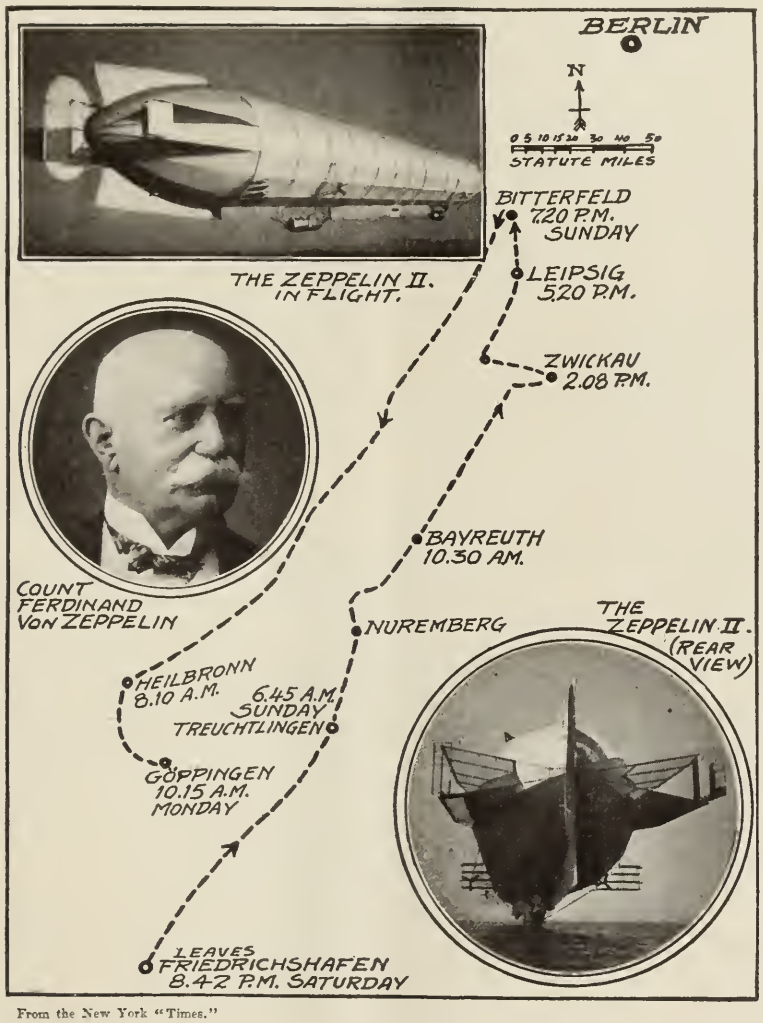
"Certainly the Count has again made the performances of the aeroplane navigator look like children at play," says the New York *Evening Post*; and the Washington *Post* believes that "Count Zeppelin's long flight has done more to convince the skeptical that man shall ultimately fly than all the successes of the aeroplanists." The Boston *Journal* also remarks that "apparently civilization must look to such air-ships as the Zeppelin type for any great development of aerial traffic."

The New York *Times*, in a defense of the aeroplane, says:

"Wilbur Wright is kind and courteous enough to say that there is room for both dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, and that each, when brought to perfection, will serve purposes beyond the attainment of the other. That may be so, and he ought to know, but for any other than a few military uses the dirigible appeals much more to the imagination than to the intelligence, while the motor-driven plane has its scientific soundness demonstrated by every bird that flies. Its great merit, in comparison with its rival, is ease of control. It will not be anything like as much at the mercy of the winds, and human skill will count for more in the determination of its fate and destination. Then it costs much less, and that is no small superiority.

"The aeroplane can already carry two passengers, and, while its capacity is more strictly limited than that of the dirigible, a whole fleet of the smaller machines can be made for what would have to be spent for one of its rivals."

Count Zeppelin himself considers his present work as merely a promise of what is to come. He is, however, firm in his conviction that at present his air-ship could play an important part in any hostile demonstration. The New York *Globe* comments upon this phase of the situation as follows:



From the New York "Times."

MAKING A HIGHWAY OF THE AIR.

"From almost any point on the northwestern slope of the German frontier the distance in a straight line to the English coast is approximately 200 miles. An air-ship taking the direct course would have to travel over Belgium and the Netherlands. By adding a little to the distance, however, it could entirely skirt the Netherlands and follow what would be a wholly over-water route. Hence, if conditions were favorable, if the air ship were not driven out of its course, the Count could travel from Germany to the English coast and back again twice in thirty-seven hours—the time spent in his last flight from Friedrichshafen — and mayhap have something to spare. So much for the present. But the present is not all. The Count declares that in the very near future there will be air-ships maintaining a speed of 40 miles an hour, capable of traveling 2,000 miles in two days. When that time comes it will be possible for the German air-ship to pay the British coasts four or five visits in forty-eight hours. But speak it lightly. For when it becomes known we may expect our terror-stricken brothers of the British Isles to curl up and die."

The New York *World* is less convinced of the air-ship's practicability for war purposes, and emphasizes its limitations thus:

"The Zeppelin ship is about 450 feet long and 50 feet wide. At home it is housed on a floating raft in the middle of a lake to give it plenty of space. It can make an emergency stop in a field as big as the parade-ground at Prospect or Van Cortlandt Park. It calls for more than 400,000 cubic feet of gas at one filling. It is enormously expensive, very fragile, useless in high winds.

"Apparently, air-ships will never transport armies of attack. Their enormous cost, the vast area required, the difficulties of landing, the dependence upon weather conditions, seem to preclude such use. Similar reasons make their employment in passenger service doubtful. They may become the playthings of

rich men, tho not for years to come, if ever, in any such numbers as the automobile. In war they should be valuable for scouting and observation, and the tendency will perhaps be to multiply their number rather than their size. In that the smaller, cheaper aeroplane has the advantage.

"Meanwhile most soldiers still travel on their own legs as they did at Marathon and at Crecy."

RESULTS OF FIVE YEARS AT PANAMA

COMPLETE statistics of the first five years—May, 1904, to April, 1909—of Uncle Sam's work on the Panama Canal are now available. In these five years there have been three different canal commissions, three chief engineers, and endless conflict of expert opinion over the relative merits of the sea-level and the lock type of canal. The New York *Tribune*, summing up in an editorial column the most salient facts embedded in the Commission's statistics, reminds us that the two French companies whose work preceded that of the United States Government excavated 81,548,000 cubic yards in eighteen years of actual digging prior to 1904. Under American control the excavation in five years has amounted to 73,124,849 cubic yards, distributed among the different years as follows:

	Cubic yards.
May, 1904, to April, 1905	648,911
May, 1905, to April, 1906	2,155,123
May, 1906, to April, 1907	6,715,554
May, 1907, to April, 1908	25,062,011
May, 1908, to April, 1909	38,542,650

The small showing for the first year is due to the fact that real construction work was not begun by the American engineers until more than a year after the United States took formal possession of the unfinished canal on May 4, 1904. That period was devoted largely to sanitary work and exploring. Now, however, the working-force and the machinery have been brought up to what may be regarded as the fullest practicable efficiency. Therefore it is not to be expected, says *The Tribune*, that the ratio of increase in excavation from year to year will be continued. What we may look for is a continued rate of a little more than 3,000,000 cubic yards a month. This would dispose in less than three years of the estimated 101,541,746 cubic yards yet to be excavated. The time required for the actual completion of the Canal, however, depends upon the time needed for the building of the dams and locks, "and as those structures are without precedent in the history of engineering, there are no data for determining their requirements."

Turning to the question of cost we read:

"Detailed statistics of expenditures are available down to February 1 last, or three months less than the five years. The total to that date was $93,915,657.76. Of this sum only $60,122,448.05 went for actual engineering and construction work. Buildings cost $8,787,502, sanitation $8,054,962, municipal improvements in the Canal Zone $4,007,497, civil administration $2,618,732, and so on to an aggregate of more than one-third of the whole. Many of these non-construction expenditures were made once for all and will not recur, so that hereafter a larger proportion of the appropriation will go for actual construction."

A CONVICTION FOR AUTOMOBILE MANSLAUGHTER

ALTHO William Darragh, the chauffeur convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a New York jury, complains that he is the "victim of prejudice created in the community by the unlawful acts of others," more disinterested observers look upon the verdict as the first significant warning which reckless drivers have received. "The verdict will stand as a landmark in the relation of the law to the new problems of public safety raised by the automobile," says the New York *World*, "and the new field of criminality opened by its use as an instrument of slaughter." The Springfield *Republican* believes that "this trial and its outcome should be effectively sobering and restraining in its influence." It will be remembered that the crime for which Darragh was convicted was the killing of thirteen-year-old Ingevaard Trimble on March 27 last. According to the evidence upon which the jury convicted him, the chauffeur was driving his machine at the rate of forty miles an hour when the accident occurred. He failed to blow his horn, and after he had struck the boy he deliberately increased his speed, and later fled to Texas where he was finally arrested. It was also brought out in the trial that the boy's body was carried for some distance, jammed between the mud-guard and the lantern, before it fell to the pavement lifeless.

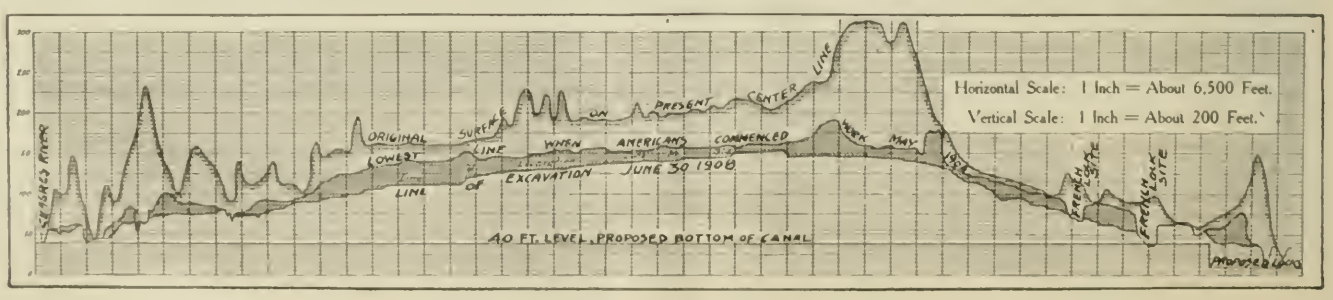
Judge Mulqueen, in pronouncing sentence to not less than seven nor more than twenty years in Sing Sing prison, took occasion to warn reckless drivers "that the next man who comes to the bar of this court charged with this offense may pay the penalty with his life." Judge Mulqueen, in what the New York *World* calls a "model of calmness and restrained force," also went over the history of the trial in careful detail before the sentence was imposed. He said in part:

"No new or obscure law has been invoked in this instance. The statute defining murder in the first degree is very old. It provides as follows:

"'The killing of a human being, unless it is excusable or justifiable, is murder in the first degree when committed by an act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, altho without a premeditated design to effect the death of any individual.'

"That law was enacted at a time when the automobile was unknown and when the present conditions could not possibly have been foreseen. And yet it so clearly applies to the reckless use of these machines that I doubt if its terms could be improved upon by the most expert legislative draftsman. It was urged by your learned counsel that you did not intend to kill your victim. But it is an elementary legal rule that a man's intent may be inferred from his acts.

"It has been said that you have been convicted for the crimes of others and that the popular clamor produced this verdict. Nothing is further from the truth. . . . If any motive swayed the jury other than a sense of duty it was not a desire for revenge, but rather a spirit of mercy. Indeed, I am convinced that if you had been a rich man or a dissolute man the verdict would have been murder. The legal proof of murder was overwhelming. But not even the



EXCAVATION AT PANAMA.

This diagram shows the American excavation only up to June 30, 1908. In the year that has since elapsed more material has been removed than in all the four preceding years added together

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SECRETARY DICKINSON AT GETTYSBURG.

He said that at this day "there are few in the South, if any, who would not turn swiftly with abhorrence from any suggestion that it would have been better for the South if it had succeeded in establishing an independent government."

most sympathetic juror could acquit you of manslaughter. The statutes defining that crime were clearly applicable and no question of intent is involved in them. The law does not seek revenge, and punishment of one criminal is intended to serve as a warning to others.

"A difficult situation confronts us to-day. The automobile has come to stay. Properly used it is a source of healthful recreation. It is an important factor in business. It affords remunerative employment for many. But it is clear that its use is fraught with the gravest danger to the people. Therefore all drivers and owners of these machines must be extremely careful. Recklessness and negligence will subject them to severe penalties. They must not seek their own pleasure or convenience at the risk of the public. It is the paramount duty of the State to protect the lives of our people.

"It is incumbent on the court to impose a sentence that will drive the lesson home to all."

"Well deserved as is Darragh's punishment," says the New York *Times*, "there is hardly any question that he would have escaped with a lighter penalty had not his crime been the last and worst of a series, the length of which had justified a general public indignation and inspired a common determination to teach chauffeurs to respect the rights of pedestrians."

The New York *Tribune* treats the subject in somewhat similar vein. We read:

"The idea has too much prevailed among a certain type of automobile-drivers that their rights on the street are superior to those of any one else; that when they sound their raucous horns it is the duty of everybody else to get out of the way, and that if any one fails to get out of the way and consequently gets hurt it is his own fault. Such fellows need a stern reminder of the intolerable error of that idea. They need to be made to realize that the rights of the general public on the streets are superior to those of any particular class of it; that an aged and infirm person has just as good a right to walk slowly across a street as an automobilist has to run his machine along it at any rate of speed; that it is more incumbent upon the drivers of such engines to avoid running over persons than it is upon persons to avoid being run over; and that when a driver does run over anybody he must bear the responsibility for it. The conviction of Darragh ought to go far toward bringing some motor-maniacs back to sanity and toward inducing some motor-criminals to respect the law. If it does not, then we must hope that at the hands of other just judges and juries every one who does as Darragh did will meet with Darragh's fate."

JOY-RIDING.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

IS THE SOUTH GLAD IT LOST?

IF the spirits of the gray-clad men who fell in the fatal charge of Pickett at Gettysburg were hovering over the battle-field on Memorial Day, they would have heard, with strange emotions, perhaps, the words of Secretary of War Dickinson when he declared that "at this day there are in the South but few, if any, who would not turn swiftly with sentiments of abhorrence from any suggestion that it would have been better for the South if it had succeeded in establishing an independent government." Mr. Dickinson was born in Mississippi and raised in Tennessee, and might be supposed to know what he is talking about. He said further:

"The very corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy was of laminæ, preordained to disintegration. Commercial and other conditions would as sure as fate have brought about a dissolving Confederacy. What would have come from this we can only conjecture, but it is well within the bounds of reason to assert that the good would have been dwarfed in comparison with the evil.

"There would have been a hate and rivalry between the North and South as intense as that between France and Germany, with a border-line far more extended, people less amenable to control, and causes for friction more numerous. A cordon of forts would have stretched from the Atlantic to the western border of Texas. Army and naval establishments would have devoured the substance of the people and militarism would have dominated civil government. The civilization of all the States would have developed on different and more critical lines. It may be that in the logic of events the war had to come: that it was the fierce, cruel, and inevitable crucible which was to fulfil a destiny—that of making us, as it did, a stronger and more harmonious people, united with

a solid front to meet the great problems that now confront our race."

Even the cordon of forts imagined by Mr. Dickinson would not have saved slavery in the C. S. A., remarks the Washington *Evening Star*:

"Suppose the mere crossing of a river or a geographical land line had insured liberty to the slave, as would have been the case had the Union been dissolved—one side of the line being slave and the other side free territory. What an exodus of blacks from their bondage would have followed! How impossible it would have been for the new government in the South to maintain its dominant institution—the foundation of its being! And failing to make its labor secure, the South would have failed as a great agricultural section dependent upon unskilled labor for its prosperity. . . . A government founded upon human slavery could not have been maintained in close proximity to one founded upon freedom, and in the dissolution of the former a new peril to the whole North American continent would have resulted."

For a thoroughly Confederate comment one naturally turns to the Charleston *News and Courier*. Says this paper:

"The results of the war have been accepted in perfectly good faith by the South and all its people, but Mr. Taft's own policy of making the South believe that it is no longer an alien in the Government at Washington shows that for more than forty years after the South failed in its struggle for independent political existence there has been practically a cordon of forts erected on what might have been the frontier between a Southern republic and a Northern nation to keep the South out of its fair and full participation in the affairs of the Government for the establishment of which the men at Gettysburg died.

"We are glad that the old differences between the opposing schools of thought in this country have been settled, even if they were settled to our terrible injury; but the development of the material resources of the South in the last twenty-five years shows what would have resulted to us had the Southern arms been successful in the struggle for independence. We are quite ready to admit that some of what Mr. Lincoln called the 'taxing districts,' would have been lost to the other side; but that would not have militated surely against our industrial and commercial progress. In the course of time, and a very short time, in our opinion, slavery would have been abolished in the South, and we should have been spared the horrors of reconstruction rule and the many other enormities forced upon us by the conquerors.

"We say, again, that the struggle is over, and after years of patient endurance we have recovered our footing and here we expect to stay in the house of our fathers, altered greatly in some of its old features, it is true; but here we are. All that we want to do now is to suggest to Brother Dickinson that his 'accidental' note, which we have picked out for his study, was in no sense essential to the harmonies of the occasion at Gettysburg."

MR. HARRIMAN'S POST MORTEM ON THE PANIC

MR. HARRIMAN'S post-mortem diagnosis of the causes of the last panic has caused many editors to shake their heads over his qualifications as a financial physician. The importance of a correct diagnosis, they point out, is due to the fact that in case of a recurrence the prescription will depend upon it. *The Journal of Commerce*, which has no faith in Mr. Harriman as a specialist in panics, does admit, however, that he is "an unexcelled expert in producing the unsanitary and unhygienic conditions that prepare the way for panics, which the real doctors have to treat when the outbreak comes."

Asked by the interviewers on the eve of his departure for Europe whether he thought the present high prices would lead to over-speculation and another panic "as the high prices of 1906 were followed by the panic of 1907," he replied that the business disaster of 1907 came about because the people were frightened by the big Standard Oil fine and at once began to hoard their money. This explanation arouses wide comment and general dissent in the press. Altho his actual words are variously set down by the different reporters present, all reports agree as to their substance. The version in one of the leading metropolitan papers reads as follows:

"That panic was directly caused by the extraordinary Landis decision and the general attitude prevailing at the time against the railroads and corporations generally. There is no mistake about this. I know what I am talking about because I went through it all. It was a panic of sentiment; a disaster caused by the fear of something that did not happen. It frightened people into withdrawing their money from circulation."

The interest of this view, aside from the fact that it is advanced by so conspicuous an actor in the drama under discussion, lies in its divergence from the explanation generally advanced by the leading theoretical economists. As the New York *Times* remarks, the economists, who were mere observers, had agreed that the crisis of 1907 was caused by exhaustion of capital. Mr. Harriman, as an actual participant in the events, asserts that there was capital enough, but too little confidence. To quote further:

WHIPSAWED ON THE SEESAW
—Bow in the Salt Lake *Herald*

RELICS.
—B. S. in the Columbia (S C) *State*.

TARIFF SKETCHES

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND A FEW OF HIS 250 PORTERS.

In the upper left-hand corner of the picture, above Mr. Roosevelt's head, a portion of the encampment on Kapiti Plains. The man at the camera is Kermit.

"The theorists support their position by remarking upon the similarity of conditions throughout the world, and attributing the phenomena to the working of like causes everywhere. But it is a poor rule which will not work both ways. If the breakdown here had its roots in the same sort of trouble as that which embarrassed other countries, then other countries must have had the same troubles as ourselves. But everybody knows the contrary. No other country had an Executive like ours, nor a judge so eccentric in his antagonism to capital as the one whom Mr. Harriman named. There can be no doubt that these causes of financial disturbance were specific to the United States If they existed elsewhere it was in a minor degree, or if they existed in the same degree everywhere as here, then Mr. Harriman's theory of the troubles displaces the economists' as to all countries, instead of merely as to the United States."

To ascribe the panic to Judge Landis's decision fining the Standard Oil Company of Indiana $29,000,000 is to make too much of that incident, remarks the New York *Tribune*. "It is refreshing to have a new version of the cause, even if there can be no general agreement with the explanation," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*. *The Wall Street Journal* asserts that "it would be doing a grave injustice to one of the clearest minds in America even to suppose that Mr. Harriman believes this." It goes on to say:

"The Landis decision was the fruit of a popular state of mind brought about by methods of corporation activity of which the life-insurance inquiry gave the first illuminating exposition. Corporations in those times were in many cases being conducted with an utter indifference to the laws of God and man. If a corporation were only strong enough its managers assumed that anything was right which they could bring about without actually incurring prosecution. It was thought in some financial circles proper to own the representatives of the people in State legislatures or in Congress, and, indeed, we had established a condition so rotten as to bring about a violent revulsion of public sentiment, of which much foolish legislation and some equally foolish court decisions were the conscious or unconscious reflex.

"But besides this the crisis was overdue. Reckless speculation by rich men, enormous losses all over the world by war, fire, and flood, tremendous conversion of floating capital into fixt forms of wealth, and a multitude of minor causes brought about the crisis of 1907 later, if anything, than might have been reasonably expected.

"Is anybody foolish enough to suppose that agitation in our State legislatures or a heavy fine imposed upon a single wealthy corporation could have brought about a financial crisis in Tokyo, New Zealand, Cape Colony, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London, and every financial center in the world? If it had not been for the international waste which preceded the crisis of 1907, a panic would have been impossible even here."

STEEL-TRUST SHARES APPRECIATING

FIVE years ago the common stock of the Steel Trust was selling at less than $9 a share—last week it was selling at $69 a share. Five years ago we printed a cartoon full of rich suggestions about "what you might do with your steel common." You might "paper the walls with it," or "stuff a mattress," or "give it to the blind," or "invite a burglar to call." No such suggestions are heard now. Instead, the air is full of surmises to account for the extraordinary appreciation of the Steel Trust's paper, which has doubled in price in a little more than a year. The chief reason and the plainest, of course, is the revival of the steel business; another is the fact that the Paris Bourse is to trade in steel shares, by speculating in the shares of a holding company. The more skeptical, however, hint that the lambs are being herded for a shearing, or suggest that the rise reflects a popular conviction that the trusts will enjoy full liberty to plunder at will under the Taft Administration. The latter view is exemplified in the following comment of the New York *World*:

"In round numbers there are 5,000,000 shares of Steel common. One hundred days ago they were worth $200,000,000. To-day they are worth $345,000,000, with something additional in prospect. If this enhancement of values amounting to $145,000,000 were due to legitimate business conditions all Americans could congratulate the steel-producers upon their prosperity. If it merely measures the speculative capitalization of renewed and reenforced privilege and continued immunity from prosecution under the antitrust laws, it is a danger-signal which should not escape notice.

"Steel is naturally the leader in this revival, for it is the chief beneficiary of a system of taxation devised for personal profit, and as a trust it is conspicuous among the law-defying combinations. When, after practically all of the people have agreed that the tariff should be lowered and that monopolies should be broken up, representatives of both parties in Congress unite to maintain the old plutocratic order, we need not be surprized to find the stock-gamblers making new and startling prices for their certificates.

"In this fashion Wall Street records its disbelief in party promises and proclaims to the world in terms of hundreds of millions its estimate of the market value of a national betrayal."

Steel common, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is a speculative stock, altho it is possible that it may become less so." The history of this interesting stock it outlines as follows:

"It was issued practically as a bonus in effecting the combination known as the 'Steel Trust,' the holding company that controls the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation. It was an infusion of water in the capitalization of that New Jersey organization. A dividend of 4 per cent. was paid upon it from the start to aid in its distribution to the 'public.' This was kept up until

the industry had one of its periodical reverses, and when the dividend was withdrawn the stock went down below 9 on the Stock Exchange and there was some apprehension that it might be wiped out. It had been barely above 50, and generally below that when the dividend was paid. Its value has, of course, been much enhanced by improvements paid for out of surplus earnings during the last few years.

"For the last two or three years this stock has been on a 2 per-cent. basis, and in the last few months we have had the unusual spectacle of its advancing on that rate far above the figure that it reached as a 4-per-cent. stock, and to one that would make it yield as an investment only about 3 per cent. On this Paris coup it has sold above 67, and somebody has been getting profit out of its manipulation. The fact that there are over 5,000,000 shares of uncertain future earning-power makes it peculiarly susceptible to speculative manipulation."

The introduction of Steel shares in the French market is generally regarded as preparing the way for other American stocks. Hitherto what foreign capital we have needed has come chiefly from England, Germany, and Holland, but as one paper remarks, "the French investor is possest of enormous sums of ready money, and the borrowing markets of the world have long had an anxious eye upon it." Now a French syndicate, which is understood to have an option on 1,000,000 shares of "Steel common," has listed on the Paris Bourse negotiable certificates representing 100,000 shares of this stock. According to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "it would be difficult to overestimate" the importance of this move. The paper goes on to say:

"France annually saves vast sums which can not be invested at home. Thousands of millions have gone into Russian, Spanish, and Italian loans. Indeed, the magnitude of the Russian holdings caused no little unrest during the dark days when the fate of the Romanoff dynasty hung in the balance. The best economists have maintained that so many golden eggs should not be put in so few baskets. The French have accordingly bought consols on a rather liberal scale and the Rand mines have absorbed milliards of francs. But, with rare exceptions, American enterprises have been denied access to the greatest reservoir of capital in the whole civilized world. One or two of our strongest railway systems, like Pennsylvania, have found funds in Paris, when funds were to be found nowhere else; but, as a rule, London and Berlin have had the monopoly. This state of things is unfortunate for both peoples: for we pay a higher rate of interest than we ought to pay and the French get a lower rate of interest than they ought to get. The margin is still wider if our gilt-edged industrials be taken into the account. United States Steel bonds can be bought to yield about 5 per cent. and the preferred shares, at current quotations, yield nearly 6. Either investment is safer than the obligations of an empire which may be made bankrupt by war, or revolt.

"Mr. Morgan will doubtless base his plea for United States Steel on the fact that its solvency has been tried by two panics, while every detail of its huge business has been laid bare from the first. Time was when the stockholder in an industrial company was simply a partner in a blind pool. No statement of earnings, or expenditures, was vouchsafed and the insiders amassed great fortunes playing with the outsiders cash. The recent revelations as to the methods of the Sugar Trust have thrown the limelight upon this sort of finance and the old régime is evidently doomed. If United States Steel be listed on the Bourse, every other industrial corporation will be impelled to seek the same privilege and absolute publicity will prevail. Nor will the ease with which money may be got constitute the sole advantage. Experience shows that securities held in France are practically panic-proof, because the French usually buy for cash and can not be frightened, or 'frozen out,' in hours of storm and stress. Mr. Morgan's experiment will, therefore, be watched with keen interest: for, in the end, the experiment may mean a new era for borrowers and lenders on both sides of the Atlantic."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE tariff also seems to be a locoed question.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THO the Zeppelin's prow was broken, Zeppelin's prowess is still unimpaired.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE way of the transgressor in the Democratic party is toward the pork barrel.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

CONSERVATION, we regret to note, has a tendency to get too much confounded with conversation.—*Washington Times.*

ALDRICH'S idea is to have a free list that the overworked customs inspectors can easily learn by heart.—*Houston Chronicle.*

LEVI P. MORTON is 85 years of age. This includes the four years which he served as Vice-President.—*Chicago Record Herald.*

A FEW more blind men like the Senator from Oklahoma, and the Democracy might see light ahead.—*New York Evening Post.*

BECAUSE the seventeen Democratic senators voted against free lumber, it does not signify that their party is less in need of a new platform.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Buffalo *Courier* notes an unfortunate "sympathetic advance" in the prices of many other foods besides meat. The consumer gets the sympathy.—*New York World.*

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THE FOOL PIED PIPER

—Ehrhart in *Puck.*

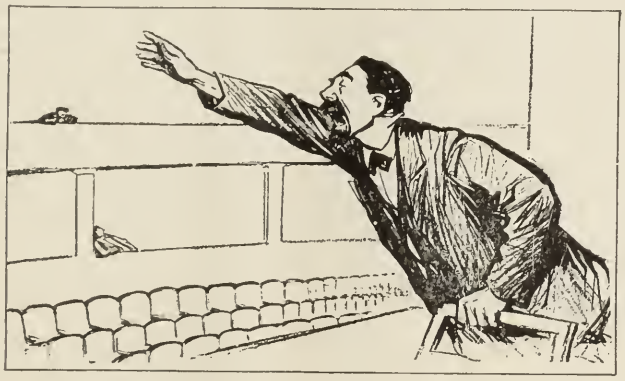
A REVOLUTION THAT WENT WRONG

THE French "revolutionary" strike has turned out a complete fizzle. "King" Pataud is dethroned and driven out of Paris, and the Republic has ceased to totter. One Paris editor reverses the classic story so that the excited Frenchman who rushed about shouting, "It is a revolution!" was met by a disgusted compatriot who replied wearily, "It isn't even a riot." The General Federation of Labor had voted a "general strike" that was to halt the wheels of industry all over France, and still the hum of industry into a terrible silence that would show the power of organized labor. But the hum failed to be stilled, and labor showed its power, instead, by keeping the wheels turning, which some think is the best manifestation of labor's power. Léon Bailly, editor of the Paris *Intransigeant*, a labor organ, says:

POLICE HEM IN STRIKERS AS THEY LEAVE THEIR MEETING. SUMMARY ARREST OF A RIOTER.

HOW THE PARIS STRIKE WAS SQUELCHED.

"With the exception of the navvies and the electricians, none of the large labor-organizations have given any but a platonic support to the General Federation of Labor at Paris. Even among the navvies and electricians opinion is so divided, and such natural doubts and hesitations are entertained, that a general strike still remains a thing of the future, unless we except the hopes and plans of Mr. Pataud's immediate comrades, who, nevertheless, are by no means united."



THE LAST MEETING.
Close your ranks, and on with the strike to the death!"
—*Figaro* (Paris).

The strikers were led astray by interested theorists, or "parlor Socialists," says the *Liberté* (Paris), an independent organ, and they are to be pitied for playing at a "dangerous game." Thus we read:

"The philosophers, these white-handed revolutionaries, are still washing their white hands of the whole matter. They know better than to go into the thick of this enterprise, where there is nothing but blows to get. The parliamentary revolutionaries are too lukewarm to come to the assistance of the proletariat. The Socialist deputies obtained their seats by singing the praises of the general strike, the wondrous weapon that should deliver the downtrodden.

"They promised to mount the barricade in the day of battle. The day of battle comes, and they show no inclination to take their part in it. The affair has in fact been managed by certain self-seeking individuals who betray their constituents and betray one another. We find ourselves contemplating a dark complication of secret bargainings, of clever acts of instigation, and of downright cowardice."

The victims are not among the leaders, but the led, says this writer, and he continues:

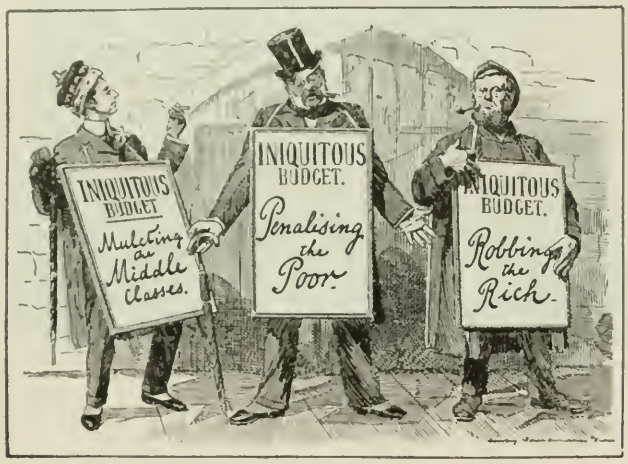
"Our thoughts turn naturally to those poor fools who innocently resigned themselves to a strike at the word of command, thinking they were following a lofty idea. These are the dinnerless men who will draw their belts tighter to dull the pang of hunger, and do not shrink from engaging in a disturbance that lands them in jail. To excite and egg on men like these to a revolutionary strike is a pretty dangerous game. Finding themselves deceived they will lose all confidence in their chiefs, but they will not have their taste for battle blunted, and will still cherish hopes of victory. . . . But these sham strikes will some fine day lead to a real general strike. On that day those who kindled the conflagration will find out, when it is too late, that in their belief that they were very crafty they have become involved in a fatal quandary."

English opinion is well exprest in the London *Saturday Review*, which declares that "the scheme has failed because general ideas can not stand against big battalions." Besides "impetus in such matters is usually supplied by a great grievance; the *postiers* [postal employees] have none." This paper proceeds to speak more generally:

"The strike is a condemnation of the Republican régime. The Ministry is a Ministry of Simyans, and its sorry dupes strike blindly at the 'machine' without realizing that they will be crusht in the process. While it is impossible to support a strike of this character, it is clear that the French Government is itself largely to blame for its '*laissez-aller*.' Small wonder if, after their success in March last, the postal employees should again take the law in their hands in the hope of establishing their right to combine. They had forgotten that the public have their rights too."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY ON THE BRITISH TAXES

AS America owes its independence to resentment at British taxation, the subject can never be without interest to us, and as this year's taxation is popularly supposed to be intended to pay for war preparation against Germany, it is naturally not without interest to Germany. With admirable restraint, however, the German press ignore the war side of it, and study the British budget with the more useful purpose of finding whether their own country can profitably adopt any of the features of the British plan. Our statesmen at Washington, too, are preparing a tax measure, and while we are not so hard pushed for revenue as England or Germany, we may well be studying whether this or that class of our people are taxed too much—or too little. Most of the German papers find the British scheme of taxation admirable.



THE ALTRUISTS.

RICH MAN, MIDDLE-CLASS MAN, POOR MAN, } "I don't mind a bit about myself, but my heart bleeds for the others!"

Punch (London).

The Socialists hail it as a "democratic budget," a "pattern budget," tho some think it a "battle budget"—a challenge flung into the teeth of the House of Lords. Mr. Lloyd George's system of taxation is, however, generally approved, because it places the burden on backs most capable of bearing it. While favorably comparing the "self-sacrifice of the ruling classes in England" with the "close-fistedness of our noblest and best," the *Allgemeine Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) proceeds to say:

"A legacy tax after the English pattern, if instituted in Germany, would bring in $55,000,000. The increased taxation in England on other points, if adopted in Germany, would add to the revenue a sum of nearly $60,000,000. What is practical in England is not out of the question with us, especially when it is realized that by such means the intolerable financial difficulties of the Empire would be relieved."

In the same vein the great Socialist organ of August Bebel hails the "democratic budget" of Lloyd George because, unlike the German financial scheme, it spares the poor and lays it on the rich. Thus we read:

"The German Government is trying to effect a financial reform which lays only one-fifth of the new taxes to be imposed upon the land-owning class, but four-fifths upon the portion of the population who are by no means well-to-do. The English Government, on the contrary, proposes to draw only one-seventh of the taxes from tobacco and liquors; and the other six-sevenths from property-owners. . . . What is strikingly characteristic of the English middle class is their recognition of their social duties, shown in the fact that a majority of the English Lower House has approved of this new budget."

While this budget is in some sense a "battle budget," it is not such as to drive the Lords to repudiate it, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and thus rouse the cry "Down with the House of Lords," or "Away with the Lords' Veto." To quote:

"The problem was to lay the burden of taxation upon property-owners, who in a colossal majority are Conservatives, but to do it in such a way that no single section of them should be driven to exasperation and active opposition. It was not the time for proposing a 'heroic budget' such as Gladstone liked to make up, and such as the most radical row of the parliamentary benches would have welcomed with applause."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* cites Lloyd George's financial plan as a model for Germany. The tax on necessaries is higher in Germany than in England. But, on the other hand, the income tax is higher per head in England than in Germany, and the same is the case with property and inheritance taxes. In this respect England is not to be taken as a pattern. In other points it is, and we are told:

"By Lloyd George's scheme the burden of taxation laid on the men of property has been vastly increased, while in Germany the finance reform puts the heaviest load on those who are least prosperous. In this respect there is every reason for Germany to take England as a pattern."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND STYLED TOO PROLIFIC

"IS the lethal chamber to be imposed by Christianity on undesirable citizens?" asks the editor of the London *Review of Reviews*, as he reads some astonishing remarks made by the Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge. Writing in *The Eugenics Review* (London) the Rev. W. R. Inge, D.D., declares that the English birth-rate is perilously excessive, from a social and eugenic point of view. The slum-dweller likes to have a large family, because children earn money. Legislation should change the economic conditions which favor the multiplication of these slum-dwellers, says Dr. Inge, for "in some districts the working classes are so much afraid of sterile marriages, on purely economic grounds, that they will not marry until they know that the marriage will be fruitful."

The consequence is that England is too prolific in proletariat offspring, and Professor Inge observes:

"In the absence of emigration on a large scale, the birth-rate in England, where the births still outnumber the deaths by five to three, is much too high. I can not say that I am hopeful about the near future. I am afraid that the urban proletariat may cripple our civilization, as it destroyed that of ancient Rome. These degenerates, who have no qualities that confer a survival value, will probably live as long as they can by 'robbing hen-roosts,' as Mr. Lloyd George truthfully describes modern taxation, and will then disappear."

At the same time the best people should not be encouraged in a policy of race suicide. To quote further:

"At present no pressure whatever is put by public opinion on men and women whom Mr. Galton would place without hesitation in Class I., to marry and have children. If such a man lives and dies unmarried we do not think any the worse of him. It never occurs to us that, in spite of his valuable contributions to literature, science, or what not, he has perhaps neglected the chief duty which God and his country required of him. We do not think it wicked to encourage a beautiful and glorious specimen of womanhood to become a nun or sister of mercy, with vows of perpetual virginity. Here, surely, is a case in which the Eugenics Education Society ought to have something to say. A man or woman belonging to a good stock ought to be told by public opinion that it is a duty to society for him or her to marry and have children. . . . . .

"The well-to-do classes in this country are, on an average, among the finest specimens of humanity which have appeared since the ancient Greeks. It would be a dire calamity if they disappeared."

He goes so far, however, as to say that the Christian religion regards only health, wisdom, and moral excellence as of value, and

he hints that the undesirable might well be eliminated, to the benefit of society. The early Christians were willing to die for their religion, and afterward were anxious that others should be put to death when these did not come up to the Church's standard. The rule might profitably be applied, he thinks, in the matter of eugenics. The lethal chamber is actually hinted at as a reasonable instrument for counteracting the too rapid multiplication of the unfit, and we are told:

"The time soon came when the Christians were able to apply to others the same austere standards which they accepted for themselves [as martyrs]. And they did apply them consistently and ruthlessly. If it is better for a Christian to be eaten by a lion than to deny Christ, it is better, they argued, for the undesirable citizen to be burnt than to pursue his mischievous career any longer. The maxim, 'Do as you would be done by,' is not always the harmless, good-natured rule which we generally suppose it to be.

"Christian ethics does not (as is often supposed) teach the duty of preserving and multiplying life at all hazards. Once convinced that so-and-so was an undesirable citizen, the Church, while it believed in itself and had the power, lost no time in hurrying him out of the world. No doubt they usually burnt the wrong people, which was very unfortunate; and you must not suppose that I want to see *autos da fé* even of our most degraded specimens; but my point is that there is nothing inconsistent with Christianity in imposing as well as enduring personal sacrifice where the highest welfare of the community is at stake."

GERMAN VISION OF ENGLAND'S FALL

A BRILLIANT pamphlet is being circulated in Germany which describes the coming *débâcle* of the British Empire, out of whose ashes a universal German sovereignty is to arise. It is entitled "After the Storm," the storm being a great European war. The result to England is that her "world-wide empire collapses like a house of cards," following "the destruction of her fleet." Before this "storm" England had "dared to humiliate every great empire in turn." "Victorious Russia was forced at the command of England to turn back before the gates of Constantinople; France met the same fate at Fashoda, where she was compelled to strike her colors; and Germany was obliged during the Boer War to submit to the holding-up and searching of her proud merchantmen by British cruisers like the ships of any little piratical state."

But the end of England will come, it appears, with the dismemberment and destruction of the whole British fleet off Heligoland. The North-Sea air-ships drop dynamite bombs which blow the admiral's ship to atoms. The German Navy follows up this stroke, and the English ironclads in flight are broken up by German guns and aerial bombs. The news is carried to England by a German army corps. The failure of the *entente cordiale* with France is here pointed out. France has been invaded and occupied by a vast German army, and Japan, which had pledged herself to send England a reenforcement of 100,000 men, seizes Hongkong instead. Far from bringing any assistance, as she had promised, Russia sends her Cossacks into India and thus forestalls a second Sepoy uprising, and it is only through the intervention of Italy that Egypt is saved from a bloody insurrection.

Then South Africa publishes a declaration of independence and hoists the flag of the United Free States of Africa. At this point our Government puts in an oar and Congress passes a resolution that American troops are to march into Canada "for the preservation of law and order." The German pamphleteer rubs it in still more savagely by his solution of the Home-Rule question, and Ireland becomes an independent republic. As German ships sweep the ocean, the commerce of England is paralyzed, all the provision ships are seized, and the Government, seeing that famine stares the country in the face, submits to a humiliating peace.

A straw may tell which way the wind blows, and the tone of "After the Storm" positively bears out the saying of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin): "It is nothing but the policy of the ostrich to shut our eyes to the fact that we are constructing our fleet against England and against England alone." The German pamphleteers and German journalists who so frankly avow Germany's object and predict an Anglo-German conflict find their views echoed in England, where Mr. H. W. Wilson utters many forebodings in *The National Review* (London), supposed to be the organ of King Edward. Here we read:

"The nation which in 1864 attacked and despoiled Denmark; which in 1866 attacked and defeated Austria; which in 1870–71 picked a quarrel with France, levied an indemnity of £200,000,000 upon her, and annexed two French provinces; which in 1905 suddenly threatened France with war unless she dismissed her Foreign Minister; and which in 1909 menaced Russia with invasion unless Russia surrendered to Austria, is not likely to spare England if

MARS.—"I fear the *Zeppelin* is not quite strong enough to carry me."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

given a chance of effecting that 'settlement' which Treitschke a generation ago foretold would be the 'last and the most difficult' for the German people. An indemnity of a thousand millions, an expenditure of five hundred millions on our own Army and Navy too late to secure success, and the destruction of British credit, trade, and industry, will be the penalties of any weakness on our part. There is only one way in which such a calamity can be averted—by developing our armed strength to the utmost without delay, and by concentrating our whole attention upon survival in the struggle for existence which has been forced upon us."

The conflict is foretold also by Mr. Gaston Dru, in the *Écho de Paris*, but with a different sequel. This writer charges Germany with designs on England for the purpose of establishing a universal monarchy, a purpose doomed to failure, as we are told in the following words:

"The German attempt after universal monarchy is destined to make shipwreck as did that of Philip II., Louis XIV., and Napoleon I. Germany is now a prey to the demon of that national character by which her destiny is controlled. It would be impossible for her to avoid, even if she wished it, the struggle toward which she is rushing with such precipitancy. She is inevitably bound by the law of competition to the death, and in the European drama she is playing the rôle exemplified by the fate-driven hero in a Greek drama. Like *Siegfried*, Germany's favorite hero, her fatal genius has forged the unbreakable sword, and she rushes headlong to the capture of the golden ring which shall give her all power, and, recklessly blind, is destined to kindle the frightful conflagration of the political Valhalla, amid the twilight and eclipse of independent nationalities. . . . At this present moment, however, the triple *entente*, England, France, and Russia, represents the anti-Germanic sentiment of the entire world and is quite capable of winning the cause of civilization against Germanism.

This is what will force Germany to halt, and will avert that hideous abomination, a European war. This is what will prevent such a retrograde movement of humanity as would result from the hegemony of a single race, through which international competitions, the most potent elements of progress, would totally disappear."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW JAPAN EXPLOITS KOREA

A COUNTRY which has been made a protectorate is generally protected mainly by warding off from it any foreigners except those sent by the protecting government. In Korea the protection of Japan has resulted in a systematic Japanese exploitation of the Hermit Kingdom. Japanese settlers are pouring into the peninsula, and the quays of Shimonoseki, the Japanese starting-point for Korea, are crowded several times a week with emigrant bands waiting to cross the Straits. Farming and mining are undertaken under the encouragement and with the pecuniary assistance of the Government at Tokyo, and Japanese energy and capital are fast transforming Korea into an important agricultural and industrial corner of Asia. This we read in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), which continues:

"Every single year since the Japanese victory over the Russians, more than 200,000 emigrants have passed over into Korea. There must be now close on 1,000,000 of them there. Any one who visits the country must allow that this is no exaggerated estimate. The forty-four railway stations which stud the line as far as Seoul, and the forty others between that point and Yalou, are not only so many points of attraction to the Japanese colonists, but each one also constitutes a center, or rather a base, from which the collected colonists scatter in every direction toward the interior, those most active and most daring going farthest in quest of a favorable settling place. In the corner which he selects the Japanese settler at once takes up permanent quarters, and sends for his own people and his friends, without much regard to the interests of the natives whom he is supplanting and injuring."

The Japanese Government favors this colonization in every possible way, for Japan is too small to support its teeming population. The writer remarks:

"The resources of Japan are quite insufficient to feed its 48,000,000 inhabitants, tho they would be ample for 25,000,000. This makes Japan dependent on foreign importations, and good years and bad years alike she spends abroad some $30,000,000 for rice. By putting a portion of Korea under rice cultivation it is expected that foreign importations will in a short time be insignificant."

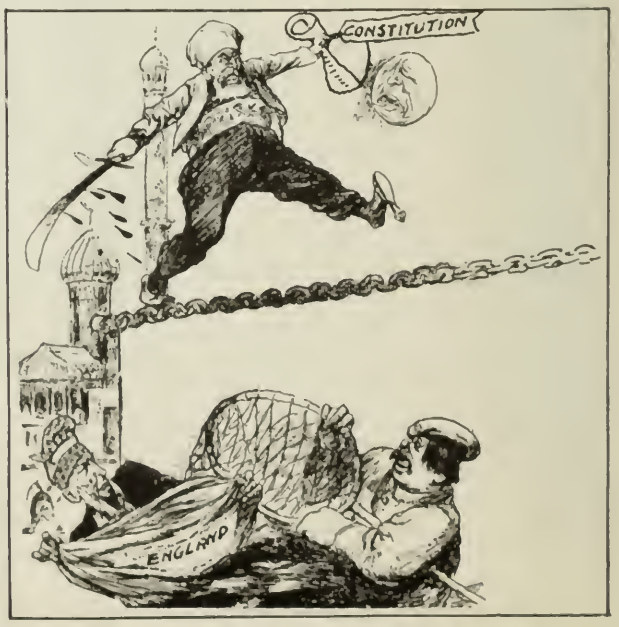
The Japanese are working with furious energy to bring Korea into harmony with the commercial needs of their country. Engineers and mechanics of all kinds are being transported to the points most favorable for development. Japan finds agricultural products and coal, her imperative necessaries, equally producible there. The forests of Yalou are magnificent, and cotton-fields are being laid out. On foreign raw cotton Japan has hitherto spent annually about $25,000,000. Wool she has obtained from Australia. She is now determined to gather it from the pastures of Korea. The raising of cattle and the manufacture of leather are also being carried on there by Japanese. Of course the question is how to populate the country thoroughly with Japanese colonists, and, as this writer remarks:

"The Japanese Government, by promises, grants of land, and subsidies, is fast attracting settlers. They are to establish private banks and government banks. They make cash advances in order that the emigrants may be saved the anxieties and difficulties which beset all such enterprises as theirs."

Japanese villages are to be founded systematically in Korea, with a local colonial government, "a sort of expansion of their native country." The Japanese are acting precisely as Germany acts in Teutonizing Russia. They are transplanting local sections of their population. Parties from the same canton or village are made up of people connected by ties of blood or association in trade or profession. The journey by rail from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, thence by steamship across the Straits to Fusan, and on by the line which runs northward to Seoul, can be completed for a fare of $10. The ruling powers of Japan go even further, we are told, as follows:

"As in Japan itself they will provide teachers and schools, doctors and hospitals, even priests and pagodas. Tokyo will refuse the exiled people nothing, and every measure will be taken to alleviate the gloom of isolation and to give to everything the appearance of life as it is led in a veritable Japanese country. These are great plans, but by no means chimerical, and indeed the realization of them is not very far off.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNDER THE NEW REGIME.
"One kiss, Abdul!"
"I must ask the Committee's permission." *Ulk* (Berlin).



ENGLAND AND GERMANY. "If the Turk makes one false step, we'll have him sure."
—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

A TIME FOR DISCRETION.

CONDITION OF THE BATTLE-SHIP FLEET

THE statement, quoted from a New York daily, that the recent world-circling voyage of our fleet of battle-ships "practically wrecked" it and that the ships are being rebuilt in navy-yards in consequence, has stirred up a Western reader of *The Scientific American* (New York, May 22) to write to that paper and ask whether this is the case. The editor assures his correspondent that there is not a word of truth in the story. It would not be worth noticing, he says, "were it not that the report seems to have originally emanated from Washington, and to have sprung from the same source and the same city from which has come so much of the destructive criticism of our Navy during the past two years." He goes on:

"How maliciously untrue is this story is shown by the fact that the sixteen battle-ships that made the cruise returned in absolutely first-class condition, and that the repairs which are strictly chargeable to the cruise are a mere bagatelle as compared with the annual cost of maintaining the ships for the same period of time. At the New York yard there are at the present time for overhauling, the battle-ships *Rhode Island*, *Nebraska*, *Connecticut*, and *Ohio*. The repairs on these ships that are traceable to the cruise, and come outside of the regular repairs incidental to the periodical overhauling, will not average over $20,000 for each battle-ship. This low figure, be it remembered, covers continuous service for a period of over a year, and on a course that reached for 45,000 miles through the seven seas. The cost of maintaining a battle-ship in commission during ordinary service, for one year, is about $300,000: and that such extraordinarily severe service should have involved so small an extra cost for repairs must be considered a most creditable record, and a high tribute to the excellence of the ships. The most conspicuous evidence of wear and tear was in the linoleum with which the steel decks are covered; and this was due to the coaling and ceaseless tramping to and fro incidental to the multitudinous duties of life at sea."

Structural changes now being made, the writer tells us, are almost entirely confined to the upper works, and are not in any sense due to lessons learned during the voyage. As a matter of fact, the work was recognized as advisable long before the fleet started on the cruise. We read:

"The principal changes are the removal of bridges, the taking out of the old military masts and the substitution for them of the new circular latticework masts for carrying the fire-control platforms. The after bridge and its associated armored signal-tower have been removed, and the forward bridge has been greatly cut down. The extensions of this bridge on each side of the conning-tower are now so arranged that they can be quickly removed in time of battle, the captain of the ship being henceforth compelled to take his station within the conning-tower, where he properly belongs. By the removal of top hamper it will be possible for the captain to command the horizon, except through that arc of it which is shut out by the smoke-stacks.

"This change will remove one more of the picturesque and popular episodes of the earlier days of sea-fighting. The captain will no longer fight his ship from the flying bridge and in the open. The conning-tower was built for him, and a due regard for the issues of the battle demands that he remain within it. It was the death of Admiral Vithoft of the *Czarevitch* that threw the Russian line into disorder in the great sortie from Port Arthur, at the very time when the chances of shaking off the Japanese seemed favorable. The captain of one of the battle-ships in that fight told us that the Admiral was struck by a shell, as he was leaning with folded arms upon the railing of the bridge watching the Japanese line. That shot also wrecked the conning-tower, it is true; but the latter was of a design which would not be considered in our own Navy.

'In addition to the removal of top hamper, the whole of the accumulated layers of old paint throughout the ships is being removed; and in future, with a view to further reducing weights, no ship will be allowed to carry an accumulation of stores beyond the regular six months' supply. As showing the absurdity of the statement that the structural changes mentioned above are being made in order to bring the 'deeply laden ships' up to a lighter draft, it may be mentioned that when the alterations are completed, the draft will be only from ¾ inch to 1½ inches less than before.

"The cruise was a splendid thing for the ships themselves. Of this the public may rest well assured. There is no surer way in which to insure rapid deterioration of a ship than to keep her moored in harbor. Conversely, there is no better way to maintain a war-ship in a first-class physical condition than to keep her constantly on the move."

BLUE GAS: A NEW ILLUMINANT

A NEW system of illumination based on the same principle as that generally used in railway-car lighting has been recently introduced in Germany under the name of "blau (blue) gas." Says *The Engineering Digest* (New York, May), abstracting an account contributed to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* by Robert Grimshaw:

"The gas is delivered in liquid form, in such shape that it may be used in closed rooms in hanging burners giving from 50 to 1,000 candle-power. To use the gas, all that is necessary is to pour the liquid from the steel cylinders, in which it is delivered, into the gasometer. This is almost as convenient as having one's own gas-plant, for one can protect himself against accidents at the factory or delays in transit by always having on hand several filled cylinders. A cylinder contains 22 pounds of the gas, and costs about $2.86. This quantity will supply a 50-candle-power burner for 480 hours, so that this illuminant appears to be cheaper than petroleum. This 'blue gas' can, of course, be used for heating and cooking as well as for forging, hardening, and tempering, and other industrial processes. It is a hydrocarbon compound, free from carbon-monoxid, and is not poisonous; its heating effect is 3½ times that of ordinary coal-gas. The gas is burned at a pressure of about 1 inch of mercury, or 13.6 inches of water at the burner. Almost any apparatus that is arranged to burn ordinary coal-gas or acetylene gas can be altered without much difficulty to burn this; and in such cases all that is necessary is to make the connection between the cylinder and the house pipes through a reducing-valve. As regards its explosibility, Professor Götz, of Augsburg, reports that, while the range of explosibility of acetylene-gas when mixt with air is between 2 and 49 per cent. (a range of 47 per cent.), and that of ordinary coal-gas is between 6⅓ and 19⅓ per cent. (a range of 13 per cent), that of 'blue gas' is only between 4 and 8 per cent. (a range of 4 per cent.). No special permission from the authorities or the insurance companies is necessary for its use."

CONCRETIONS IN PEARS—The small hard lumps often found in pears, near the core, have recently been studied by a French botanist, who finds that they correspond in chemical composition and function with the shell in which other seeds, such as the almond, are enclosed. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 17):

"The gritty concretions found in the pear . . . are known in vegetable histology as examples of sclerified cells; the development of these productions is widely variable in different varieties of the fruit. Mr. G. Seillière has been studying their chemical constitution. . . . In the first place, he has shown that these gritty cells are not rich in lime, altho it has been sometimes asserted that there is a relation between the amount of lime in the soil where the fruit has grown and the size of the concretions. . . . The gritty cells are particularly rich in pentosans; . . . their composition is therefore similar to that of ordinary woody tissue, but especially to the seeds of other members of the rose family; thus the shells of almonds yield 27 per cent. of pentosans and other products identical with those of the gritty cells of the pear. Mr. Seillière remarks that this chemical analogy seems to be accompanied by a certain anatomo-physiological conformity. In the pear, in fact, the concretions massed in a protective layer about the central part of the pericarp might be considered as corresponding to a shell; this manner of viewing the facts is also verified by certain cases

where the concretions are joined together and form a continuous and resistant envelope around the core of the pear."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

A RAILWAY-CROSSING gate that is opened and closed by the passage of the train itself has recently been installed near Montreux on Lake Geneva on the Montreux-Bernese Electric Railway, and is reported as working satisfactorily. The following description, with the accompanying picture and diagram, is from an article contributed to *Engineering News* (New York, May 20) by J. B. Van Brussel. Says this writer:

AUTOMATIC GRADE-CROSSING GATE,
On the Montreux-Bernese Railway, Switzerland.

"The barrier itself is a long pole lowered across the roadway. A vertical channel-iron carries, on a cast-iron bracket, all the driving-mechanism, including the motor. . . . This drives a large gear-wheel fitted to a conical drum, with a spiral groove, for winding the cable. The end of the shaft serves as the suspension-point for one end of the cable which passes around the pulley on the horizontal bar of the counterweight. Below and parallel to the axis of the drum is a spring brake.

"The inner end of the barrier bar which carries the counterweight is made of channel-iron, while the barrier itself is of light creosoted pine. The counterweight is a cast-iron frame made to hold different iron weights for use with bars from 10 to 30 feet in length. At the pivot of the bar is a drum on which is wound a cable which crosses the track over a set of pulleys and operates the swinging bar on the other side of the track. To protect the driving-mechanism from the weather it is covered by a light housing which can be readily removed. Several incandescent lamps and an electric bell are placed on adjoining poles as visible and audible signals.

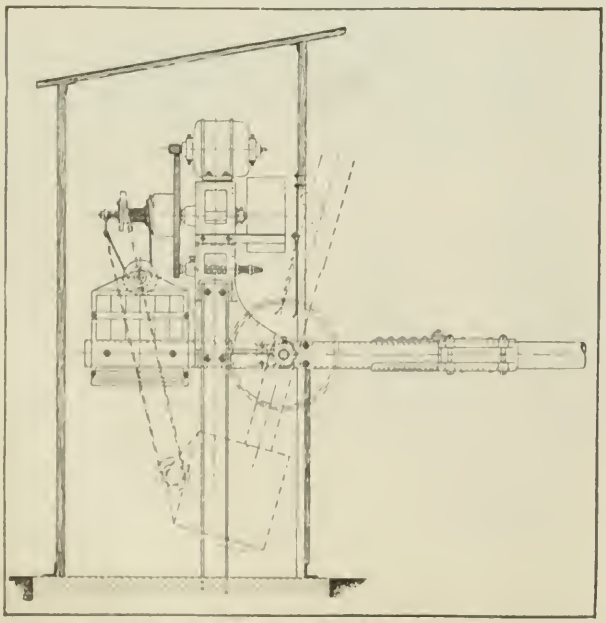


Illustration reproduced by courtesy of Engineering News, New York.

OPERATING MECHANISM OF SWISS AUTOMATIC CROSSING-GATE.

The current for the bell, lights, and motor is supplied through the contact of the bow trolley with an auxiliary wire paralleling the trolley wire. The length of this signal wire, of course, depends upon the usual speed of the train at the crossing in order to allow the apparatus to operate shortly in advance of the passage of the car."

The method of operation is as follows: When the bow trolley of the locomotive or car comes in contact with the auxiliary wire closely paralleling the main trolley wire, the windings of the apparatus are connected to the line. The current starts the motor, lights the incandescent lamps, and rings an electric alarm bell. We read further:

"The operation of the bar requires about 20 seconds. During this time the drum by its screw-thread is displaced in the direction of the shaft end and stops the braking action of the spring, working upon the rim of the gear-wheel. Before the bar has completely reached the horizontal position the cable mounts the conical part of the drum. As the torque exerted by the counterweight increases, the motor slows up and the bar is closed slowly at the end of its swing. When the counterweight torque balances the motor torque the bar remains closed with the current flowing through the motor when the trolley bow leaves the auxiliary wire. The counterweight acts to bring the bar back to the vertical position."

CLOUDS AND MOUNTAIN VEGETATION

INTERESTING observations on the distribution of plants in the Central Pyrenees of France have recently been published in the *Bulletin* of the Ramond Society by Director Marchand, of the Pic du Midi Observatory, and Mr. Bouget, botanist of the Observatory. They find that, owing to the existence of a belt of practically permanent cloud at a fixt zone of altitude, in these mountains, the plant life on their slopes is peculiar in several respects. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, April 24), in an abstract of their report:

"The clouds, in these regions, do not form at all altitudes; their lower surface is usually between 2,500 and 4,000 feet high; their upper surface between 5,000 and 7,000 feet. There is thus a zone where the frequency of strato-cumulus and cumulo-nimbus clouds is especially great; it is between 4,500 and 6,000 feet. Outside of this zone the humidity decreases, no matter whether we ascend or descend. This meteorological fact has a close relationship with the geographic distribution of vegetation.

"Plants that do not love moisture and that need a great deal of sunlight will not grow in the zone of frequency of clouds; they die off rapidly when they are introduced by accident; but when we ascend above this zone or descend below it, we find the same plants in abundance.

"The same observations apply to pastures situated in the humid zone. The flora of these pastures is poor in species; the flowers, owing to lack of sunlight, seldom appear, reproduction by seed is insufficient and the only forage plants that resist are those that propagate by rhizomes or which may become perennial. Here we have a very clear case of adaptation; the plants of the lower regions, and certain Alpine plants which, in their normal habitat, flower and reproduce by seeds, propagate, in the zone in question, by rhizomes, and the creeping forms assume an unusual development.

"Finally, the frequent presence of mist (that is to say, of clouds

of vapor) . . . produces singular anomalies in the order of appearance of the flowers. It is well known that the general rule is that, for the same species, the plants flower later as they grow at a greater altitude. Now as the sun's rays above the cloudy zone are more intense than below it, we find an abnormal progression of the flowering-time from above downward. It thus happens that between October 1 and 20 there is a second abundant flowering of the plants situated at about 6,500 feet of altitude, whereas individuals lower down flower rarely or not at all."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FLOOD OF MUD

A DESTRUCTIVE torrent of mud that occurred recently in the Philippines is described in *Engineering News* (New York, May 20) by C. G. Wrentmore, assistant director of public works at Manila. This flood took place near Mount Banajao, an extinct volcano in the Province of Tayabas. The town of Sariava lies about five miles southeast of the mountain, and Candelaria is about the same distance to the southwest. The highway connecting the two towns crosses three branches of a river, which descend from the mountain and unite a short distance south of the highway. The coast is about five miles from the road and parallel to it. Says Mr. Wrentmore:

"On the evening of January 17, a violent storm passed over this district and, in the morning, it was found that the highway for a distance of two miles was covered with mud, that all bridges had been swept away, and that a very large amount of damage had been wrought. An examination showed the following facts:

"Some time previously an American had visited the mountain and found that a heavy landslide had choked a gorge on the south slope and that water in the gorge was ponding up behind the dam thus formed to a considerable depth. Heavy rains for a considerable period had been gradually filling this pond until it finally forced out the dam on the evening of January 17.

Illustrations used by courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

FIG. 1 ROADWAY IN PROVINCE OF TAYABAS, P. I.,
Covered with mud and boulders from a landslide in the mountains.
(View looking east along roadway from west stream.)

"The accumulated mass of water and loose earth, in passing down the gorge for a distance of five miles before debouching on the plain, was thoroughly mixt into a uniform thin mud which flowed almost as freely as water. On striking the comparatively level ground, it spread out over the central valley each way to the eastern and western streams, and flowed down all three valleys, wrecking everything which it touched, and not stopping until it reached the sea.

FIG. 2 ONE OF THE TWO TRUSSES OF THE 75-FOOT BRIDGE SPAN
Wrecked by mud-slide in the Philippines.

"From the foot of the mountain to the sea is a distance of ten miles, and it is estimated by the writer that the average width covered is approximately one-half mile. The average depth of mud deposited can only be roughly estimated, but is probably in the neighborhood of 12 inches, which would account for approximately 9,000,000 tons of material.

"The mud brought with it large quantities of boulders, remarkably uniform as to size, the greater portion of them being from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, with occasional specimens up to 15 or 20 feet in greatest dimension. The heaviest deposit of rocks was on the upper reaches of the plain, but large quantities were carried well below the road. On the road itself, the total width between the extreme east and west points touched by the mud is approximately two miles, and, within this distance, 4,600 feet in length of road were covered by the mud, the depth on the roadway averaging approximately 1½ feet.

"A 75-foot steel bridge which spanned the easternmost of the three streams was swept away, the bed of the stream filled up and the stream itself diverted so that it crossed the road at a point 500 feet to the east of its former location. The greater portion came down the central stream, where the path cleared by the mud varies in width from 300 to 1,200 feet. Strange to say, no lives were lost, altho a number of houses were carried away and a considerable number of carabao and many wild animals were killed.

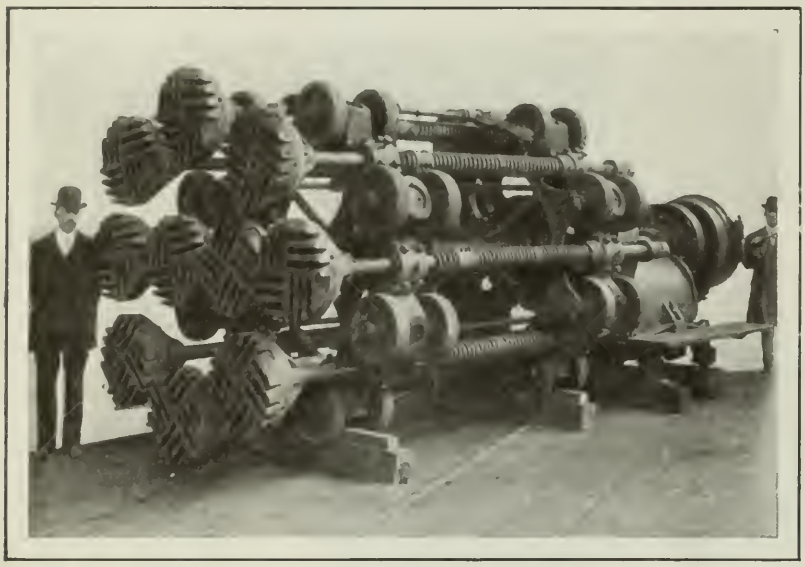
"The accompanying photographs will give some idea of the situation. . . . The boulders in the foreground are from 3 to 4 feet in diameter and the depth of mud at this point is approximately 2 feet. The foot of the mountain shown in the background is approximately three miles from the point where this photograph was taken."

FIG. 3. FLOW OF MUD IN RIVER CHANNEL,
Following a landslide in the mountains
(Looking north up the main stream toward Mt. Banajao.)

TUNNELING BY MACHINE

THE idea of a machine for cutting rock tunnels without drilling or blasting is no new thing. We are told by Rowland A. Phillips in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 22) that since 1853 no less than sixty-nine patents have been granted on such machines. Only three have ever been constructed, however, and the latest, the rotary machine invented by Mr. Sigafoos, of Denver, Col., bids fair to be successful. A full-sized machine has been working in Georgetown, Col., since January last and ten others have been contracted for in that State alone. Says Mr. Phillips in the article just mentioned:

"The machine complete, ready for work, weighs 29 tons, and its length is slightly in excess of 18 feet. This huge frame holds 10 crushing-heads, as the photograph shows, each carried on a 4-inch horizontal shaft and working on the same principle as a stamp mill, with the exception that the blows are given with the aid of springs instead of force of gravity. The entire fore part of the machine revolves as it cuts, thus cutting a full, clean bore, all the muck being flushed from the tunnel by means of a 3-inch stream of water, carried directly through the machine under 40 pounds pressure, and fed through 10 small nozzles, each of which sends a stream beside each crushing-head. This constant revolution of the machine is its strong point, the body being run on a series of 'foot' wheels, 32 in all. The axles of these wheels—they are set in pairs—are arranged so they may be set at will, preventing the wheels from tracking. A simple twist sets them at an angle, and thus the whole machine moves forward or backward not unlike a huge screw.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FRONT END VIEW OF TUNNELING MACHINE, SHOWING CUTTING HEADS.

"The ends of the cutter shafts carry tappets, which, as they revolve, are acted upon by a 5-foot cam. This draws back the tappets and releases them. In relation to the hardness of the rock these blows can be regulated, and the drop varied from 4 to 12 inches by substituting other sized cams.

"Of these monster crushing-heads there are 10, 8 on the outside of the revolving front and 2 in the center. The cam has a long, barrel-like hub, which permits the center shafts being brought back without interfering with the others. Diametrically opposite cutters strike at the same time. The springs which lend the force to the blows are 5 feet long, 6 inches in diameter, and composed of a specially chilled inch steel. These cutting- or crushing-heads, as they should be called—for the machine works on the principle of pulverizing the rock instead of cutting it—are 2 feet in diameter, the face of each being composed of a series of blunt teeth. These heads revolve about the axis of the machine as they strike, thus producing a grinding motion to the surface of the breast. In this one respect alone the rotary differs from all its competitors, and in doing so proves the wisdom of the method. Mr. Sigafoos has always maintained that a sharp or edged tool is worthless in tunnel work.

"With an 8-inch drop these heads strike a blow of 4,000 pounds, 200 times a minute. This means that a total of 8,000,000 pounds is expended against the breast of the tunnel every 60 seconds. It is claimed that if each head penetrates but the thickness of a sheet of common writing-paper at a blow, it will cut in at the rate of an inch a minute.

"In fact, the harder and more stubborn the rock, the more easily the machine will do the work, and it is doubtful if it would work at all in soft dirt or clay."

It is calculated that 24 hours' work with the machine, during which it will cut a distance of 120 feet, will cost in wages about $24, whereas three shifts of four men each, costing $65 in wages, besides as much more for powder, fuse, and timbering, would cut in the same time about 12 feet. The writer says in conclusion:

"The immediate uses to which this machine can be put to work are innumerable. Subways that formerly took five years to construct can now be run for half the expense in one-tenth the time. Water in unlimited quantities can be brought through the mountain walls, and the vast arid areas of the deserts will be made to blossom as a wonderful garden.

"If the claims made for it continue to be substantiated in practise, Mr. Sigafoos may well be considered a world's benefactor in giving us this marvelous rotary tunnel machine."

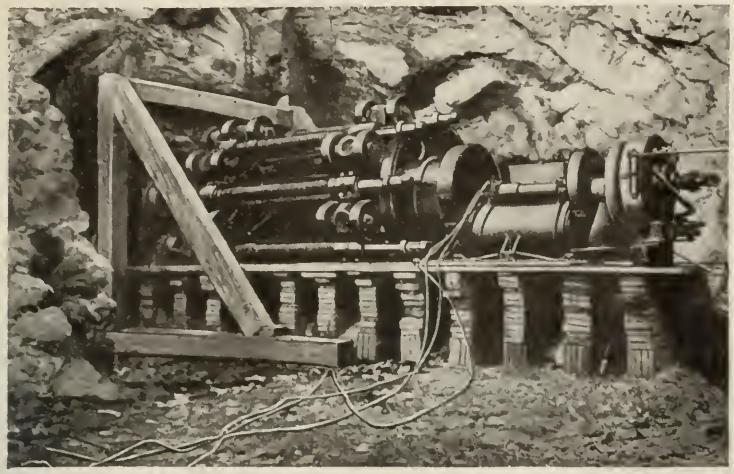
HOW OXYGEN IS OBTAINED

THE old methods of obtaining oxygen by decomposing an oxid or a salt by heat are now disused on a commercial scale, altho still common in the laboratory. For some time oxygen was obtained from the atmosphere by utilizing the peculiarity of baryta, by which it absorbs oxygen while cooling and gives it out when heated, but this, too, is no longer used commercially. The oxygen of commerce, we learn from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 27), is now chiefly obtained by decomposing water electrically or by means of liquid air, from which the nitrogen, being more volatile than the oxygen, evaporates, leaving the latter. Says this paper:

"It is well known that with liquid air two processes are used, that of von Linde, whose machines give 600 to 1,500 cubic feet of oxygen per hour, and that of Claude, whose apparatus yields 1,500 to 3,000 cubic feet hourly. . . . The Linde company has at present in Germany four factories for the separation of the oxygen from liquefied air. . . . At Paris the factory of Bardot is using powerful Linde machines, and at this moment two factories for producing 15,000 cubic feet are in process of construction at Hamburg and Gleiswitz. The quantity of oxygen turned out by the Linde processes alone is estimated at about 30,000,000 cubic feet yearly.

"It is well known that oxygen is transported comprest in steel cylinders, previously tested by water under high pressure. Explosions of these cylinders are rare. H. Le Chatlier reports several accidents: in 1905 an explosion at the Institute of Physics at Winterthur, in which one man was killed; in 1907, in a factory in the north of France, a workman's head was blown off in a similar explosion. In 1902 three workmen were killed at Bitterfeld during the process of compression.

"The causes of these explosions have not always been clear. At Winterthur, the oxygen had been prepared by electrolysis and contained 20 per cent. of hydrogen—enough to make an explosive mixture. In other cases it is supposed that the ignition of lubricating oils or the rusting of the cylinders was responsible. The probability of such accidents, Mr. Le Chatlier says, is very slight; there is no question of giving up the industry for fear of a danger infinitely smaller than that of being crusht in the street. Notwithstanding this, however, it is of course necessary to regulate the new oxygen industry strictly in order that it may be extended without danger."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE MACHINE SET UP TO START A TUNNEL INTO A HILLSIDE. FACE OF TUNNEL AS PUNCHED OUT BY THE MACHINE.

THE SIGAFOOS TUNNEL MACHINE.

"Subways that formerly took five years to construct can now be run for half the expense in one-tenth the time"; and by irrigation-tunnels which this device will bore, "the vast arid areas of the deserts will be made to blossom as a wonderful garden."

SOME ODD CRACKERS

SOME curiosities in the way of foreign crackers or biscuit are described in *The Bakers' Weekly* (New York, May 22) by Mr. L. Lodian. He reminds us in the first place that *biscuit* is French for "twice cooked" and is etymologically the same as the German *zwieback*. The Italians make all their crackers in this way, the varieties familiar to us not being in common use with them. Italian bakers, Mr. Lodian tells us, save all their old bread and convert it into "biscuit" of this kind. For this reason the bread largely used in Italian and Sicilian restaurants is so made that pieces may be broken from the loaf without leaving a jagged end. From the Italian biscuit the writer passes to another Latin delicacy—the meat-biscuit of South America. He says:

"This is called hallaka, and is a kind of tamal—made of maize flour, small white beans, and chopped poultry flesh . . . the whole mildly and appropriately spiced. It is made up in a couple of big banana leaves, tied, and boiled intact thus. Is much used as a stand-by in Latin America by travelers and tourists on the Orinoco and Amazon and in the interior. It is appetizing, a simple pure food, will keep for months in a cool place, and is imported for the use of many of the Latins living in Gotham; also for transients from Ibero-America putting up at our big hotels. Is preferably eaten cold as sold, but may sometimes be advantageously warmed up in cold weather in oven, or by immersion for three minutes in boiling water."

Of the tree-grown flour and biscuit of the tropics Mr. Lodian says:

"There are a dozen different bread-fruit trees scattered through tropical regions. One of the flours made from the bread-fruit tree of tropical America, known as the yuka, is a regular article of commerce on the Manhattan market. It is only sold in cartons at élite groceries, is quite a pure article, of dingy grayish-white color, and a slightly alkaline and hardly an agreeable taste. In cooking, the alkalinity and acridity are mostly driven off. . . . In its fresh-fruit form it is in shape elongated like a giant plantain, and, for drying and conversion into flour, is cut down long before ripening, so that it has (like a green banana) not a semblance of sweetness. But the same fruit, allowed to fully ripen, then sun-dried, becomes almost as sweet as a Smyrna fig. . . . This tree-grown cake-bread is eaten dried thus; and, along with the tree-growing flour, forms the chief food of millions in the tropics.

"The comprest fig-coffee of the Teutons, which has been used by them for over a century, is . . . also used here as a light cake or soft cracker, on account of its agreeable caramel flavor—just as many persons like the flavor of the semi-burnt skin of a well-baked apple. Is a sustaining, pure food; and is the only coffee extant which can be used both as a beverage or as an article of food. . . . .

"The 'kasabi' torta (we get our word 'tart' from torta) of Hispan America is the biggest regularly made cracker on earth—bigger than the special matzoths of Manhattan's Jew-side (which, however, are only made for a short period in the year). It is made from the kasabi root, and lightly fired in cakes about the size of a small parasol.

"A cracker for a hat! Such, indeed, is sometimes the use made by the Latin peons of the kasabi torta, when needing a temporary sun-shader (sombrero). The torta is always made bowl-shaped, so it can be balanced on the head without any particular effort—provided no wind interferes. Rain, however, quickly soaks and collapses this singular, edible head-gear. The peon thereupon simply chews it up."

Another queer cracker is the pulley-shaped hardtack of Sicily. The origin of this, Mr. Lodian tells us, is not known, nor is its meaning. He says:

"It is always circular, hole in middle, and has the approximate form of a pulley. A high-grade hardtack, in which egg always enters, and the highest-priced hard-bread among the Sicilians, retailing at a nickel and dime apiece (only two sizes made). . . . . .

"The Teuton bread-biscuit is a sliced pumpernickel, of very fine grain, and probably represents the highest development of this kind of rye bread. It always comes in tins, keeps soft for years if kept closed, and is in much demand by those folk who do not care for the dry crispness and hardness of crackers, which are often a task on the salivary glands. . . . . .

"Almond-meal biscuits are obtainable in Manhattan (where you can obtain all things unobtainable in other American cities. Gotham is only surpassed in this respect by Paris). They are made solely of almond débris after the oil has been exprest, only sugar being added as a binder—and baked to a fancy brown. The bitter-almond débris is preferred; but the biscuit, which is quite hard, while having the aroma of the bitter-almond, has not an iota of its intense disagreeable bitterness. This is because, in the oil-expressing, the kernels have been subjected to live steam to increase the yield, which dissipates every particle of acridity from the nut (now crusht to powder). We have a homely realization of this in our own kitchens, in onions, which, by boiling, lose their acridity."

Lastly, Mr. Lodian introduces us to the "massed" crackers of the Sicilians, which correspond somewhat to our gingersnaps and are always sold in higgledy-piggledy jumbles or masses. He says:

"They are massed together with a sprinkling of streaming white-sugar sirup poured over them. As required, one- or two-pound masses are broken off for customers from the main mass exposed for sale, which may weigh from thirty to forty pounds."

REHABILITATING THOMAS PAINE

THE stigma long attached to the name of Thomas Paine is apparently lightening in many quarters. The more liberal among religious journals no longer refer to him uncompromisingly as "atheist," tho his outspokenness against religion gave him this cognomen almost universally in an earlier age. His chief biographer, the late Moncure D. Conway, defended his theistic belief, while a recent writer in the London *Nation* (May 8) asserts that

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THOMAS PAINE.

A hitherto unpublished bust by John Wesley Jarvis with whom Paine lived in his old age. For many years the bust has lain in the cellar of the New York Historical Society.

he is destined to recover "a glorious tho tardy fame among those who take the necessary trouble to rectify false estimates." Few men, this writer thinks, have suffered more from false judgment than this man. Its origin is traced by him to the influence of the "ruling aristocracy" in both Church and State who saw in the 200,000 copies sold of the first part of the "Rights of Man" evidences of "the new peril of a serf population who could read and think, and presently might act, for themselves."

After a long life of conspicuous service in the causes of political and spiritual enlightenment in three great countries of which he was a citizen, the writer observes, "a halo of infamy settled upon his memory which no vindication of the later historians of the revolutionary age in which he lived and worked has yet been able wholly to dispel." This is shown, the writer avers, by the fact that "respectable circles of 'educated' Englishmen" still entertain the "notion that Paine was a scurrilous writer of 'atheistic' books, and in politics a forerunner of the modern anarchists." Paine's memory has recently been honored by a museum in the town of New Rochelle, N. Y., established by the Huguenot Society; but this writer looks upon him as still an unhonored prophet by the evidence he cites here:

"The man whose eloquent and reasoned appeal, 'Common Sense,' first formulated the demand for independence, the first coiner of the great thought and expression, 'The United States of America,' the man whom Washington and Jefferson were proud to call their friend, and whose magnificent work for the liberation of their country they acknowledged with unstinted praise—this man was spoken of by Theodore Roosevelt quite recently as 'a dirty little atheist.' But, after all, our feelings of resentment at such a brutality are assuaged by the reflection that whereas Mr. Roosevelt will in a quick generation sink to the obscurity from which a series of accidents lifted him for a few years, history will gradually set in its proper place among the makers of the Republic the memory of the man whom he defamed."

Paine can not be placed among the greatest philosophers and political thinkers, this writer admits; but "the magnitude, variety, and immediate efficacy of his writings constitute him one of the chief personal forces of the revolutionary age." He goes on:

"Paine was not in the least an arid intellectualist; from his early life of sordid struggle, in what his biographer justly calls 'an almost incredible England,' he carried into the New England across the water a consuming passion for human justice and liberty, not as platform phrases, but as hard, concrete goods worth fighting and dying for, which set America afire, when she was confusedly pondering 'an impossible and unnatural reconciliation.' From America to France, fresh in the throes of her great upheaval, he passed, not as an incendiary, but

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PAINE'S NEW YORK HOME.

This house, now 293 Bleecker Street, was in Paine's day his home in Herring Street, Greenwich Village.

as a moderating and constructive influence in her National Convention, risking his very life for the cause of clemency in dealing with a traitorous king. From France to England, carrying the same doctrines of liberty in politics and religion, not a cold utilitarian conception of individual rights, but a rich human gospel of a commonwealth sustained by a passion of humanity as deep and real as ever inflamed the soul of man. Roosevelt's 'dirty little atheist' was one of the first open advocates of the liberation of the negro slaves, of the abolition of capital punishment, of international

treaties of arbitration; forty years before Comte he was the author of the phrase 'the religion of humanity.' So far was he from being the atheist his malignant traducers fastened in the common mind, that his first and avowed motive in writing his 'Age of Reason' was to induce man to 'return to the pure, unmixt, and unadulterated belief in one God and no other.'"

KONGO MISSIONARIES TO BE TRIED

INDIGNATION is freely exprest by the Protestant press over the situation of the two missionaries, Rev. William Morrison and Rev. W. H. Sheppard, under indictment by the Belgian Government in the Kongo. The suit against the missionaries is brought by one of the Kongo concession companies that has a monopoly of rubber-gathering in the Kassai region. Damages to the extent of $20,000 are claimed from each of the men for "calumnious denunciation." "The circumstances are such that the suit is considered practically one brought by the Belgian Government against the missionaries" since, as *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville) points out, "the Belgian Government is in partnership with these corporations, holding over half of the stock of the one involved in this controversy." The indictment, says *The Christian Observer* (Nashville), is "based upon printed articles in which these missionaries have charged the company with cruel and illegal methods in collecting rubber from the natives and referred to the company as 'chartered.' Special stress is laid upon the use of this word instead of the term 'concessionary,' which the company alleges is the proper word to use in describing its character and legal status."

The trial was originally set for May 25 at Leopoldville in the Kongo, 900 miles from Luebo, where the missionaries live, and 1,000 miles from the district where the witnesses live. The Washington Government last month requested the Belgian Government to have the hearing postponed, but Belgium at that time replied that because of insurmountable legal obstacles this was impossible. On June 3, however, a Brussels dispatch to the daily press states that the trial has been postponed to July 30. The missionaries' chances of securing justice are thus pessimistically reviewed by *The Christian Observer*:

"The witnesses on whom the missionaries must depend for proof of their printed statements belong to the Bakuba tribe, which has been mercilessly oppresst by the armed soldiers of the prosecuting company: and the tribe is now in terror because of cruel deeds and open threats. What chance will there be to get the witnesses into court under such a régime of intimidation and outrage? Moreover, the Bakubas remember that in 1904, when the English Baptist missionary Stannard was tried on similar charges, the witnesses were thrown into prison before the trial and were terrorized by the Government into retracting all their former statements as to the wrongs that had been perpetrated. And the vital and significant fact in the case, which makes the proposed trial a travesty on justice, is the fact that the court which will hear and decide the cause is the creature and tool of the infamous Leopold, King of Belgium, who is, together with his coterie of political and commercial friends, the owner of 50 per cent. of the Company Kassai, now prosecuting the case.

"In other words, Leopold practically sits as judge in a cause where he is chief prosecutor and where his own pecuniary interests are the direct and supreme issue. Who can fail to foresee the one inevitable *dénouement* of so shameless a conspiracy? The cool insolence of the plan makes the blood run hot in our veins. And the conviction of the Baptist missionary five years ago, under parallel conditions, shows that Leopold's Kongo court will hesitate at no perversion of law or outrage upon justice in accomplishing its nefarious designs.

"The matter is exceedingly grave. The penalty prescribed in such a case is heavy; and the conviction of our missionaries means a fine of $16,000, or imprisonment for five years. The triumph of Leopold and his company will menace the usefulness, the safety, the very existence of our African mission. It will imperil the rights and interests of all other Protestant missions in the Kongo State. It will embolden the organized and chartered bands of robbers and murderers whose chief lord and chief beneficiary is the King of Belgium, and lead to wider and more remorseless oppression of the terrified and wretched natives of interior Africa. And it will lower the prestige of the United States and dim the honor and glory of its flag, since the toleration of such an outrage will be a public demonstration of our supine indifference to the rights of American citizens in Africa or of our powerlessness to protect and maintain their rights."

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THE THOMAS PAINE MUSEUM AT NEW ROCHELLE.

This house, with 277 acres, was presented to Paine by the State of New York in recognition of his services during the Revolutionary War. Now converted into a museum of Paine and Huguenot relics by the Huguenot Society.

The United Presbyterian (Pittsburg) declares it the duty of the United States "to see that our own citizens in the Kongo are justly dealt with," while *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville), already quoted, makes these further observations:

"This seems to us the occasion for some remarks. Tho American citizens in the Kongo may not speak their minds, their friends in America can. If Belgium is in the dirty business of collecting rubber 'taxes' from poor negroes who owe it no taxes, and that at the price of abuse and bloodshed, then the Belgian Government may as well make up its mind that people's mouths can not be stopt by suits for damages. Has our Government at Washington nothing to say when its citizens are imprisoned for no greater crime than criticizing the business methods of a commercial company? Dispatches from London assert that the remarks of these missionaries are no severer than statements made by a British consul in the same territory in his official report. We have not heard yet of the arrest and imprisonment of this consul.

"Not only ought the American Government to make prompt and pointed inquiry into the case of these its citizens, imprisoned on what has every appearance of being a trifling and trumped-up charge, but it should go further and see whether or not the promises of Belgium as to the treatment of the Kongo natives are being carried out. We record our regret that the fears which we felt and exprest that the transfer of the Kongo from Leopold to Belgium would bring the natives no real relief seem to have been well grounded. The governments involved ought to have insisted on more radical measures to guarantee the welfare of these

poor creatures on the Kongo. Seemingly no man cares for their soul."

The comment of the Roman-Catholic press is not yet at hand, but they have often exprest the opinion that the stories of Kongo atrocities are fabrications, whose authors deserve severe punishment.

JEWISH ATTACKS ON THE SABBATH

THE *United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg), which sees this country engaged in an active crusade against the Sabbath, particularizes what it calls the "dechristianizing efforts of the Jews" as a part of this general movement. What this journal has to say calls out a rejoinder from Mr. Charles H. Joseph, the editor of *The Jewish Criterion* (Pittsburg). Among the twenty-five bills which have been introduced into the legislatures "antagonizing the quiet and rest of the holy day" *The United Presbyterian* finds its warrant for charging Jewish responsibility. It says:

"One bill proposes permission to conduct secular business as usual on the Sabbath by such as observe Saturday as a day of rest, and another extends permission to all who keep any other day of the week as holy time. In many ways the determination on the part of the Jews to abrogate practically all distinctively Christian institutions and laws, has been very positively shown. Our school-books and holiday entertainments must be dechristianized, and the name of Jesus be blotted out from the instruction of children. To the average American Jew this country is their land of promise. Nowhere in the world have the Jews enjoyed such privileges as here; in no other land have they been allowed to stand on their feet in the fulness of manhood and citizenship. And yet they seek to break down the institutions and the laws which have been fundamental in our Government and national life. This is a Christian land, altho not yet wholly sanctified in the lives of its citizens, and they who seek safety and a home here should accept the situation. If the Jew thinks it hard to be compelled to forego the profits of business on one day of the week he should remember that it would be an immeasurably greater hardship for the great body of the people to be deprived of the holy day."

Mr. Joseph thereupon retorts in this wise:

"We would ask the reverent author of the foregoing, by whose authority does he lay claim to the country, and why is it more his country than ours? Such uncharitable and intolerant language comes with poor grace from such a source. This land is just what it is because it gives every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience and is absolutely free from sectarian domination. That the American people indorse this view is shown by the fact that Mr. Taft was elected President despite the unchristian outbursts of hidebound orthodox theologians of the narrow school. We dread to think what would have happened, and the kind of Constitution we should now be living under, if the drafters of that great document and the founders of the Government had been narrow-minded churchmen, instead of big, broad, liberal men. . . . . .

"Tho our worthy friend is so eager to accuse the Jews of doing this or that in an effort to desecrate the Sabbath, what has he to say of those communities where liberal laws are in force and where the Continental Sunday is observed? All through the larger cities of the West the communities seem to be just as moral as the people of Pennsylvania, and yet they refuse to recognize the Blue Law as essential to righteousness.

"As for our school-books, by what right has any sectarian body to insist that they should be 'Christianized'? This is a country where men and women of all nationalities and religious beliefs have sought their homes. This applies to the ancestors of the editor of *The United Presbyterian* as well as any one else; and why should the Jewish child be compelled to read or study Christian Church-teachings in the public schools which he helps to support? Where is the fairness, where the justice of such a position? He says 'Nowhere in the world have the Jews enjoyed such privileges as here.' Well, where else in the world has any other American enjoyed such privileges as in his own country?

"We want to call the attention of the editor to this one fact, and that in as emphatic a manner as possible: the Jew is no less an American than he is, even if his religious belief is different. It is well that this should be understood once and for all. We are heartily sick of the utter intolerance and self-sufficiency that characterizes such ignorant outbursts."

INDIA GROWING SINCERE

A PSYCHOLOGICAL change is noted in the Hindu native, which furnishes Christianity its great opportunity. Besides the new civic ambition, the most notable change is in the spirit of sincerity with which the native approaches the externals of life. Then there is the Mohammedan "divesting himself of prejudices and intolerance," and the Hindu, "a steadily increasing section" of whom are daily "shedding off the superstitions and intolerance of their creed." All of these evidences of change are in marked contrast to the former mental habit of these peoples. These new tendencies are analyzed by Mr. N. C. Mukerji, principal of the Presbyterian Mission School at Mainpuri, in an article in *The Assembly Herald*, quoted with evident approval by *The Christian Patriot* (Madras). He writes:

"The baffling thing about India, that which has made it impervious to foreign influence, uncomprehended and incomprehensible to the foreigner, has been its true inward self-complacence combined with a marvel of outward adaptability. 'What will this babbler say?' has been the real mental attitude and for the outward life—anything and everything that makes for material advancement. The Hindu, from the Vedic ages piloted skilfully by a selfish theocracy, has come to possess for religion, worship of knowledge and of the possessors of knowledge. Aware of the fact that difficult forms of knowledge such as astronomy and mathematics traveled to the West from the East, he rests serenely confident that Christianity or the West has nothing to teach him. The Mussulman, the son of a conqueror, knows that his sword carried Islam from an obscure town in an obscure peninsula to three continents. Each is well satisfied, one looking to the *rishis* and the other to the *prophet*. And both are agreed that a life of peace and plenty is preferable and is to be secured by doing as the powers-that-be require, but that this outward subservience has nothing whatever to do with the priceless jewel of their inherited faith. Intellectual enlightenment, moral uplifting, and salvation of the soul, they decline with a superior smile. History, philosophy, literature, all the sciences and all theologies, soap, taxes, law and order, discipline, European clothes and ways of living, even ten years of Bible study in a mission school or college—everything is welcome if it makes for peace and plenty, but for no other reason. About the mind and the soul, the last word has been said; no others are needed; nothing can alter them. About the body and what will bring rupees, every wish and indication of a wish of the ruler is to be submitted to, smoothly and uncomplainingly. This adamantine firmness in things inward, with a mercurial versatileness in things outward, has been the bane of India."

The first sign of amenability to foreign teaching, it is said, came in the early nineteenth century, and "missionaries of Carey's time gathered their first fruits." Fifty years later there was a second crop, due again to the personality of missionaries in educational work. But for the mass of the people "none of these movements constituted a departure from the fixt attitude of rock within, silken smoothness outside." But "with the advent of the new element of sincerity, this growing away from the old faith may mean growing toward a new one if its claims are adequately presented." Further:

"What is called 'present discontents' involves a large mass of Indians, who are for the first time departing from their custom and positively expressing an opinion on the matter of external life instead of smoothly submitting to it. For the first time we have an outward mass action *corresponding* to the inner feelings—the dawn of what the Anglo-Saxon calls sincerity. We have a proof that foreign teaching has penetrated the hard shell of self-complacency, and inward conviction even with the Indian has resulted in outward act. The ancient faith of each is no longer the tower of strength it used to be to the Hindu and Mussulman. Mohammedanism possessing one element of real strength, viz., the worship of one God, has not reached the degree of disintegration that Hinduism has."

NOVELS OF CHICAGO LIFE

CHICAGO has a school of novelists that wins from Mr. Howells the confession that he likes "to recur to it better than to that of any other Americans now writing fiction." This is by way of "placing" one of their number, Mr. Robert Herrick, whose lack of general recognition seems to arouse that spirit of knight-errantry that led Mr. Howells to speak some time ago in behalf of an English novelist, Mr. Leonard Merrick. Indeed, their extrinsic cases, he finds, bear a likeness in the matter of winning no large public. Mr. Herrick he places among the few American novelists of a later generation than Mr. Henry James, "who are at once moralists and artists." The number is so few, he says, that it would be easy to count them on the fingers of one hand. Of Mr. Herrick's work he speaks in these terms in *The North American Review* (June):

"It does not stand alone; but it is quite sensibly part of what is alone vital in our imaginative literature; it is apparently, if not actually, the fulfilment of an ethical impulse effecting itself by means of truth to life, and by the study of character, serious, self-respectful, a little less lightened by humor than I could wish, but kept in its course by its constancy to a high purpose. It asks courage in the reader who shrinks from pain; but if he will once submit himself to its conditions, it will hold him to the last word with a grip on his interest which nothing merely amusing will lay. As I understand, this is what the reader primarily wants; but Mr. Herrick's fiction will do something more for him; it will keep him under its spell when he has shut the book. It will give him something to think about; himself, for instance, and his relations to other men very like himself in their common human nature. If his thoughts are not altogether pleasant, it will appeal to his sense of justice to declare why, and it ought to set him about seeing how he can make his thoughts pleasant."

Mr. Herrick's novels—six in number—"are mainly peopled by Chicagoans, especially Chicagoan women, either native or of that more Eastern or more Western derivation which somehow fails of making Chicago cosmopolitan." The mirror held up to Chicago, says Mr. Howells, "does not always show her a flattering image." The books, as they are named in this study, are "The Gospel of Freedom," "Memoirs of an American Citizen," "The Common Lot," "Together," "Jock o' Dreams," and "The Web of Life." All of them are termed "modern in the full, frank, and fearless spirit of their dealing with their material." The fourth of these is the latest published and perhaps best known. In certain others of Mr. Herrick's books he is shown as a painter in the field of our economic and commercial life exploited by a few novelists and more muck-raking magazine critics. But—

"What makes Mr. Herrick so useful in this field is his artistic self-control. Such books as 'The Common Lot' and 'The Memoirs of an American Citizen' strike me as scarcely amiss in any detail, and they are without the hectic flush which in an author imparts itself to his subject, and makes his reader doubt if it be the hue of life. The books are, of course, rather the more terrible on account of their quiet veracity; and their convincing power brings us to a wholesome shame for what we have so largely become. They are not only terrible, but they are terrifying in certain climaxes, such as that awful hour in 'The Common Lot,' when the architect who has 'stood in' with the jerry-builder sees the victims of his fraudulent construction drop into the roaring volcano which his 'fire-proof' edifice has become. As you look on with the wretched man, whose moral ruin has been so reasonable, so logical, you become one with him in your consciousness of like possibilities in yourself. When a novelist can do this with his reader, he has taken himself out of the category of futile villain-mongers and placed himself in the high, clear air where George Eliot discovered in our common human nature her immortal *Tito*."

In "The Memoirs of an American Citizen" the author pictures a business career "with as much skill in its implications as in its facts; the spiritual and material incidents are portrayed with an equal sense of their outer appearance and their inner significance." It is called "a grim book"; but "The Web of Life" is termed "a tragical book with as much fealty to truth and more final comfort." Of this we read:

"Public interests enter into it, as they do into nearly every book of Mr. Herrick's, but it is a personalized relation which its people bear to them. If I did not think so well of his other books I might say this was his best; there is a poetic sense of Fate in it, quite

ROBERT HERRICK,

Whose fiction Mr. Howells finds "much more broadly based than that of any other American novelist of his generation."

short of fatalism, and a pathos which the austere Nemesis of 'The Common Lot,' for instance, does not indulge. Mr. Herrick always, probably, evolves his characters with reference to their origin, which may be as simple as you like; he lets them keep their tradition, their conscious past, through whatever social successes tempt them or reward them; and we often see in them the truth noted by Mr. George Ade that 'Chicago is a city made up of country people . . . a metropolis having a few saving virtues of a village.' Such a saying is a key to the secret of what goes on in the minds and hearts of nearly all the people in 'The Web of Life,' and they are the more interesting because they have not lost the strong vitality deriving from the Indiana village or the Wisconsin farm. It is a great book, but sad, sad."

"The Gospel of Freedom" Mr. Howells regards as Mr. Herrick's greatest book. The people in it "are such as from your experience of men and women you know to be veritable, and without being overmotived, they work out to the inevitable end." Mr. Howells observes further:

"It is the highest privilege of the artist to take not only morally mean and nasty people, but dull and tiresome ones, and by virtue of showing their reality to make them interesting and even fascinating, as Mr. Herrick does in more than one book. The detestable little esthete (who is the sole 'hero' of 'The Gospel of Freedom'), living upon the liberality of those who really love beauty more than he, without the expectation or promise of use in his study of the beautiful, is no more a triumph of that author's art than such a null and merely selfish woman as the heroine's mother, who seems merely to happen in it. But the highest triumph of all is the equilibrium in which it holds the reader's feeling toward the heroine. This is a balance which seems the effect of her own nature, and tho it trembles now toward the squalor of moral ruin and now toward the pathos of innocent suffering, it does not finally incline toward either. She is what she has become: a woman who has sought herself and not others in what she has been and done, and who pays the cost."

What Mr. Howells finds finally to say of this Chicago writer's

work is that "it is much more broadly based than that of any other American novelist of his generation. . . . It is founded on the universal passions and propensities, but the superstructure is rather of the exceptional than the universal experiences."

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE WISDOM OF LIBRARY-GIVING

THO Mr. Carnegie has given over $50,000,000 for library buildings in all parts of the English-speaking world, he has not escaped criticism from detractors. Hitherto the exact extent of

MR. CARNEGIE'S FIRST LIBRARY GIFT.
The Carnegie Alcove in the Pittsburg Library.

his benefactions has not been known; nor have his own particular views of the matter been given any extended statement. But *Collier's* for June 5 presents an article from his own pen which, tho not such in form, seems to be in fact a reply to his critics. Here are some of the important statements:

"The letters received from parents thanking me for libraries established and telling of the change these have made upon their children are numerous. It is not only what a library does in a community; that is only one-half of its sphere. What it prevents is equally important. If young men do not spend their evenings in the library, where will they be spending them? If the young do not acquire a taste for reading, what will they otherwise acquire?

"It is often charged against public libraries that they supply so much fiction. There is something to be said upon that side, but the impression received by the figures is greatly misleading. The novel is returned on an average in a few days, but the solid book, conveying instruction, is kept five times longer; so that when we read of fiction being one-half of the total books read, if the time consumed be compared with that spent upon instructive works, then the time spent upon fiction is 10 per cent., one-fifth of that which the reader would suppose, after reading that fiction is 50 per cent. of the whole. But even if fiction be read far more than any other one branch, provided the fiction be good, it is salutary.

"It means much to young men and women that after their dreary, uneventful toil during the whole day they should be admitted to the world of good fiction. The masters of fiction are benefactors to the race, and the librarian is becoming fully alive to the fact that his mission is not only to hand out the book asked for, but to lead the applicant into green pastures—the best fiction.

"I like library-giving for one reason particularly. The library gives nothing for nothing. The youth who is improved by it must cooperate. If he does not read and study he finds no reward. Nothing for nothing is the law within the walls. Help yourself is the decree.

"Another feature pleases me greatly. The library supported by taxation is owned by the community. It is no gift to the poorer classes. They also contribute their mite. It is the library of the people, and within its walls the poorest citizen has all the rights of the Mayor.

"Free public libraries are the cradles of triumphant democracy. The workingman, showing his friends who have come to visit him the buildings of the town, can stop as he comes in sight of the library, which I rejoice to say is almost without exception an ornament to the town, and say to his astonished guests: 'Here is my property. I am an owner of this building. The Mayor has not any more rights within its walls than I have. I am part owner with him.'

"Another consideration most grateful to the giver: he has not pauperized the community in any degree; he has only given the building. The community gives the site and maintains the library.

"When I gave Dr. Billings the note agreeing to furnish New York City with seventy-eight library buildings, which was the largest wholesale business I ever did at any one time in library-giving, I was met by many who offered their hands and wished to congratulate me upon having given New York such a gift. My invariable reply was: 'No, I can not receive your congratulations upon that account; but if you wish to congratulate me upon having induced New York City to agree to supply its inhabitants with free libraries everywhere, then shake.' It is not what the individual gives, but what, by giving part, he thereby induces communities to give, that really counts. My part is small, but it stimulates cities to do great things, and I am grateful for being even so humble an agent in bringing within reach of the poorest—the 'people's university'—a collection of books free to all.

"Distant is the day when the free public library, maintained by

AT SAULT ST. MARIE.

AT TUSKEGEE.

TWO CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.
Mr. Carnegie likes library-giving for one reason particularly, he says. "The library gives nothing for nothing."

A "CARNEGIE" FOR THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Laying the corner-stone of Mr. Carnegie's latest gift.

taxation, will cease to be recognized as a fountain from which only healing waters flow."

Mr. Carnegie suggests that something of his library-giving propensity is perhaps due to heredity. His father before him began this form of benefaction: and in his article Mr. Carnegie pays this pious tribute to the weaver of Dunfermline:

"It was not until long after I had begun that I learned that my father, a weaver in Dunfermline, was one of five fellow weavers who agreed to combine their few books and give them out to applicants. A vacant space in my father's loom-shop was filled with the few books, and this was the beginning of the library movement in my native town. This was shortly after I was born. The records show that this collection was moved seven times, the first time in the aprons of the pioneers, each move increasing its sphere until it was merged in the Mechanics' Library. So that my father may be said to have assisted in giving the first public library to Dunfermline, and his son has been privileged to give the last. I have often said that I do not know a lineage which I prefer to that of a library-founding weaver."

There are now 1,800 Carnegie library buildings, all established under the usual conditions, scattered among the English-speaking peoples of the globe, including New Zealand, the West Indies, and Australia. Canada, it is said, has taken almost as many as our own land in proportion to population.

The Total of Mr. Carnegie's Library Gifts

Revised to December 31, 1908

United States	959	buildings	208	branches	$34,870,745
Canada	86	"	5	"	2,059,415
England and Wales	329	"	59	"	7,859,550
Ireland	42	"	21	"	724,610
Scotland	105	"	18	"	2,075,080
New Zealand	14	"			146,250
British West Indies	5	"			119,000
Australia and Tasmania	2	"			47,500
South Africa	3	"			23,500
Seychelles Islands	1	"			10,000
Fiji Islands	1	"			7,500
College Libraries					3,653,753
Total					$51,596,903

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LITERARY FIND

MR. ROOSEVELT has gone abroad and discovered an American author—a fact that seems to him "rather queer." The writer is Mr. Warrington Dawson, who has published two novels, "The Scar" and "The Scourge," in England during the last year or two. The editors of *The Outlook* (June), where Mr. Roosevelt announces his find, explain more fully that Mr. Dawson is a South Carolinian who has lived many years abroad, much of the time in France. This is given as further satisfactory evidence why he is still a prophet unhonored at home. Mr. Roosevelt, writing during his leisure moments at Mombasa, thinks it "not very creditable to us that this American, writing with unusual power of American scenes and problems, should have an exclusively European audience." But his fellow editors view the situation with more equanimity. They point out that Mr. Dawson is not yet thirty, and add that "if Mr. Roosevelt's judgment of his stories should be confirmed by American readers, Mr. Dawson has ample time before him yet to add his name to the growing list of successful American novelists." We quote the ex-President's words more fully:

"Mr. Dawson's stories are laid in the country districts and small towns of Virginia. In each volume a Northerner, in the first a woman, in the second a man, is thrown into intimate contact with the members of a proud caste of provincial aristocrats, who have been slowly sinking under the burden of grinding poverty, whose poverty-stricken lives are both hardening and narrowing, but in whose strongly individualized natures there dwell qualities and capacities of the highest kind. It is in his studies of these native Southern whites—both men and women, both those who are painfully struggling upward and those whom an iron fate is slowly forcing downward—and in his studies of the dark-skinned alien race standing so utterly aloof from them and so intimately connected with them, that Mr. Dawson excels; and it is not necessary to agree with all his conclusions in order to appreciate the value of his work. But almost equally good is the study of the Northerner who dwells South, who has made a real business success, who is in his own fashion devoted to the interests of the people with whom he has spent his life, but whom they at bottom never cease to regard as an interloper; and Mr. Dawson is entirely just

in showing how ungenerous and unwarranted part of this attitude is, and, on the other hand, the measure of justification which it has in the hard narrowness that makes the intruder insist on trying to do good to the community in many ways which represent what is either unnecessary or even injurious.

"I have no intention of writing a criticism of Mr. Dawson's two books; but it is worth while calling attention to the fact that this author, who writes with power and interest of vital home matters, has his critics and his audience abroad, but has neither critics nor audience at home. He should have both."

BEAUTY OF OLD AND NEW SPELLINGS

TO simplify spelling would inflict a loss of the beauty of words that would be intolerable. So claim the exponents of the esthetic argument against change, says Mr. William Archer. A distinguished novelist in discussing the problem with him declared that "simplification would leave the language bare and bald, like the whitewashed wall of a Methodist chapel." "You must have ornament!" asserted this objector. "You must have arabesque!" Mr. Archer, proceeding to state the full implications of this position, maintains that the objector should not stop with defending "the special forms of unreason now dominant," but might go on "to declare that the more luxuriant 'arabesque' of (say) Elizabethan spelling is preferable to the comparatively meager ornamentation of to-day," standing up, for example, for "musicke" and "physicke" and "dogge." The esthetic argument, says Mr. Archer, found an English defender who declared that "English spelling is a thing of beauty, with which irreverent meddlers shall not be permitted to tamper." Another writer, quoted from *The Westminster Gazette* (London), described the desire for reformation as "hideous lunacy." Mr. Archer, in a pamphlet issued by the English Society, takes up the esthetic argument as being a plea for "pure beauty" and answers it in this wise:

"The fallacy of our estheticists, then, lies in arguing from the ugliness (as they esteem it) of simplified spelling to the beauty of conventional spelling. The sensation of ugliness is, for them, quite real. It is a psychological datum of which all rational reformers must take account. It is, indeed, the one serious obstacle to simplification. I wil go further, and say that few reformers are themselvs unconscious of the shock occasiond by unfamiliar word-forms. But they know that the uneasiness arises from the interruption of habit, not from any loss of positiv beauty. They find by experience that a new habit soon grows up, and that a form that satisfies the reason does not long continue to jar upon the unreasoning nervs. Moreover—and this is the essential fact—they recognize that for coming generations, accustomd from the first to reasonable forms, those forms wil hav neither less nor more esthetic charm than the clumsy misspellings of to-day."

Mr. Archer admits that words have a beauty for the ear which consists of "sonority," but the simplifiers "do not propose to alter a single sound in the language, except in so far as a reasonable orthography would tend to check slovenliness of pronunciation." But regarding a word as a mere visible object, "a longer or shorter string of letters," not one of them, he thinks, has any remarkable beauty of form. He continues:

"What are the elements of beauty? Are they not outline, proportion, symmetry, color, light-and-shade? The last two elements are manifestly absent from the printed word. When we talk of the 'color' of a word, we think, not of its letters, but of the associations connected with either its sound or its meaning. As for the other three elements, they must evidently be sought in the disposition of the excrescent letters among those which keep to the level. Words composed entirely of unexcrescent letters hav no more outline than a bar of soap, and considerably less than a poker. But level words of any length are rare; can we find beauty, symmetry, proportion in the far comoner words of more or less broken outline? If so, there must be some law or laws determining, from the esthetic point of view, the best distribution of the excrescences; and words must be more or less beautiful according as they conform to or sin against these canons. But no one, I venture to say, has ever herd of any such canons, or tried to formulate them. What is the most beautiful form of word? That which begins and ends with an upward excrescence? or that which begins with an upward and ends with a downward excrescence? or that which has two excrescent letters exactly in the middle? or that which forms a saw-edge with three upward or three downward excrescences? There is no answer to such questions; they are absolutely futile. As a matter of fact, excrescent letters occur at every possible point and in every possible order, nor has any one ever dremt of attempting to alter or adjust their distribution with an eye to 'arabesque.' There are a few words which present anomalies or freaks of arrangement—words, for instance, like *Hannah* or *level*, which can be read backward as well as forward. They wil scarcely be claimd, however, as examples of the beauty of symmetry; and even if they are, there is not one word in ten thousand that presents any such characteristic. The assertion of inherent visual beauty, in fact, is so utterly empty that, in order to reason against it at all, we hav to lend it more substance than it actually possesses. One final consideration is perhaps worth suggesting. If printed words are things of visual beauty, that beauty ought to be as apparent to a foreiner, wholly ignorant of English, as to any one born to the use of the language. Indeed, the foreiner ought to be the better judge of such beauty, inasmuch as his purely visual perception woud be undisturbd by any irrelevant associations of sound or sense.

"But we find, as a matter of experience, that the words of any language are far more apt to seem grotesque than beautiful to the eye of an observer who knows nothing of their meaning and can make only wild guesses at their sound. Silly caricatures of the visual aspect of unknown tongues are among the unfailing resources of cheap humor. What Englishman is guiltless of having laught at the apparent absurdities of Welsh?—in which, by the way, the spelling is fonetic in a high degree. Yet there is no reason to dout that Welsh is as beautiful in a Welshman's eyes as English in an Englishman's; nor is there any reason to suppose that Welshmen who are ignorant of English cherish an envious admiration for the visual beauty of English words."

The sense of ugliness which arouses so much hostility to simplification, says this writer, is largely due to the fact that "the very absurdity of our current spelling has tempted many writers—Thackeray, for example, in England, and 'Josh Billings' in America—to make humorous capital out of it in the way of burlesque." Further:

"People regard the fantastic spelling of these humorists as a satire upon 'fonetic' reform; whereas, in fact, it is a satire upon the recklessly unfonetic nature of our conventions. In better-spelt languages there is little temptation to this form of humor, and it is little practist. Many of the spellings, both of Mr. C. J. Yellowplush and of 'Josh Billings,' represent the respectiv dialects of these distinguisht characters, and hav no more bearing on our subject than, for instance, the brogue of Mr. Dooley. But a considerable number of Mr. Yellowplush's eccentricities arise from the attempt to represent correct sounds by methods which are also 'correct'—in other words. Such are 'emocean,' 'scentiment,' 'I boughed again,' 'if you're up to snough,' 'soughring,' 'say neigh to him,' 'misteak,' 'a phig for your politix,' 'roat,' 'roags,' 'the bell was wrung,' 'a pail fase and a pare of falling shoulders,' 'yousua,' 'nevyou,' 'a pint of small bier,' 'let me draw a vail over the seen,' 'your write in giving them all possible prays.' These spellings are a plain testimony, in some cases to the ridiculousness, in all to the wild inconsistency, of our establisht conventions. Their wrongness in these words is as arbitrary as their rightness in other words.

"Reasonably considerd, they are a powerful plea for simplification; but in practis they act as a stumbling-block, by reenforcing the tendency to regard every change of spelling as ludicrous and vulgar. 'Josh Billings' is a far less ingenious and amusing letter-twister than Thackeray. Most of his spellings merely exemplify the haphazard foneticism of the uneducated. But there is a touch of satire in 'oph' for 'off,' 'ced' for 'said,' and 'highsts' for 'hoists.' I mention these humorists merely to show how English spelling is fortified in its very badness—how the very proofs of its irrationality make it all the more difficult to amend."

THIS YEAR'S GLIDDEN TOUR

The pathfinders for the Glidden tour of next month having completed their work, details of the course and of the conditions of the contest are at hand. Arthur M. Jervis, writing in *Motor* for June, declares that the contest will in every respect be "larger and better than any before." He says in detail:

"It will be a longer tour in point of mileage and of time-duration. It will go into new fields and be less of a circuit than heretofore, covering a greater stretch of country in one direction than any other A. A. A. tour in which the Glidden trophy has figured. The tour to St. Louis, in 1904, is the only one comparable to that of this year and that was not a contest. There are more prizes at stake than ever before and the conditions under which they are offered make stronger the incentive to compete. There are three trophies for the 1909 contestants and each will go to an individual. The rules have been revised so as to be more exacting, making the contest in some respects a little more severe and difficult, while on the other hand there never was so much promise of lavish entertainment along the route. These are of a character calculated to make the tour resemble a triumphant procession.

"For the first time since the Glidden trophy was offered the mileage of the contest for it will, this year, be somewhat in excess of 2,000 miles. The elapsed time of the tour will be eighteen days, which is three days more than in former years, while the actual running-time will number fourteen days, the daily mileage being slightly more in the average."

A map, printed elsewhere on this page, shows the route as already determined. It is subject, however, to some minor changes. The contestants will start from Detroit on the morning of July 12, and are expected to stop each night at the following cities: Kalamazoo, Chicago, Madison, La Crosse, Indianapolis, Fort Dodge, Omaha, Kearney, Julesburg, Denver, Hugo, Oakley, Salina, and Kansas City. The two Sundays will be spent at Minneapolis and Denver. The soil of ten States will be touched upon. The scenery, however, will be inferior to that which has been visible in former tours, when the route led generally through the mountain resorts of Eastern States. For several days the contestants will traverse an unpicturesque prairie country. In the far West there will be long stretches when few towns will be entered. The writer says:

"The pathfinders traveled seventy miles without seeing a town after leaving Ft. Morgan, and then the little town of Bennet had only half a dozen houses. From there on to Denver, thirty miles, there is only one other small town, Watkins. The road winds across the open prairie and in many places is barely discernible. The passengers will have plenty of opportunity for exercise in opening and shutting gates. These gates are simply the conventional three-strand barbed-wire fence cut at one post and then a pole fastened to the end of the wires. A short wire is looped over the pole from the regular post to fasten the gate. As the loop is generally a tight fit the inexperienced gate-opener is likely to tear his clothes or run a barb in his hand. As he is getting a taste of Western life, however, little inconveniences like these are not minded.

"While there are but few human beings along the last half of the day's journey into Denver, the country is thickly settled by prairie-dogs, and these little creatures will perhaps excite more interest and enthusiasm among the tourists than would a broad-shouldered frontiersman. The dog towns may be recognized by numerous small holes in the ground with the earth thrown up about a foot around them.

"The journey of the pathfinder was also enlivened by the appearance of two antelopes. The photographer tried to get a picture, but the little animals were too far away to show up satisfactorily. Another interesting feature of the run was the mirage. A large lake appeared in the distance with trees and buildings and cattle grazing, apparently knee-deep in water. As the car advanced the water receded and finally disappeared, leaving only the apparently interminable prairie."

The pathfinders, owing to the trip having been made before the roads had settled down to summer conditions, frequently made much slower progress than will the contestants. For example, on April 14, they made only seven miles in going from Kalamazoo to South Bend, whereas from South Bend to Chicago, on the following day, they made 103 miles. Leaving Madison on April 18, they covered only 25 miles. On other days the distance covered varied from 7 or 11 miles to 75 or 91 miles. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"How much better the tourists will fare when the roads are hard and dry than did the pathfinders, is shown by the schedule. Several times they took four days to go over what will be a one-day run for the tourists. The last day's run of the pathfinder was 66 miles, from Topeka to Kansas City. It took 9½ hours for the run, whereas the trip has been made, in summer, in 3 hours 24 minutes, so good are the roads when dry. The last four days of the tour will be the most interesting according to the experiences of the pathfinders. Running along the foothills of the Rockies, with Pike's Peak in view, they saw three herds of antelopes on their second day, out from Denver, and, later, a herd of elks was seen, besides a few bears and plenty of coyotes and prairie-dogs. Near Wilson, Kan., the pathfinders had a hard experience with a spring freshet, the baggage being submerged with Dai Lewis's records in it."

ROUTE LAID OUT BY THE PATHFINDER FOR THE GLIDDEN TOUR.

The same paper prints some items from the report of Mr. Lewis, the pathfinder, who declares that this will be "the greatest tour yet made." Of the interest shown in the West he says:

"Throughout the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas every farmer that the pathfinders talked to either had automobiles or was talking about buying. Kansas City is the third largest automobile distributing-point in the country, and the dispensers of motor-vehicles in that city claim that this is accounted for by the immense demand of the farmers.

"One town passed through between Denver and Kansas City, Ellis, has a population of 1,500 people, and out of that number more than 100 own automobiles. The tour is going to be watched with a great deal of interest, and those cars that participate will reap a harvest in the section traversed. Denver is automobile crazy. When the pathfinders arrived at the city line there was an escort of 143 cars waiting, bombs were shot off, and a brass band escorted us through the streets of the city."

It is notable that the Glidden trophy

ONE OF THE TURNS ON THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY.

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY.

this year will not go as formerly to a club, nor will it be competed for by teams. It will go to the individual contestant who makes the best score and will be held by him for one year. It is asserted that this new condition has promptly stimulated new interest in the tour, the number of entries at an early date having been exceptionally large. The conditions governing entries are stated as follows:

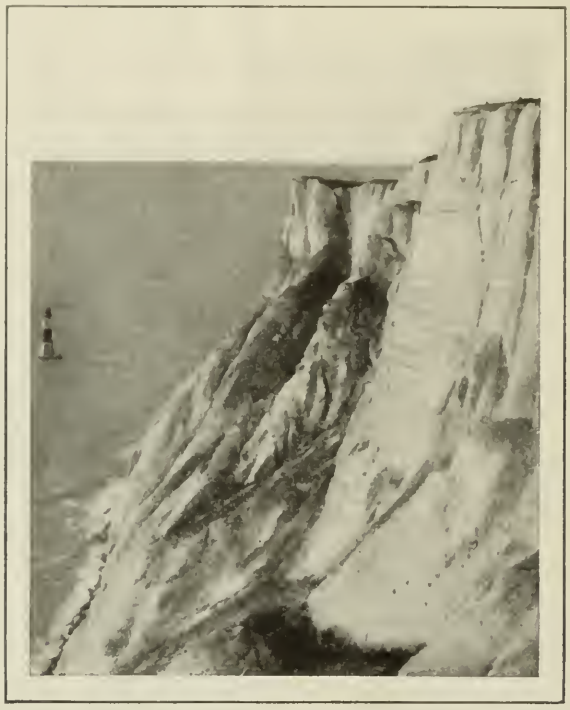
"Cars competing for the Glidden trophy must consist of a regular touring-chassis, mounted by a full touring-body and carrying four passengers, or equivalent ballast. For the Hower trophy any regular stock chassis, mounted by a runabout body and carrying at least two persons may compete. Any stock chassis mounted by a miniature tonneau and carrying four persons, or the equivalent ballast, may compete for the Detroit cup. Each class of entrants will have different running-schedules, but the penalties will be the same for all."

The writer in *Motor* describes the arrangements made to accommodate contestants at hotels and elsewhere during the tour:

"During the first eight days the participants will be quartered in the hotels of the cities where the night stops are made, as heretofore. An improvement has been made in the method of making the hotel arrangements this year. There will be two men attending to the hotel bookings and they will make alternate advances so that while one will be always ahead, the other will be always with the tourists. During the last ten days the entire party will be housed and fed in Pullman sleeping- and dining-cars, which will be side-tracked at the night stopping-places from Fort Dodge to Denver and back to Kansas City. The lack of sufficient hotel accommodations is responsible for this arrangement, and in order to effect the deal it was necessary to engage the cars for a continuous stretch, so that they will be used even at Omaha and Denver, where hotel room could be had. This feature of the tour will lend a touch of the picturesque, for on various nights the cars will be at lonely sidings where there will be excuse and opportunity for camp-fires, stories, music, and capers."

THE SPEEDWAY AT INDIANAPOLIS

In a former issue of this paper some of the details of the new speedway at Indianapolis were given. Later information, coming from the speedway managers, has further value. The park enclosure in which the speedway is situated, comprises 328 acres. The buildings on the ground will be 41 in number, including grand stands, garages, club-house, machine-shops, and restaurants. The circumference of the main track will be five miles. The fence enclosing the grounds will be three miles long. The grand stand and other stands will seat 25,000 persons. On the grounds can be placed 10,000 motor-cars. The entire grounds afford standing-room for 200,000 persons. The total cost of the speedway will exceed $350,000.



BEACHY HEAD ON THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND, 532 FEET ABOVE THE SEA, REACHED BY A FINE ROAD.

The workmen who have been employed at one time in constructing the course have numbered about 800, and the number of mules about 1,000. The track is 50 feet wide when straight and 60 feet at turns. The course is about ready now for laying the gravel, of which 20,000 yards will be laid. Steam-rollers of 15 tons will be employed. Some 300,000 gallons of asphalt-oil will be mixt with the gravel. Men have been working day and night. The course may be easily reached from the center of Indianapolis, the distance being only four miles. It is expected that by the middle of June the laying of the crusht stone will have been completed and made ready for the application of oil. The men employed on the work live in camps and the mules in stables on the grounds.

The public were to be admitted to the grounds for the first time on June 5, when a balloon contest was to occur. The first test of the roadway will not be made until July, when there will be a meeting of motor-cyclists. After July 15, racing teams of motor-cars will be allowed on the track. The first motor-car race will not occur, however, until August, when the speedway will be opened for a three days' meeting, each day being given up to a long-distance event. One of the trophies will have a value in the silver of $1,000; another a value of $5,000. For the latter trophy, the distance run will be from 350 to 450 miles. At least twelve American teams are expected to be entered for this event. In September an international 24-hour race will take place, the track being "lighted as no track has ever been lighted." In October another international contest is expected, the speedway track and the minor course being combined.

Barney Oldfield, a famous track driver, declares that the track at Indianapolis "surpasses even the ideas that I had as to what it was," and that both the Savannah and the Vanderbilt courses "must give

(*Continued on page 1026*)

Courtesy of "Motor."

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE ENERGY ACQUIRED BY A CAR WHEN TRAVELING NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

According to a writer in *Motor*, this momentum "would be capable of hurling the car bodily into the air at a vertical distance of 272 feet, or, if the track on which the car was running took an upward incline of forty five degrees for a few feet and then came to an end, the machine would make a jump of some 545 feet before alighting. This is, in fact, the distance from the 'take-off' to the point where it would strike the road again. In its flight, it would clear the roof of a ten-story office building occupying a full city block, or it would leap over the average church steeple."

mobile in a commercial way occurred at a time when the bicycle business, as a large industry turning out a popular product, had commenced to wane, its doom being plainly written. The situation was such that a large amount of capital, energy, producing- and selling-brains was rendered comparatively idle, and consequently those forces were logically attracted to the automobile business, which had alluring prospects and called apparently for the same essential elements. Thus several of the earlier bicycle-makers were pioneers in automobile development; and many mechanics, theretofore engaged in the bicycle industry, being skilful in detail, have in minor capacities aided automobile development in either invention or shop practise. Naturally the automobile attracted to it a selling-force, including bicycle-dealers. The latter brought into the new industry a rich experience, which unfortunately too few of them realized to the fullest extent, particularly as to the proper function of adversity. Many of them transplanted lax business methods, extravagances, and other undesirable phases. They were fond of referring to the new industry as a 'game,' as to a sporting event, or a hand at poker. Early the old selling-methods began to show themselves in instalment sales and questionable methods of attracting and holding business. But in the new industry these elements were, naturally, short-lived."

In his judgment, the short life of the bicycle was due to "its own limitations." While in its day it was regarded as a wonderful convenience in transportation and had the fascination of a healthy out-of-door exercise, "it always involved more or less hard work, more or less of the discomfitures of the road, and always the limitation of the rider." A further point he makes is that the bicycle "did not admit of discrimination whereby the love of display, the superiority purchasable by money, and the essential comfort of the

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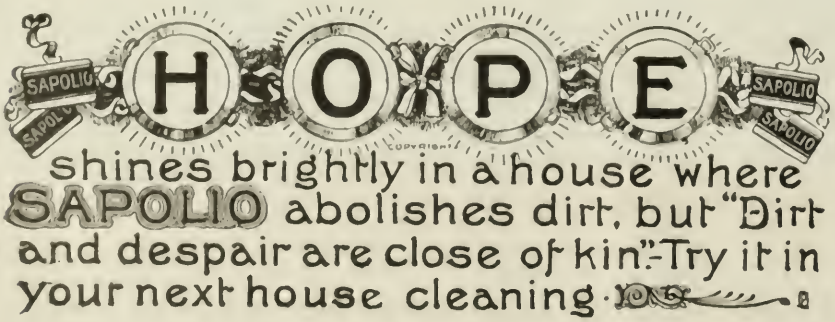


individual could be exprest," all of which is notably not true of the motor-car. Mr. Clifton declares that the motor-car has now "become a part of our national life," that it is rapidly supplanting the older forms of individual mechanical locomotion, and that it will endure because "it not only supplants, but far surpasses, anything of its kind we have ever known." He believes the industry not only will fail to decline, but that it will grow in use, "because ever since civilized man has been obliged to move from place to place for pleasure, convenience, or travel, he has had to use the horse, the mule, or the camel, with much limitation in the point of distance and speed, and at all times with uncertainty." The motor-car eliminates the disadvantages thus hitherto associated with other forms of locomotion. It has proved itself to be what people need by eliminating these deficiencies. Mr. Clifton finds "only one menace to its supremacy"; that is, "navigation of the air." Should that art be successfully accomplished as to safety and economy, the automobile in time may become old-fashioned, but even then "there will still be numberless people who prefer to be on the ground."

MOTORING ABROAD

Information as to conditions governing the use of one's own car in a tour of Europe has already been printed in these columns as derived mainly from Frank Presbrey's book. A writer in *Motor*, Mr. H. C. Brown, elaborates in detail several points that are important for tourists to know. Whereas in this country, for example, the expression "eight miles an hour" has often been taken to mean anywhere between nine and ten miles an hour, in some parts of Europe, and notably in Switzerland, eight miles does not mean one rod more than eight miles, "and the slightest infraction is punished with the utmost severity."

The motorist must exercise extreme care as to the shipment of his car, inasmuch as there is liability to much delay and many chances are involved. It generally will be found far more satisfactory "to place the whole matter in the hands of a reliable express or forwarding company, who makes a specialty of handling motor-cars for this purpose." Cars are accepted on none of the steamers unless they are boxed or crated, and in the matter of boxing and crating, there is a choice as to whether it shall be done with permanent boxes or crates, or with portable ones, by which is meant boxes or crates to be abandoned on arrival, or those which may be used again on the return trip. Custom-house regulations should always be thoroughly understood in advance. In the matter of steamer by which to ship there is a choice between "cargo" steamers and "express" steamers, all of which means a difference of from 20 to 30 per cent. in charges. The writer advises the owner to ship his car and book his chauffeur by a "cargo" steamer, he himself taking passage on an "express" steamer, the "cargo" boat sailing several days in advance of the "express" one, the two arriving on the other side within a few days of each other.

Tourists bound for France must bear in

mind that they can not ship a car to Cherbourg, altho that port is a popular one with prominent lines. The reason is that Cherbourg is a port where dock landings are not made, passengers being landed on tenders, and no heavy baggage going ashore. The same thing is true of Queenstown in Ireland. Tourists for France must therefore send their cars by ships which go to Havre, or they may ship their cars to Antwerp and thence proceed into France.

The writer advises the tourist to join a motor-car association in the country where he tours, the expense being light and the advantages great. He has not found a knowledge of foreign languages by any means indispensable to the motorists. On this subject he says:

"In spite of the fact that one may speak nothing but English, a trip through France, Italy, and Germany, where one is frequently in a district where no English is spoken at all—the pleasure of the trip is not marred in the slightest degree. With the aid of a few words which are picked up readily and a few signs, it is possible to get along very nicely. Every one seems so determined to understand you and is so willing to help you out that it really becomes a pleasure rather than an annoyance."

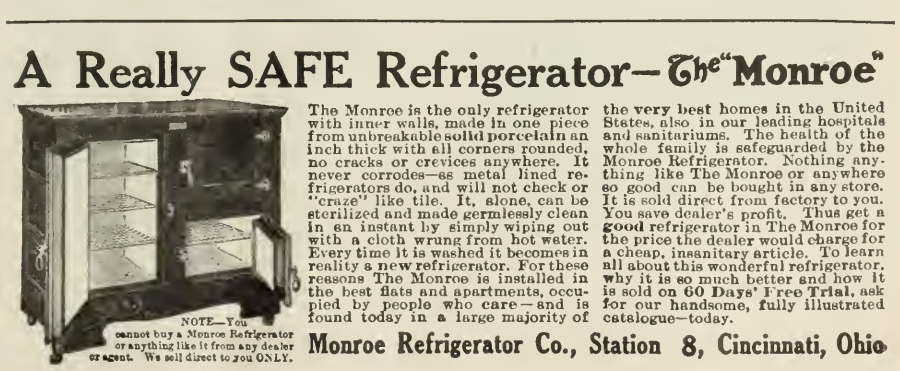
A more serious difficulty than languages will be encountered if one has an American-made car, provided the tires are also the kind usually employed in America. Owing to the vast superiority of foreign roads, and the consequent high speed motorists are tempted to indulge in on them, an unusual strain is put upon tires. The writer says:

"The roads are so much better that before the driver himself is aware of it he is traveling at a gait seven or ten miles an hour faster than he has ever done before. The natural result of this is a tremendously increased friction on the tire and its inevitable results.

"The tires used abroad are also very much heavier than our domestic production. They are built for the heavier strain that naturally comes upon them under the more favorable conditions of superior roads. The temptation to excessive speed under such ideal conditions is hard to resist. And yielding to it is fatal to the light-weight tire. Better keep your car always under control, and you will cover more miles in the long run at the lower speed than at the higher."

THE VETO OF A NEW-YORK MOTOR-CAR BILL

Governor Hughes, on May 27, gave his veto to a bill passed by the Legislature at its recent session and bearing the name of Assemblyman Hamm. It had been favored by most motor-car men, and its passage would have resulted in an income to the State of about half a million dollars. Governor Hughes's reasons for his veto were: that the bill removed the present restrictions on speed which had been placed there in the interests of public safety, and substituted for them a provision, the value of which he seriously doubted; that it would create great confusion in traffic conditions in large cities; and that the penalties were inadequate. At the same time Governor Hughes is represented as sharing in the growing feeling that far better means should be secured



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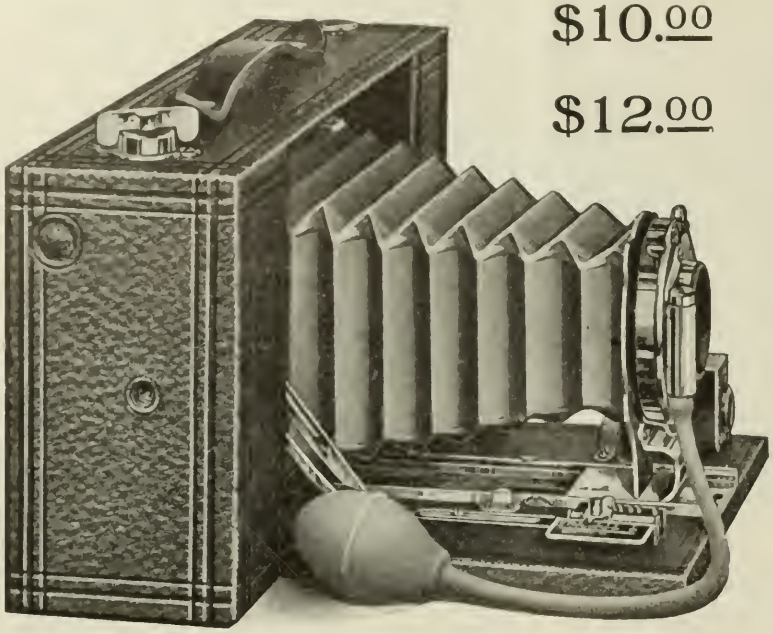

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for obtaining competent men to drive motor-cars. He believes that better men could be provided through proper issuing and regulation of licenses.

For the open country Governor Hughes believes that something can be said as to the wisdom of a rule which requires simple care and prudence in the operation of cars, but in large cities there would be taken away the needed right of the authorities to make traffic regulations. He had received from Mayor McClellan a vigorous protest against the bill; and the National Highways Protective Association has been unremitting in its efforts to defeat the bill, in the interest of pedestrians and users of roads other than automobilists. This bill, it is to be remembered, was distinct from the one which made what is known as "joy riding" a felony.

KEROSENE AS FUEL FOR CARS

It is announced by the management of one of the large motor-car factories that in 1910 kerosene will be used in its cars as fuel, this being the first time that any important factory has recommended a fuel other than gasoline. A prediction has heretofore often been made that the time would come when gasoline could not be provided in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of car-owners, at least at a price which could be regarded as reasonable. While the makers of the car in question will still be obliged to use gasoline in the pilot light, a very small amount "will last for several hundreds of miles."

The cost of kerosene in some parts of the country is about one-half, or even one-third that of gasoline. This is its chief recommendation, but another important one is that kerosene may be obtained anywhere, being in universal use. Moreover, it can be stored in almost any place with safety and handled with less thought than gasoline. Kerosene is also more efficient as a fuel. A gallon of it is declared to contain about 15 per cent. more heat units than a gallon of gasoline, so that a car can travel farther on a gallon. It is said by the managers of this company that they have been "working for ten years on a kerosene burner, but it was not until the last few months that it was developed to the point where the company felt that they could recommend kerosene as fuel for their cars." They say further that the new burner is of a kind that admits of easy adjustment to gasoline, should an occasion arise for a change.

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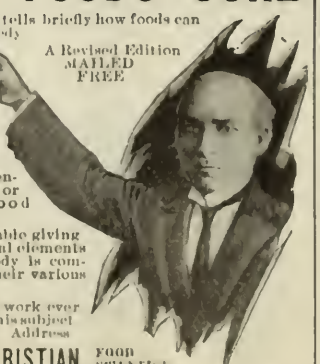

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CURRENT POETRY

At the Summit

By Harriet Monroe

Where bold Sierras cut the sky
Mount Whitney, of the high most high,
Halts the pale clouds that wander by

We crept and climbed with eager feet,
Until the world, fulfilled, complete,
Plunged like despair before his seat.

So high the peak was we had won
Earth's air wore thin, its woof undone,
And blue space darkened round the sun.

Yet as we trembled there and quailed,
Lo, higher yet an eagle scaled
Smooth steeps of air, and sunward sailed.

—*The American Magazine* (June).

The Unattainable

By Charlotte Becker

The years may teach us to endure
Our own allotted dower of pain;
To find in paths that tears obscure,
Some knowledge that is sorrow's gain.

Yet, tho our hearts cry out to share
And stay the agonies thereof,
One grief we cannot learn to bear:
The suffering of those we love.

—*Cosmopolitan* (June).

The Calling of the Wild

By Elizabeth May Montague

The calling, calling of the wild is in the air to-day;
You hear the calling in your heart tho you are far away;
Your spirit leaps to meet it as a brook leaps to the fall,
And your senses thrill with rapture in answer to the call.

Your heart sings with the singing of the birds among the trees;
In fancy you can hear the mellow droning of the bees,
As you follow winding paths that thread the wildwood and the grass,
Where daisies lift their dainty heads to hail you as you pass.

Leave the toiling and the stir of things, the rush of hurrying feet,
And seek the downy meadows with the violets scented sweet;
Take your gentle sweetheart's hand in yours, dear lad, and fare away
To where the wild is calling, calling to your heart to-day!

Munsey's Magazine (June).

A Prayer for Motherhood

I.

Is it a far cry to the realm of souls,
Oh, thou, thou God of mothers, who must hear?
For love stands always at the gate of prayer
With brooding heart, perchance to thank or grieve.
Lord, is it sin that I should make complaint
And fret the way of faith with this unrest?
For thou hast sent bright friendships, strung with flowers,
And happy thoughts, and sunshine through the years.

Youth blossomed, and thou gavest beauty's kiss,
That still abides, despite long discontent.
Rank and esteem are mine; and that acclaim,
Silent but sure, which woman proudly holds;
And crowning all, a holy wedded tryst,
Sealed with the golden signet, heaven-betrothed.

I have not been anhungered, oh, dear Lord,
For bread or drink; my limbs have not been cold.
I have not felt temptation's driving force
To lie or steal, to murder or to die.
In lowly mood I thank thee, Lord, for these.
But, oh, dear God, thou God of mothers still,
I asked, believing, and have been denied!

II.

On yesterday, when morn was at its glow,
And all of earth gave back its welcome smile,

Wherever you see this sign, it stands for civilization. It is the sign of one of the most powerful influences for broadening human intelligence.

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As soon as a new town springs up in the woods, on the plains, at the cross-roads, or walled in by mountains, the signpost of civilization is erected—the sign of the Bell. Telephone service puts the people of that town into communication with one another and with the outside world.

It puts the town on the map.

You can see this march of progress right in your own neighborhood. Every little while some neighbor has a Bell telephone put in. If you have one, every new subscriber enlarges the scope of your personal contact. If you have not, every new telephone makes you the more isolated—the more cut off from the activities about you.

Just as individuals in your locality use the telephone for mutual convenience, so towns and cities in *different* localities are served and advanced by the long distance telephone.

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Learn The Collection Business

and escape salaried drudgery for life. If you have an idea that the collection business as I teach it is not as safe, sure and dignified as a bank, or any other profitable business, you are mistaken, and I will prove it, if you earnestly desire to get ahead. No essential branch of business is so limitless, nor less crowded. No business may be built so large without investment of capital. I will gladly send you, for the asking "POINTERS ON THE COLLECTION BUSINESS"
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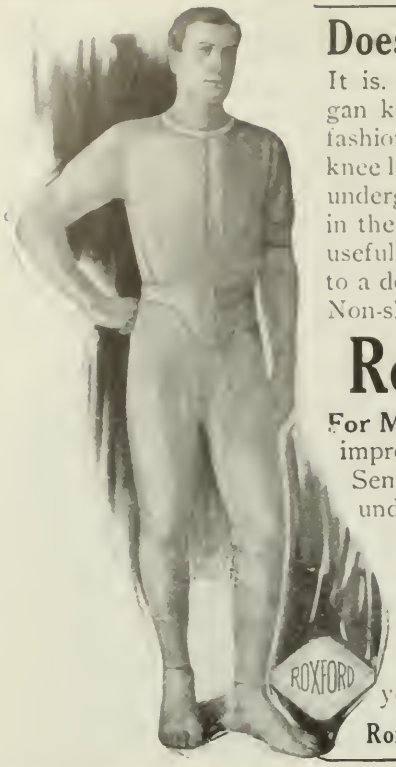
W. A. SHRYER, Pres., AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 97 State St., Detroit, Mich.



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A woman paused beside my open door.
Her hands were filled with fruit she begged me buy,
Then pointed to the burden on her back
She had no shelter for that tender head
Save two strong arms, so hard and bare and brown.

She had no name to leave, if she should die,
That sometime in his life her boy might bless;
No cot or thatch that she might call a home;
Nor resting place save that which chance might send.
But laughing down upon the dimpling face
That seemed so pure, and guileless of its want,
She sat at ease beside my shaded step,
And nursed her ruddy baby on her breast.

I gave her food and drink, still in thy name;
Oh, God, I could not bless, and turned away—
I—I a woman steeped in rugged faith,
To wail again the old Hebraic curse
Upon unfruitfulness and empty arms!

III.

Last of a noble sheaf of lineage,
Rich in the heritage that man calls dear,
What boots it to the hapless heir of these—
A barren limb, hung on an estopped tree!
The blood of heroes on armorial shields
Shall fade to nothingness within the dust,
While sword and cassock, 'scutcheoned high and pure,
Taunt like a hiss a lonely woman's heart.
For e'en the gaping beggar in the street
May clasp her babe, and with a pitying smile,
Hoarse whisper to her mate, "She hath no child!"
Yea, happier far, dear God, the fate of her,
A Rachael who would not be comforted,
Or some pale Niobe, bowed through the years,
For thou hadst blest them ere they wept their loss.

If there be found within the faith to trust
The old Hebraic God—to hear his voice
From pillared cloud, or holy burning bush—
So would I come, as wailing Hebrews came,
Remembering faithful Sarah, laughed to scorn.
Or failing this, dear God, let thy young Christ,
Born of a woman, too, send me sweet dreams,
The while I kneel and watch his holy star
Rise in thy heaven: so I shall wake and find
This bosom healed, this heart robbed of its thorn.

—*The Century* (June).

The Hour of Silence

By Martha Foote Crow

If e'er you see the shadow settle down
Upon the face of one you love, forbear
Just then to urge and prick and jostle, spare
Awhile your love's demand, "Away that frown,
Come and amuse me now; and swiftly crown
My love with answering love, if you forswear
Not all where I with you have any share.
To me, to me now give what is mine own!"

O be more generous! Perchance your scorns
Are given to one in mortal struggle, dumb
Because his strength is ebbing, whose dark fate
Presses upon his brow the piercing thorns
Ask not, but stay as near as you may come;
Enwreathe him with your love and silent wait!

—*Appleton's* (May)

The Pawnshop

By Henry M. Hoyt, Jr.

The specters of a thousand hopes and fears,
Gathered together from the ends of earth,
Have found a haven. In this house of dearth
They crouch amid the dust of faded years,
Hostages, held to settle waste's arrears
Worthless is their unutterable worth,
Tinged with the gayness of a far-off mirth,
Stained by the sadness of forgotten tears.
Wild Caprice has her will of them, and flings
Each one aside. For brighter baubles, Life
Has passed them by. Dead passions intermix
Among a motley of discarded things—
A broken music box, a rusty knife,
A baby's rattle by a crucifix.

—*Appleton's* (June).

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AMBASSADOR STRAUS AND TURKEY

Oscar Solomon Straus, jurist, business man, author, diplomat, statesman, and public-spirited citizen, has been chosen by the United States Government as the man eminently fitted to represent this country in Turkey during the present emergency. Ambassador Straus's record as Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet is well known. In *The Review of Reviews* (June), Mr. L. E. Van Norman describes the new ambassador's personality and tells many interesting stories of his career.

When Mr. Straus was at Constantinople before, he performed a signal service to the American people. We read:

It so happened that three of the leaders of the Mohammedan Moros, who had never been conquered by Spain and who were giving our military forces much trouble in the Archipelago, including two sultans and a chief, were at Mecca paying their devotions to the Moslem shrine. Mr. Straus went directly to Sultan Abdul Hamid and appealed to him, as Padishah of the Moslem faith, to advise the Moro chiefs to place themselves under the protection of the United States Army instead of casting in their lot with Aguinaldo. The briefest of telegraphic messages from the Bosporus to Mecca (the appliances of modern life work in the Turkish Empire better than most of us imagine) was sufficient. The United States had come into possession of the Sulu Archipelago and other Mohammedan lands of the Philippines without a battle. President McKinley afterward confided to Mr. Straus his opinion that, but for the latter's efforts, it would have been necessary to send 20,000 more American troops to the Philippines.

Mr. Straus's hobby is said to be a passion for social justice. To quote further:

This earnest desire has been the moving cause of the most important enterprises of his life. He presided at the first national meeting called to consider the relations of labor and capital, from which grew the National Civic Federation. Of this organization he has been vice-president as well as arbitrator in more than one dispute between labor and capital in various parts of the United States. For several years he was president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He was also president of the American Social Science Association and one of the vice-presidents of the American Society of International Law. A year ago he organized the National Council of Commerce. Upon the death of ex-President Harrison Mr. Straus was appointed to the vacancy thus caused in the permanent tribunal of arbitration at The Hague. He has also been prominent in various enterprises for the uplifting of the Hebrew people throughout the world. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and it was through him that Baron de Hirsch established his benevolent foundations in this country.

Mr. Straus is, moreover, a man of scholarly and literary tastes. He has lectured at the United States Naval College, and at Yale, Harvard, and other institutions, and three universities have conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is the author of a number of volumes, including "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States," "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States," "The United States Doctrine of Citizenship," and "Our Diplomacy with Reference to Our Foreign Service." The two first-named volumes are still used as text-books in more than one American university.

American concern in the existing situation and the possible future developments in Turkey, Mr. Straus believes, is fully justified. The closeness of communication which now exists between all the nations of the world makes it inevitable that misrule in one country is immediately reflected in others. This is particularly true of the United States, which is the great haven for emigrants and refugees driven from their own lands by political and economic pressure. In addition to this there is the specific interest that the United States Government and

The Principle of Life

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Do you in spite of all that doctors have said, in spite of all that has been published, in spite of the unhappy experiences of many, many mothers, do you still believe that dried milk or condensed milk is good for your baby?

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people have in protecting the lives and property of our citizens in Turkey. American interests in the Moslem Empire, Mr. Straus insists, are specifically human as distinguished from material. We have comparatively little commerce with Turkey, but between five and six hundred missionaries in five hundred or more educational institutions. Their protection is of the highest importance. Mr. Straus is very hopeful of what the new Turkey will be. The parliamentary leaders who have brought about the recent coup he regards as very able men, and, with the reactionary Abdul Hamid out of the way, the modern spirit seems likely to take the same course in development in the new Turkey that it has taken in Japan.

Come what will, American dignity and honor will be adequately represented at Constantinople by Oscar Straus. His energy, courage, tact, and acute comprehension of the characteristics and methods of Oriental peoples, together with the broad human sympathies and the patriotic consecration of purpose that distinguished his two former terms of service at Constantinople, have demonstrated his ability to meet any situation that may arise.

WHO AND WHAT O. HENRY IS

"LIFE is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with the sniffles predominating" is the way O. Henry, the short-story writer sums up his philosophy of life. Perhaps this has something to do with the secret of the phenomenal success of Sydney Porter (as he is known in private life) during the last seven years as a popular short-story writer. Many thousands of readers who have become interested in O. Henry's short stories, have sought in vain to find out something about the man behind them. It is rumored that for a time the New York editors were just as unsuccessful in learning anything personal about their contributor. A writer in *The World's Work* (June) now comes forward to enlighten the reading public, and to tell us "what the man has done and what he has been." To quote:

He was born in 1867, in Greensboro, N. C. When still a youth he went to Texas and spent nearly three years on the ranch of Lee Hall, the ranger. At this time, he was already planning to write. To further this plan, he secured a position with *The Post*, a daily newspaper of Houston, Tex. After a year there, he went to Austin, and for $250 purchased Brann's *Iconoclast* from the owner. Brann went to Waco, Tex., and a few months later asked O. Henry to give him back the title, for he wished to reestablish his paper. O. Henry's spirit has never been iconoclastic, and he blithely consented, and christened his own paper *The Rolling Stone*. The new *Iconoclast* at Waco achieved a considerable distinction for brilliancy, until Brann was killed a few years ago in a street duel. *The Rolling Stone*, written and illustrated almost entirely by O. Henry, had a short life. After this venture, he went to Central America with a friend who intended to become interested in the fruit business, but didn't. "Most of my time there," says O. Henry, "I knocked around among the refugees and consuls." From Central America he returned to Texas, where two expedient weeks of employment in a drug store were enough to keep alive for twenty years the myth of his occupation as a druggist. Thence he went to New Orleans, where he began, not more earnestly but with more consistency of effort, his work as a writer. Eight years ago, he came to New York.

"When did you take up a pen name?" I asked him.

"When I was in New Orleans one day, I said to a friend, 'I'm going to send out some stories. I don't know whether they are any good or not, so I want an alias. Help me pick one.' He suggested we get a newspaper and pick a name from the first list of notables we found. In the description of a fashionable ball my eye lighted on the name Henry. 'That'll do for a last name,' said I. 'Now for a first name. I want something short.' 'Why not a plain initial?' asked my friend. 'Good!' I replied, 'and the easiest of all to make is O.'"

His wanderings have influenced his work. Texas

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gives the setting for the volume of short stories called "The Heart o' the West." Central America is the scene of "Cabbages and Kings." "The Four Million," "The Voice of the City," and "The Trimmed Lamp" are stories of New York City. "The Gentle Grafter," naturally enough, has no home.

"People say I know New York well," O. Henry said to me. "Just change Twenty-third Street in one of my New York stories to Main Street, rub out the Flatiron Building and put in the Town Hall. Then the story will fit just as truly elsewhere. At least I hope this is the case with what I write. So long as your story is true to life, the mere change of local color will set it in the East, West, South, or North. The characters in the 'Arabian Nights' parade up and down Broadway at midday, or Main Street in Dallas, Tex."

His work commands the highest prices editors pay, and editors pay for breadth and depth of appeal. They reason that O. Henry gives them the cubic area they want. It is almost a fixt idea of publishers that volumes of short stories are bad risks; but a collection in book form of stories by O. Henry finds a waiting crowd. . . . Usually each brief story—vivid, human, real—lays bare some cruel roughness of the social fabric at the same time that it gives a quaint, dear glimpse of good and happiness and fun.

"Of course," says O. Henry, "there are two sides to the question. Let us look at the other. We often hear 'shop-girls' spoken of. No such persons exist. There are girls who work in shops. They make their living that way. But why turn their occupation into an adjective? Let us be fair. We do not refer to the girls who live on Fifth Avenue as 'marriage girls.'"

It is a common temptation to compare a recent arrival in literature with its veterans or its gods. O. Henry's indifference to the English language as he makes it do his bidding, is like the big indifference of Kipling. A likeness to Dickens is more obvious. There is the largeness of philosophy and sympathy, the gleam and flash of wit, humor grotesque and deep, and the half-intimate gaiety of manner that, after all, is not really gay and not really intimate. . . .

O. Henry's methods of work, as he himself described them, are simple. "Rule 1 of story-writing is to write stories that please yourself. There is no Rule 2. In writing, forget the public. I get a story thoroughly in mind before I sit down at my table. Then I write it out quickly, and, without revising it, send it to my publishers. In this way, I am able to judge my work almost as the public judges it. I've seen stories in type that I didn't at first blush recognize as my own."

"Do you have times when you can't write?" I asked him.

"Oh, yes, sometimes I have dry spells that last for two or three months. In this event, I never force myself. I get out and see things and talk to people."

He is now at work on his first novel, which he says will be completed in the course of this year. In the meantime, there has just appeared a new volume of his short stories entitled "The Roads of Destiny," and he will continue to appear before the public from time to time in the magazines, to which he has been, during his years of New York life, a regular contributor.

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Interesting proposition for dealers and sales agents.

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Mr. C C Duble, of New Orleans, son of the former trophy-winner, now offers to present the victory trophy to the new champion. In a letter to the New York *Sun* he says:

In an editorial article in *The Sun* of May 30 upon the run of the battle-ship *Mississippi* from Natchez to New Orleans in fourteen hours it is conjectured that the Confederate tug *W. H. Webb* made better time during the Civil War from the mouth of the Red River to New Orleans.

I am something of an authority on steamboat records in Western waters, having been familiar with them since the Civil War. As for the *Webb's* run down-stream, made just before my time, I have heard it discust, but the *Webb* left no certified record.

On June 27, 1867, the steamboat *Ruth*, a regular two-week round-trip packet running between St. Louis and New Orleans, tolled her departing bell at the Natchez wharf at 4:59 A. M. and landed at the New Orleans wharf, foot of Bienville street, at 8:03 P. M. on the same day, pilot-house time. On May 25, 1909, it is said, the battle-ship *Mississippi* covered the same distance practically, but landing at Jackson street, New Orleans, wharf, about two miles farther up, a less distance, in say fourteen hours, probably not corrected time.

Now in commemorating the fast run of the *Ruth* from Natchez to New Orleans, in fifteen hours four minutes, a pair of gold-leafed horns was presented to her by her admirers, many river-men then thinking that she was the speediest boat afloat. She holds the record even to-day for fast time from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, seventy-eight miles in four hours twenty-seven minutes. The prize horns for this run were a fixture on the boat until she was destroyed by fire at Paw-Paw Island Chute, twelve miles above Vicksburg, in 1868.

My deceased father, Captain John A. Duble, was in command of the *Ruth* for twenty-two months and aboard her when she made the fast runs mentioned. He once brought her through on a business trip from New Orleans to St. Louis in four days, nine hours and fifty-four minutes, in 1867, but that time was beaten in three instances—by the *J. M. White*, in three days, twenty-three hours, in 1884; by the first *Robert E. Lee* in her famous race of 1870 with the *Natchez*, three days, eighteen hours and thirty-six minutes, and by the *Natchez* also in that year

While the *Robert E. Lee* holds the record from New Orleans to Natchez up-stream, sixteen hours thirty-seven minutes made in 1870, the *Ruth* held the record from Natchez to New Orleans, fifteen hours four minutes, made in 1867. This time stood for about forty-two years, you observe, and no one ever called for the special pair of horns she won, which I still own. They are all that's left as trophies of the fleet and of the magnificent *Ruth*, a champion in her day.

I have contemplated presenting these beautiful horns to the battle-ship *Mississippi* for her recent achievement. They are now being regilded with virgin American gold-leaf, and I have ordered a diagram of a solid American silver shield, surmounted by the American Eagle with ribbons and in miniature a chased figure of the battle-ship *Mississippi* with her time following; underneath in miniature the outlines of the *Ruth* and her time; beneath all this the inscription: "Beat this time and take the horns."

The Sun editorial veils the glamour of the *Mississippi's* victory, and if she has not fairly earned the horns in my possession I lose the golden opportunity of commemorating the event fittingly. I personally know that the *Mississippi* earned them in covering the 285 miles of the river down-stream. No other floating craft has ever claimed them, while the battle-ship can do so.

WHEN JOHN MITCHELL MISSED THE CIRCUS

JOHN MITCHELL, the labor leader, has recently been telling the interesting story of his boyhood days "I have no recollection," he says, "of a childhood which meant freedom from care and in which play and laughter and pranks had their place" The story is full of hardship and poverty, but through it all Mr Mitchell, in looking back, manages to see

"No one who smokes

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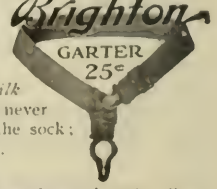

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some humor. We quote one incident from his narrative in *The Circle* (June). He says:

Coincident with the advent of a stepfather and the retirement of the washtub, a new spirit of liberty took possession of me, and the opportunity of exercising the inalienable rights of every boy presented itself. A circus was coming to Joliet, the county seat, some twenty-one miles distant, and all the boys in the neighborhood were going. I decided that the game was worth the candle and that, regardless of what might follow, I would throw in my lot with the other boys and see the circus. Late that night, therefore, I slipt away from home, and, along with a score of other chaps, boarded a freight train which landed us in Joliet before daylight in the morning. The dawn was just breaking as we reached the show grounds and the wonder of the scene spread itself before us. Men were hurrying here and there, driving stakes and unfolding canvas. It was a scene of animation such as I had never witnessed before. One can imagine my joyous surprize when a man approached our group of boys and asked us if we wanted a "job," the wages to be admission to the big circus. We all jumped at the chance and very soon were working like Trojans, as it was necessary to have everything in readiness for the first performance at ten o'clock in the morning.

After the tents were erected and the seats put in place we were transferred from this field of activity and put to work carrying pails of water from a distant well to the menagerie. I thought that our task would never be completed. As we had had no sleep the night before and no breakfast in the morning, and as we had worked continuously from three o'clock and it was now approaching ten, I was so nearly exhausted that I could scarcely bear up under the burden of the two pails of water I carried on each trip, but the anticipation of seeing the performance so filled me with delight that I went on uncomplainingly.

To understand the climax of this incident it is necessary to explain that the buckets each boy carried were on the last trip to be his credential of admission, no ticket or other badge being furnished or required. It was now ten o'clock and we were returning with our last load from the well. When I was within fifty yards of the entrance to the circus a boy about my own age, who was not employed, approached me and offered, most kindly, I thought, to carry my buckets for a short distance. I was so tired that I gladly surrendered them to him, expecting, of course, that he would return them to me when we reached the entrance. But to my amazement and chagrin he walked right in to the circus, and when I attempted to follow him the attendant in charge seized me by the collar, demanding to know what business I had entering the circus. All my attempts to explain that I had been made the victim of another boy's duplicity availed me nothing; he had no time to investigate my story; his only means of identifying the boys who were employed was by the buckets they carried, and as my good Samaritan presented the necessary credential I was regarded in the light of an impostor and pushed angrily aside.

With hopes crusht on the verge of realization, and with a heart burning with a keen sense of injustice, I turned away and started on the long walk back to my home. Arriving there faint from hunger and fatigue, unable to explain satisfactorily or to excuse my absence, I was subjected to the further humiliation of what was, perhaps, a well-deserved, tho a severe, chastisement at the hands of my stepmother. And then the next day, as tho to complete the full measure of my unhappiness, my erstwhile companions returned, bubbling over with stories of the splendor of the show, and taunted me with jibes upon my misfortune.

This was the straw that broke the camel's back; I concluded that fun and adventure were not intended for me; that I was born to work and not to play, and going boldly to my stepmother I told her that I was determined to leave home and seek employment on a farm. This, I imagine, she was not sorry to have me do; at least, she offered no strong objection to my plan. Wrapping up the few clothes I had I said good-by to her and to what had been my home.

Why They Waited.—SPECTATOR—"Why don't they begin the duel?"

"They are waiting for the photographes."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Natural Affinities.—"There seems to be a strange affinity between a colored man and a chicken."

"N turally. One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs."—*Kansas City Journal.*

"Say, Sarah, this Ruud's hot stuff, aint it?"

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Notable Examples of
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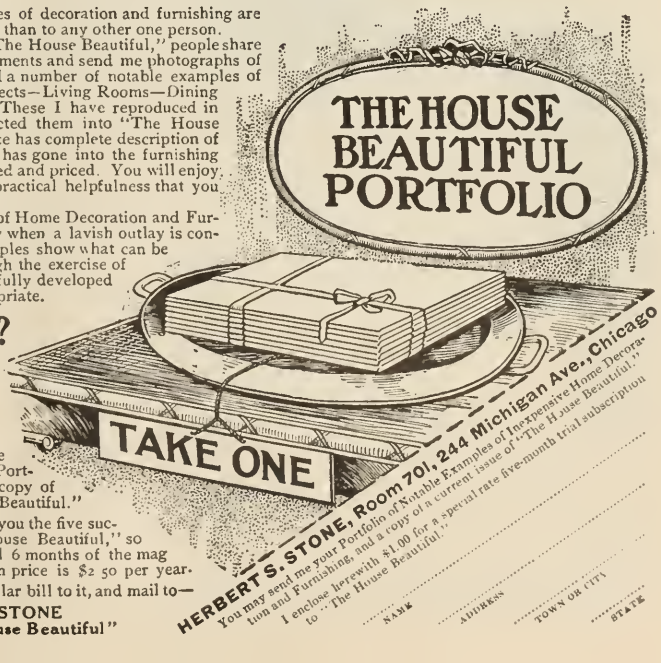
In Perfect Taste

I think perhaps more examples of decoration and furnishing are submitted to me in a given time than to any other one person.

Because I edit and publish "The House Beautiful," people share with me the joy of their achievements and send me photographs of their triumphs. I have selected a number of notable examples of really beautiful and correct effects—Living Rooms—Dining Rooms—Halls—Bed Rooms. These I have reproduced in natural colors and have collected them into "The House Beautiful Portfolio." Each plate has complete description of the rooms with every thing that has gone into the furnishing and decorating, accurately named and priced. You will enjoy their beauty, but it is in their practical helpfulness that you will appreciate their true value.

Artists who make a business of Home Decoration and Furnishing submit such plates only when a lavish outlay is contemplated. These notable examples show what can be done with limited means through the exercise of careful selection guided by a fully developed understanding of what is appropriate.



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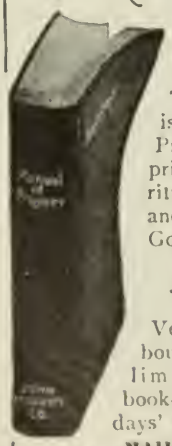

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What Did He Mean? FAIR CLIENT—"I want you to sue that woman for $5,000 damages! She stole my husband's affections!"

LAWYER—"But, madam, your husband is well-known in this community. I advise you to sue the woman for a smaller sum—say, $25."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Hero.—"So Bliggins has written an historical novel?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne.

"Who is the hero of the book?"

"The man who has undertaken to publish it."—*Washington Star.*

Happy Ending.—HE—"So you've read my new novel. How did you like it?"

SHE—"I laid down the volume with intense pleasure."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rather.—"Are you fond of lobster, Miss Flip?"

"Lobster?"

"Yes."

"Oh, this is so sudden!"—*United Presbyterian.*

Timely Tip to Ben Bow.—MARY JANE (to the gentleman with the bow legs, who has called to see her master)—"For 'eving's sake, sir, do stand back from the fire; yer legs is warping most 'orrible."—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Aroused Curiosity.—"Beg pardon," said the hotel clerk, "but what is your name?"

"Name!" echoed the indignant guest, who had just registered. "Don't you see my signature there on the register?"

"I do," answered the clerk, calmly. "That is what aroused my curiosity."—*Chicago News.*

Excelsior.

BY DANIEL A. LORD.

The shades of night were falling fast
When home the lamp-shade came at last,
Which I had bought that very day
In town, packed in a sort of hay—
Excelsior.

My brow was sad when I beheld
To what a size the shade had swelled;
For surely, if it were not such,
They'd never, never need so much
Excelsior.

I bore the package to my room.
For how could I foresee my doom?
I pushed the desk and table back
And slowly started to unpack
Excelsior.

I burrowed deep, and downward dug,
Until I'd covered all my rug.
I spread it then upon the floor,
But still I pulled out more and more
Excelsior.

"It can not be," I said at last,
"That in my haste the shade I've passed."
But tho the lamp-shade I may miss,
I know I never ordered this
Excelsior.

Then it began to fill the air,
The desk, the table—everywhere.
It reached the ceiling, blocked the door,
And yet there still remained some more
Excelsior.

Next morning I, of course, was missed,
And with the shade clasped in my fist,
With hay below and hay above,
They found me in a mountain of
Excelsior.

Now, when I order anything—
A picture or a vase or ring—
I always tell them at the store
To please omit the ton or more
Excelsior.

—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

When Hunting

you know how well a warm drink goes with your lunch and how seldom you can get it. The thing to do is carry it with you in an

ICY-HOT BOTTLE

This will keep your favorite beverage steaming hot for at least 24 hours. Put in coffee, punch, egg-nog, soup, etc., when you leave home or the hotel and whenever you are ready for a treat you will find the drink just as warm and flavory as when first made. Equally useful to keep liquids cold. Beer, lemonade, milk, champagne, etc., remain ice cold in it for 3 days. No hunting kit complete without an Icy-Hot. In plated case, leather covered or plain, with screw-top drinking cup. Handsomest made. Glass inside, easy to clean. Pints or quarts. Reasonable prices.

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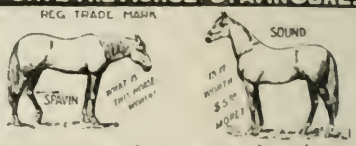

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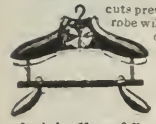

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The Point of View.—"This man is not insane," said the lawyer, "and never has been. To keep him in an asylum is a blow, sir, directed against human rights, an assault upon the sacred institution of liberty, an—"

"But did you not prove last week, when he was on trial for murder, that he had been from birth a raving lunatic?" interposed the Court.

The lawyer smiled in a superior way. "Surely," he said, "your honor would not have it believed that this Court is on the intellectual plane of that jury."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Reformed.—"My lazy son has at last decided on a profession that he thinks he'll like."

"Good. What has he chosen?"

"He wants to be a lineman for a wireless telegraph company."—*Cleveland Leader.*

In New York.—STRANGER (entering elevator)—"Sixty-four, please."

ELEVATOR BOY—"Yes, sir. Floor or office?"—*Boston Transcript.*

His Early Training.—The cub reporter had formerly been a fire-insurance solicitor and when the city editor sent him to get the particulars of a prominent citizen's demise he handed in the following:

"Mr. J. Howard Smart, a well-known man about town, died of heart failure at his residence at nine o'clock last night. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss—which is fully covered by insurance."—*Chicago News.*

Worth Going to Jail for.—JUDGE (at the close of a trial)—"Prisoner, you may have the last word."

PRISONER—(turning to wife in the audience) "Do you hear that, old lady?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Her View of Art.—An old gentleman who owned a fine estate not far from the country seat of the Duke of Devonshire (which is open to the public when the Duke is not there) one day drove with a party of friends to this famous residence, taking with him his housekeeper, Martha, a good old soul who had been with him a great many years.

Arriving at Chatsworth, they passed slowly through room after room of almost priceless pictures. But Martha spake never a word, altho it was evident that she was not missing anything. Each and every picture that her eye lit on underwent a most rigid scrutiny, much to the amusement of the rest of the party.

At last her master turned to her and said, "Well, Martha, what do you think of it all?"

"Why," exploded Martha, rapturously, "I canna see a speck o' dust anywhere!"—*Lippincott's.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 1.—The Zeppelin airship completes a trip of about 900 miles.

June 2.—The preliminary draft of a treaty between Venezuela and Colombia is signed at Caracas.

June 3.—Ex-President Roosevelt and his party reach Kijabe, in British East Africa.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 1.—President Taft formally opens the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, by pressing a gold telegraph-key in the East Room of the White House.

June 2.—It is announced at Washington that plans for the protection of the Atlantic coast by a squadron of dirigible balloons are to be formulated immediately.

GENERAL

May 29.—Practically every street-car line in Philadelphia is tied up by a strike.

The Patten wheat deal closes on the Chicago Board of Trade. Patten's profits are placed at $2,000,000.

May 30.—Five prominent citizens of Denver are indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government out of coal lands said to be valued at $1,000,000.

May 31.—The Georgia Railroad and its firemen agree to submit their differences to arbitration under the Erdman Law.

President Taft speaks at the unveiling of a monument to the regular army at Gettysburg.

You Cannot Afford "Common" Furniture—

The kind that fades, wears out, or goes to pieces with a little use. It is the most extravagant furniture you can buy—because it has to be replaced so often—and it never gives you the satisfaction of *real* furniture with the heirloom quality.

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.

"J. G.," Hackensack, N. J.—"Should the present or the perfect participle be used in this sentence, 'In his speech at the great Berlin banquet William II is reported as *saying* to the guests,' etc.?"

The following rule for the use of the participle is found on page 222 of Maxwell's "School Grammar": "When an infinitive or a participle refers to a time coincident with, or after, that of the verb in the predicate, the present infinitive or the present participle is used; as, 'I intended *to go*' (meaning, 'At the time indicated my intention was to go'); 'He had no intention of *doing* wrong.' When an infinitive or a participle refers to a time prior to that indicated by the verb in the predicate, the perfect infinitive or the perfect participle is used; as, 'He is reported to *have rescued* the man from drowning'; 'He is not conscious of *having done* wrong.'" According to this rule, the sentence you cite should read: "In his speech at the great Berlin banquet William II. is reported as *having said* to the guests," etc.

"J. L. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give the rule for determining the correct verb to use in such sentences as 'Five dollars *was* [or *were*] all I could afford.'"

The following is the rule on the subject you mention: "A multiple, or a sum or collection of units, is viewed as a singular, and should be so used. '*That hundred dollars is* here' is correct when the amount is viewed as one sum. When the separate coins are referred to, the expression is plural; as, *Those hundred dollars were* all coined last year.'"

"J. M. B.," Racine, Wis.—"Will you please give me a reason why the STANDARD is authority on pronunciation? Why should it be used to decide disputed pronunciations?"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY has been accorded first place as authority in English pronunciation because it is the only dictionary that submitted all words of disputed pronunciation to a committee of specialists throughout the English-speaking world, and thereby inaugurated the first system attempted to secure a consensus of usage for both disputed spellings and pronunciations. As such authority it is accepted as standard in the United States Supreme Court and in the various offices of the different departments of our Government in Washington and also in the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere

"L. B. G.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—"(1) Is the phrase 'on the street' considered good English in such sentences as 'He lives *on* Main street'? (2) As I stept into a school room to ask some questions, I noted that some of the pupils seemed disappointed at my coming. I said 'I *suspect* you are disappointed because of my coming.' Did I use the word 'suspect' correctly?"

(1) In the United States 'on' is often substituted for "in" before "street" in such phrases, but it is colloquial and therefore not good usage. (2) Inasmuch as "suspect" implies that one is almost assured of positive evil, it would appear a somewhat strong term to use in view of the context. "I fear" appears to us a preferable expression. But it is a debatable question, as it is quite possible the same use of the word you indicate may be found in the writings of reputable authors.

"L. J. G.," Morse Bluff, Nebr.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of 'Renaissance'?"

It is pronounced "re-nay-sahn's" (vowel in first syllable as "e" in "over," vowel in second syllable as "ay" in "nay," vowel in last syllable as "a" in "far"). The "n" in the last syllable is preferably pronounced with a nasal sound.

"C. Q. D.," Jersey City, N. J.—"As this is the first call of the kind received by the LEXICOGRAPHER he hasten to reply. The creature said to be undiscovered hitherto which was captured alive by Mr. Roosevelt recently is supposed to be the *okapi* (pronounced o-kah'pee), a giraffoid ruminant discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in the Congo region in 1900. A picture of the animal appears on page 2103 of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, it has been there for about ten years.

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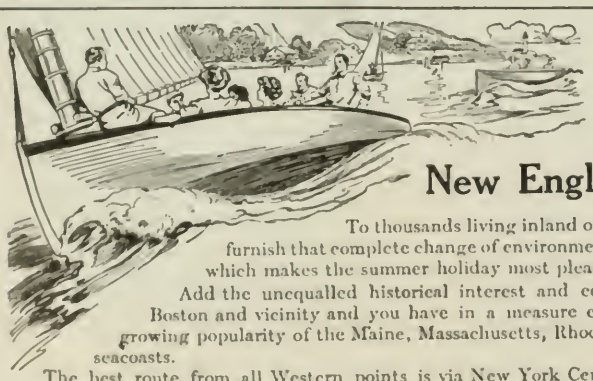

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VOL. XXXVIII., No. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 19, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1000

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A BAD TRUST FOUND AT LAST

MR. ROOSEVELT'S dictum that there are both good and bad trusts has still its echoes in the press, altho some editors remain skeptical as to the first part of the proposition. It is now widely admitted, however, that in the American Sugar Refining Company a very pretty specimen of the bad trust has at last been uncovered. It is not many weeks since this trust was convicted of brazenly cheating the Customs to the extent of millions of dollars—an offense for which some of its minor employees are now under indictment. Last week it settled out of court, rather than let the case come before the jury, a suit for $30,000,000 brought against it by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Going further back into its records we find that it has been convicted and fined for obtaining rebates. Many will remember also the story of the secret pipe connection by means of which thousands of dollars' worth of water was stolen from the city supply for the use of its Brooklyn refinery. What law could the Sugar Trust have violated which it has not violated? asks the New York *World*. Whether or not any important statute has escaped its attentions, the Trust can at least point with pride to the extensive fractures it has produced in the United States revenue laws, the Interstate Commerce Law, and the Sherman Antitrust Law.

The trick by which the Sugar Trust wiped out its Philadelphia rival is described by *The Wall Street Journal* as so ugly that it "can not be adequately characterized under the statutes governing newspaper comment." A loan to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, secured on a majority block of that company's stock, was made by a secret agent of the Sugar Trust, with the seemingly harmless stipulation that the lender should nominate the directors until the loan was paid off. He elected himself and his clerks directors, and immediately shut down the Pennsylvania refinery. So remarkable is this story of the way a competitor was tricked out of existence that it deserves to be told more at length, as it is by the New York *Evening Post*:

"Built in 1903 by Adolph Segal, the Philadelphia real-estate operator, the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery was at the time of its completion a model refinery, up-to-date in every respect, and superior to any plant possest by the Trust. Segal had erected it for the express purpose of competing with the Trust, and that he was in position to do so successfully appears from the great interest taken by the Havemeyer concern in the new rival. Segal himself is a remarkable character; a man who came to this land twenty-five years ago an almost penniless immigrant, he quickly amassed a fortune, and aided materially the development of the city of Philadelphia by his successful real-estate speculations. In the course of time, however, Segal became too much involved, and came to grief financially with the sensational failure in 1906 of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, now a party to the suit against the Sugar Trust. The president of the Trust Company committed suicide, and Segal, with two officers of the company, was indicted on forty-one counts for fraud and conspiracy. Not until two years later was Segal able to obtain justice and prove that he was guiltless of any wrongdoing. The receiver of the Trust Company, George H. Earle, Jr., now its president, aided him to obtain his exoneration.

THE MAN WHO CORNERED THE SUGAR TRUST.

It was owing to the efforts of Mr. George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the wrecked Pennsylvania Sugar Company, that the Trust was forced practically to confess its guilt

"It was at the time when he first found himself in financial straits and needed a loan of $1,250,000 on his new refinery that Gustav E. Kissel offered to accommodate him. Segal, not being aware that Mr. Kissel was an agent of the Trust, readily accepted the offer, to which was attached the condition that during the pendency of the loan the holder of the seven millions of collateral—mostly securities of the new refinery—should name the directors. He had tied up $2,600,000 of stock out of $5,000,000 in a voting trust, and he was in great need of the additional money. Mr. Kissel and three clerks of the Trust were elected directors, only to show at once the meaning of the whole trick. Instead of representing unaffiliated capital, Mr. Kissel was there to do the bidding of the Trust. Its orders were to shut down the plant, and its four dummy directors did its bidding; from that day to this no labor has been employed in the Segal refinery. Its magnificent machinery has lain idle; its buildings have stood silent and empty. But the Trust had been successful in its aim. At a cost of only $1,250,000 it ended all fear of trouble in that quarter, and the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company, with the consequent injury to Segal's reputation and the ensuing legal complications, all helped to continue this satisfactory state of affairs."

After mentioning the Standard Oil in the same sentence with the Sugar Trust *The Post* feels that it almost owes the former

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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OH! HOW IT HURTS!
—Flohri in *Judge*

"HE'LL GROW MORE."
– Macauley in the New York *World*.

WHO GETS HURT?

corporation an apology. The tricking of the Government by false scales and the tricking of a rival company by a false loan, says the New York *Tribune*, "are two of the most damaging circumstances ever brought out against an American corporation." To quote further:

"The revelations in regard to the short-weight scales supply a commentary upon the revelations regarding the trick by which the rival plant in Philadelphia was closed. Many are too prone to dismiss cheating in the realm of high finance as mere 'smartness,' but here we have an illustration that goes hand in hand with the vulgar forms of cheating; that the agents or the management which stoops to one is not above the other; that the moral sense blunted at one end is likely to prove dull at the other; that, to be specific, those who would trick the Philadelphia refinery-owners out of their property would also systematically trick the Government with short-weight scales and are of the same kidney with the cheating grocer."

"I believe," said Senator Culberson, addressing the Senate, "the American people will await with interest the action or non-action of the Department of Justice in this case." It is time, says the New York *Journal*, "to make the directors of our big piratical concerns responsible for their piracy." There is an unchallenged list of laws held in contempt by the Sugar Trust, says the New York *Globe*, "yet it does not appear that the responsible heads and managers of this corporation have been criminally prosecuted." Says *The Press*, of the same city, on this subject of immunity:

"No individual officer of the Sugar Trust has been indicted for rebating. No director is prosecuted for the crooked-scales fraud. There has been no arrest of any person for the conspiracy which put the Philadelphia refinery out of business and wrecked the bank that financed the industry. . . . . .

"We are told, nevertheless, that 'guilt is always personal,' and that a corporation can not commit a crime while the officers who manage it remain innocent. The Sugar Trust, which is advised by the most eminent counsel in the land, appreciates that this is only a legal principle and the practise is different. Instead of going to jail the officers of the company, when caught with their hands in other men's pockets or fastened on rivals' throats, shift the blame to the corporation for which they act as agents. The stockholders, whether innocent or guilty of any share in the crime, are compelled to pay out millions in order to save the directors from the penitentiary. . . . . .

"Neither the counterfeiter nor the pilferer from the mails can escape prison simply by making good to those he has robbed. Guilty officers of influential monopolies, however, enjoy both the larger part of the profits of their crimes and immunity from disgrace and dishonor. As the law is now administered, with nearly everybody satisfied, the idea that 'guilt is always personal' does not apply to persons guilty of privileged crime."

The Federal Government has already begun proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman Law, remarks *The World*, and it is time the Sugar Trust received a like attention. We read:

"It is a public scandal that such a corporation is allowed to do business under American law and American government. *Its methods discredit not only American business but American institutions.* It is likewise a scandal that when caught red-handed in its crimes it should obtain immunity by making a partial restitution of its plunder. Common thieves have no such privilege; yet the Sugar Trust has done more to cast reproach upon the American people than thousands of ordinary burglars and second-story men.

"It is a trust that deserves destruction, and Mr. Taft's Administration can not begin the work too soon."

Mr. George H. Earle, receiver for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, tells in an interview of his failure to interest the Roosevelt Administration in the case of that company against the Sugar Trust. He is quoted in *The Times* as saying:

"I took this testimony to Washington when Mr. Roosevelt was President and could not get him or his Attorney-General, Mr. Bonaparte, to look at it. I insisted that the method of getting control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery in this city was fraudulent and that the Trust officers should be prosecuted, but they refused to listen to me."

Mr. Bonaparte replies that Mr. Earle offered the Department of Justice voluminous statements, but no evidence. "Yet the Trust now comes into court, admits that it violated the Sherman Law, and pays a large sum to settle a private suit brought under that statute," comments *The World*, which adds: "The Taft Administration can not follow the procedure of the Roosevelt Administration in this matter, now that part of the facts have become public, without forfeiting a large share of public confidence."

In behalf of the Trust we are told by *The Tribune* that the present management "is deeply sensible of the faults of the past, and earnestly bent upon correcting them." This rumor receives credence in the editorial columns of the New York *American*, and *The Journal of Commerce* repeats and comments thus:

"The present management has ostensibly, if not ostentatiously, adopted a policy of publicity, and on the exposure of past sins has seemed disposed to make reparation or accept retribution rather than persist in a futile defense. Its members can not be punished for the crimes of others, and it may be that the 'Trust' could not be dissolved for such past offenses as have been proved against it, but unless it is really converted from its evil ways and prepared to lead a respectable life no mercy should be shown to it hereafter. If the present officers and directors are really bent upon reform they will need to deal openly and make clear their honorable intent by all their methods and practises. The trust has a bad name and can redeem its reputation only by persistent good behavior."

A BROAD HINT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

TWO leaders of the Republican party are now discerned by the sentinels on the editorial watch-towers—one forcing a high-tariff measure through the Senate with as consummate skill as has ever been seen in that body; the other sitting silently in the White House, waiting. The New York *American* is convinced that the Senate leader has become boss of the party, and that Mr. Taft "has resigned the mastery." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), however, bids us await the new President's action on the Tariff Bill. Upon that, it says, "will hinge the success or failure of the Taft Administration." Conferences between these two leaders have been reported by the Washington correspondents, so it is believed that they understand each other's motives perfectly. Despite this we see Senator Aldrich pushing to completion a tariff measure that contravenes all the utterances of the President in favor of lowering the tariff. If the President signs such a bill, his Administration and methods will be discredited, declares *The World*, "there will be renewed agitation for a return to executive lynch law and for a President who can 'do things' regardless of the Constitution," and "reason will again be drowned by the clamor of demagogs." If he vetoes it "Aldrichism" will be overthrown, so why does the Senator continue his course unless he knows the President will sign the bill? The guess of the New York *Commercial* is that perhaps the Republican leaders in Congress are deliberately playing for a veto so that the Dingley Law will remain undisturbed for another year.

Meanwhile a broad hint has come from the White House in the form of a speech by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in Chicago which is generally taken as an expression of the President's views. "No such declaration would have been made had the President been satisfied with the pending bill," believes the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), and this speech "very clearly proves" that "he is dissatisfied with it." The following paragraphs from Secretary MacVeagh's speech contain the passages that are thought most significant. In them he says plainly that the people expect a downward revision of the tariff, that the President can be pretty stubborn at times, and that he might even "create for his party a new majority and control." Said the Secretary:

"President Taft is, above all else, the man of progress—fortified and equipped with that gift of understanding the people which Lincoln had and which

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THE CAPITOL DURING A NIGHT SESSION.

THE SENATE IS GOING TO HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

NIGHT SESSIONS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

WORKING NIGHTS.

Roosevelt had. And it goes without saying that no great leader of an American party can fail to understand the values of independent thought and action in the party itself, if only this independence seeks in and through the party to answer more perfectly the deliberate and wise demands of the nation. You and I must agree that it might become at any time the duty of any great leader to create for his party a new majority and control. . . . . .

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SECRETARY MACVEAGH.

He says: "It might become at any time the duty of any great leader to create for his party a new majority and control."

"He manifests, as we all know, a marked reluctance to interfere with the deliberations or responsibilities of legislation while in progress, reserving to himself only his own rights as the necessary third factor of the lawmaking power. This Administration will be conciliatory if you do not ask it to give up a principle or to go back on its promises. Neither of these things will it do. It will stand by its principles and it will stand by its policies. . . . . .

"But, of course, it is easier to be complacent when you know that you have yourself the last word, and that the last word is a combination of language and big stick. . . . . .

"If the people, and especially the people of the Middle West, shall be made satisfied by the new Tariff Law, the tariff question is likely to be out of the way for a considerable time. But if they are not made satisfied, then we will not have rest. . . . It seems to me that the chances are largely in favor of a revision that the people will accept. What the people expect is what the protectionist Republican party promised in its last year's platform. And while it is talking against the wind to argue that the revision expected is not a revision down, it would be equally futile to say that the revision down was promised to be a revision down and out. . . . The President is an optimist, and tremendously able, with full confidence in his ability to bring things to pass. He is so strong and big and confident that he will wait a long time, however, before he will fully use his strength, but the impression he makes is that if his antagonism should be aroused nothing could stop him."

> "Better no revision at all, better that the new bill should fail, unless we have an honest and thorough revision on the basis laid down and the principles cutlined in the party's platform."
>
> —*President Taft to the Ohio Society last December.*
>
> "The Dingley tariff has served the country well, but its rates have become generally excessive. They have become excessive because conditions have changed since its passage in 1896. Some of the rates are probably too low, due also to the change of conditions. But, on the whole, the tariff ought to be lowered."
>
> —*Mr. Taft at Cincinnati on September 22d last.*
>
> WORDS THAT ARE BEING WIDELY QUOTED JUST NOW.

These sentiments are heartily applauded by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), and many other Republican papers. In the mean time the most contradictory reports come from Washington. The correspondents of the New York *World* and *Globe* are sure the President will veto the bill if it does not provide for a radical downward revision, the Associated Press declares there is no basis for such reports, and the New York *Sun's* man is equally sure the President is greatly annoyed at both versions. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) remarks that it would require less courage to veto than to sign such a measure:

"We have been repeatedly told that it would require rare courage for Mr. Taft to veto the Aldrich Bill, and this is partly true. A veto would mean a direct clash with a certain element in the President's party. It would mean enemies and resultant friction which might hamper the White House legislative program. But in another and broader sense it might require less courage to veto this bill than not to veto it. If Mr. Taft tamely signed the Aldrich Bill in its present form, his action could hardly be regarded otherwise than as a silent repudiation of the promises upon which he was elected. If its passage proved the signal, as is generally conjectured, of an immediate outcry for a new and honest revision, the President would certainly feel the effects of his decision. He would have lost a magnificent opportunity to win popular confidence and trust in a full measure, and he would have no other reward than the knowledge that he had let the Aldrich group ride over him at their desire."

RECOGNIZES THE VOICE

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) is sure the Aldrich measure will never become law. It says:

"The President every hour since he has reached the White House has shown that he is a man of peace. His methods are antithetical to the methods of his predecessor. There has been no rain of special messages, no ready letter-writing, no gesticulating and vehement talk, no declarations that such and such must be done, no spirit of intrusion and universal lordship. Conciliation and accommodation have been the watchwords, but this has not been because of weakness or indecision or willingness to compromise principles. However strong a case the Rhode Island Senator may make as to particular schedules, the record of the President commits him unalterably to the proposition that the revision of the tariff must be downward and not upward, and announcement of this fact, exprest or implied, must have appeared in all that he had to say.

"It is becoming increasingly obvious that the Aldrich Bill as at present drawn is not to be the Tariff Bill enacted. Either it must be modified before it finally passes the Senate or in conference. The country and the Republican party would run a great and unnecessary risk if the bill was presented to the President for signature in its present form. He should not be asked to choose between voiding utterances he has made from one end of the

OBVERSE REVERSE

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PRESENTATION OF THE AERO CLUB MEDAL TO THE WRIGHT BROTHERS.

When presenting this medal to Wilbur and Orville Wright (who stand on either side of him in this picture) President Taft said in part: "I am glad of the opportunity to present you these medals, particularly because you have accomplished the things you have done in a way we Americans like to think is a typically American way—stuck your noses to the work and kept them there until it was finished."

country to the other and introducing confusion by a veto. If Senator Aldrich presses matters to such an alternative certainly he can have little doubt of what will be the result. He needs to hear nothing from the lips of the President to know."

EDWARD EVERETT HALE—A PATRIOT

TO be singled out as a patriot in a country where we are all supposed to be patriots is that rare kind of praise comparable to singling one man out of all the world of men and saying: "There was a man!" The chief note in the character of Edward Everett Hale, in the belief of the writers who knew the man and his work best, was his patriotism. Washington is full of patriots on salary or after appropriations, but this man, after a long life of devotion to his country, was made—chaplain of the Senate. That he will live as essentially a patriot, seems to be the consensus of opinion of his biographers. "Patriotism was the key-note of his life," says the Washington *Star*. Likewise the Philadelphia *Press* points out that his work as a man of letters "was altogether secondary to his utterance as a public teacher." "His work has exerted a wholly incalculable effect on the great social movement of the twentieth century," says a third observer, and Mr. Roosevelt, with this same patriotic service in mind, is quoted as saying that "to have written 'The Man Without a Country' would be quite enough by itself to make all the nation Dr. Hale's debtor." "He had the social imagination, as others have had the scientific imagination, or the business imagination, to a preeminent degree," says the Boston *Transcript*, "and with that lever he has moved the world of his time." To quote *The Transcript* further:

"At the top of his fame as fiction-writer, at the very high-tide of a popularity which was national, Dr. Hale conceived his 'Ten Times One Is Ten'—which is by some adjudged his most important work, for from it directly has sprung the formation of innumerable altruistic organizations on the 'Lend-a-Hand' and 'King's Daughters' models. . . . It would not do to claim for these works and the clubs formed under their inspiration the original impulse of this now historical and well-defined tendency of our times. But it is within bounds to say that to them, so far as this country at least is concerned, the social reforms of the day owe much of their sustained and increasing momentum. They have prepared the soil for the new ideas in the popular mind; and the popular acceptance of the duties to social brotherhood and responsibility laid on them by the 'Lend-a-Hand' cult must surely have more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible brought the social issues within the range of practical politics. . . . . .

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EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Says W. D. Howells: "There have been patriots before Mr. Hale and there will be patriots after him, but no one else has put so much imagination into patriotism."

"Dr. Hale's propaganda of collectivism in the guise of pleasant fiction, sowing his basic ideas among the young and plastic in mind and among the women especially, must eventually show themselves to have been of great importance as an American contribution to this world-tendency of the twentieth century.

"Dr. Hale's exquisitely sensitive sense of humor would never permit him to pose as a prophet or oracle, either social, political, or religious, for long together at any time or in any presence; he was perpetually dissolving any tense situation with a witticism; he smilingly put by the adulatory ascription to him of the title of 'the Tolstoy of America.' He had the sanity of the humorist, but he also paid the humorist's penalty in failing to be taken seriously sometimes when he meant what he said, and people said, 'Oh, that is more of Edward Everett Hale's "Brick Moon."' In this way Dr. Hale lost the serious credit for having been among the first to lay stress upon the idea of a 'Supreme Court of the Nations' and the 'World Parliament'—both of which projects have been in a measure practically realized at The Hague, and also that of having shown the feasibility and economy of pensioning the aged poor of every community long before the British adopted it. To enumerate the social and benevolent enterprises to which Dr. Hale has lent his wits, his eloquence, and his popularity, would be to go through the whole category of the multifarious altruistic activities of the day."

"Dr. Hale stood strenuously for the principle that government officials are the

people's servants," says the New York *Sun*, which goes on to quote William Dean Howells's remark that there had been patriots before Mr. Hale and there would be patriots after him, but that no one else had put so much imagination into patriotism.

A typical example of Dr. Hale's powerful championship of the average American citizen is quoted by one editor from his book "We, the People," thus:

"Shakespeare's sneers at the groundlings were true enough when he described the people of Rome in Julius Cæsar's time. They are not true of the American people to-day. Four per cent. of the people of the State of New York are people who can bring only their muscle and their weight to their daily work. These are the people who dig the drains, who carry buckets of coal up five stories or ten. The other 96 per cent. of the workmen of New York are persons who work with their brains, such men as an expressman, who keeps a delicate account of 350 customers in the course of a day and in the course of a year does not make ten mistakes. That man is as fit to read his newspaper and to make a judgment between Judas Iscariot, if he is a candidate, and Joseph of Arimathea, if he is a candidate, as is any intelligent reader of these lines."

The Boston *Transcript* recites and comments upon a story which is characteristic of Dr. Hale's methods, and illustrative of his patriotism as applied to his "Lend-a-Hand" movement. This letter was addrest to the Department of Agriculture:

"'I have received from your department, at various times, packages of seeds, and I have on my desk pamphlets relating to alfalfa culture in Wyoming, sugar beets in Nebraska, and the white willow in Iowa. I appreciate the grand work your department is doing in behalf of agriculture in the arid districts of the West. But what I should like to know is, What are you doing for the children of Geneva Street?'

"The letter was productive of results, for a few days later a whole bag of seeds came, directed to 'The Children of Geneva Street, care of Reverend Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.,' and Dr. Hale saw that they were put to good use, so that by the end of the season there was a whole row of window-boxes in the tenements along the street. 'That,' said Dr. Hale in relating the incident, 'is what I call practical horticulture.'"

An editorial writer of the Washington *Post*, who had Dr. Hale's own story of the genesis of the idea of "The Man Without a Country," quotes him as follows:

"I was thinking one day what I could do to help on the cause of the Union, when my eye happened to rest on a story of Benedict Arnold, who, not long before his death, on being asked to what country he belonged, replied: 'I am the only man in all the world who has no country. I am Benedict Arnold!' Then the inspiration came to me, Can I not write or say something to the young men of the North that will place before them the horrors that would follow the overthrow of our country, and perchance strike a chord in the hearts of some young men of the South who are liable to be swept away by the current of disunion? Then it was the plan and outline of the story shaped itself in my mind."

A WARNING TO STEEL SPECULATORS—To what extent does the recent spectacular rise in the steel stocks reflect a present or prospective improvement in the industry itself? This is a question of vital importance to every investor, and any answer from so authoritative a source as *The Iron Age* (New York) commands attention. There is probably not a single person even remotely connected with the iron trade, remarks this journal, who has not been asked again and again during the past few weeks whether in the upward movement of steel stocks the tape truly discounts the future. The feeling in the trade, it asserts, is that "the outlook does not justify a huge speculation in steel stocks—in fact, the fear is freely exprest that an awakening to the real conditions may bring about financial catastrophes which may cause a serious setback in that return to normal conditions which is regarded in the trade as the consummation most ardently to be desired." It explains this view by the following facts:

"Broadly, the prosperity of the trade is measured by the earnings of the producers. When they are large, through a conjunction of a large volume of work and remunerative prices, every one shares in them more or less. Measured by that standard the iron industry is not at this time in a flourishing condition. While domestic consumption is good in those products which go chiefly to the farmer, it is only fair so far as the takings of collateral industries are concerned, and is poor from the standpoint of the purchases of the railroads. While the volume of business has been improving and promises to expand further, it will take a long period before the active mills and the new plants recently completed or approaching completion are in full operation. The profits in many branches of the industry are below the vanishing point and are below the normal in nearly all others. The great majority of the producers are committed for a considerable time to come to deliveries at very low figures. That is the situation so far as the condition of the industry is concerned, with fair prospects for the balance of the year."

SCRUBBING THE "BLACK HAND"

PETROSINO'S theory that the so-called Black-Hand outrages which figure so constantly in the news columns of our press are merely sporadic and independent cases of blackmail appears to be somewhat damaged by last week's dispatches from Ohio. After eight months of quiet ferreting, the Federal Secret Service has made a number of simultaneous arrests of suspected blackmailers in various Ohio towns and in Pittsburg. The suspects are all Sicilians or Italians, many of them fruit-dealers, and documents found in their possession are said to reveal the existence in this country of an organized and eminently successful society of "Black-Hand" operators, with home affiliations in Sicily. The correspondence seized shows its activities in the United States to have extended at least from South Dakota to New York. One Cincinnati dispatch describes these letters as naively decorated with skulls and crossbones, and drawings of daggers thrust through bleeding hearts. The same dispatch states that the money collected by the society has been estimated as running from $3,000 to $10,000 a month. Another dispatch from the same city to the New York *Tribune* quotes Chief Post-office Inspector Holmes as follows:

"We have found what I believe to be certain proof that the Black-Hand outrages, at least in the Middle West, including Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Columbus, and other Western cities, were committed by a well-organized society, with grips and passwords, and that they are not simply sporadic cases of individual extortion.

"We have no evidence so far that the American Black Hand in the West is connected with the foreign organization that killed Lieutenant Petrosino in Sicily. The money, thousands of dollars, sent by the Black-Hand members to Italy was simply their division of the spoils made at regular meetings and sent abroad to their innocent relatives for safe-keeping."

The headquarters of the alleged society, according to the post-office inspectors who are responsible for the arrests, was a room in the rear of a little fruit-shop in Marion, Ohio, conducted by a family named Rizzo. It is said that letters found in this room will lead to the arrest of Black-Hand groups in a number of other States.

"Are these the real Black-Hand leaders?" asks the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, which justifies its skepticism by recalling that "about a year ago the detectives in this city made what was claimed to be the most important bag in the history of the Black-Hand hunt, but there were no convictions, and the hold-up of citizens continued without serious interruption." It goes on to say:

"If the claims of the Secret-Service men are warranted by later developments it would be interesting to know when the Black-Hand center was shifted from the East to Ohio. There has been good reason to suppose that if there is such a thing as national

headquarters it has been located on the Atlantic seaboard in or not far from New York."

Of the two conflicting theories by which people have explained the reckless bravado of the Black Hand and the supineness of its victims the New York *Tribune* says:

"One was that the organization was so pervasive and all-powerful that Italians of all classes were implicated in its misdeeds and profited by them, and the other was that there was no organization at all and that the crimes committed were merely a sort of private social warfare due to individual promptings to greed or vengeance. The police have leaned toward the second theory, largely because the Black-Hand operators fleeced and murdered only their compatriots and because promiscuous private warfare is still largely in accord with Italian ideas.

"The arrests made in Ohio indicate, however, that the Black-Hand extortioners do work together, maintaining connections much closer than those maintained by criminals of other nationalities. As the Italian element in this country has grown and prospered, the field for blackmail has been enlarged, and the blackmailers have begun to operate in the smaller towns as well as in the great cities. They have apparently used the mails with confidence, just as they explode bombs in crowded tenements without hesitation and take chances of detection which most other criminals avoid. They have counted on the indifference of citizens of other nationalities, with whom they wisely never interfere. But tho they have easily escaped the municipal police, they now find a different sort of agency on their trail. The postal inspectors and Federal Secret-Service men have ampler means of tracing crime than local police agencies of the various cities, and when the Government gets on the track of a criminal it pursues him from one end of the country to the other with unrelenting persistence. We trust that the crusade now in progress in Ohio will demonstrate that an organization such as the Black Hand can not survive in this country when once the Federal Government determines to put it out of business. It is little credit to our own police system that Black-Hand crimes have so seldom been punished in this city. However powerful the system is, it can not forever defy patient and intelligent attack. It will pass out of existence in this country as soon as the Italians themselves, who use it and suffer from it, are convinced that the municipal, State, and Federal authorities have effectually united for its suppression."

HARD TIMES AND RAILWAY SAFETY

WHAT relation has the cold nose of that gaunt wolf, hard times, to the safety and comfort of a passenger riding in a railroad train? Altho this sounds like a riddle of schoolboy days, the answer is not to be found in the back of a conundrum-book. It is a serious problem discust by Mr. Slason Thompson, of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, and answered by him in a recent bulletin based upon the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Here Mr. Thompson traces the marked decrease in railroad fatalities in 1908 to the financial depression of that year. The statistics show that passengers and railroad employees killed in railroad accidents in the United States during 1908 were fewer by 1,392 than in 1907. One railroad, the Pennsylvania system, distinguished itself by handing in a report of no fatalities for railroad accidents, thus equaling the remarkable record made by the English railroads for almost the same mileage. Mr. Thompson, after calling attention to the fact that a decided decrease in railroad fatalities was evident after the panic of 1893, goes on to discuss his theory thus:

"There can be no evading the conclusion that so far as train accidents are concerned the marked diminution in fatalities to passengers and employees must be credited almost entirely to the panic of October, 1907, which put emergency brakes on the wheels of transportation and domestic commerce. The conditions, so far as they related to safety appliances and methods of operation, were practically the same in 1908 and 1907 and 1906-7. The instalment of block signals almost came to a standstill as a consequence of the business depression, only 1,030 miles being installed in 1908, against over 6,000 in 1907. The proof that safety devices had little to do with the diminution in railway accidents is found in the decrease in the classes of accidents, such as falling off cars, or while getting on or off, or from coming in contact with structures over or beside the tracks, which almost invariably result from carelessness or negligence of the victim."

Mr. Thompson further believes that—

"The conclusion is unavoidable that the marked diminution in fatalities in 1908 was due almost entirely to the recession in freight traffic, which took the strain off every department of service and substituted orderly observance of rules by passengers and employees for their violation in the feverish rush of prosperity that culminated in October, 1907."

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HARRIMAN'S COMING.
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

The Wall Street Journal, which goes over Mr. Thompson's report with great care, believes his deductions are sound so far as they go, but in its opinion, "he has not covered the most important ground":

"There is a good reason why the railway employee should be careful in bad times. If he is discharged for carelessness there is plenty of union labor to take his place, and he knows that every railroad intends to maintain discipline if it can. It can not always do this when labor is scarce and the trades-unions are prosperous and arrogant. During the period of prosperity which terminated in 1907 men were constantly reinstated, on the demand of their union, who should not have been entrusted with the care of anything so valuable as human life.

"There is probably not a division superintendent in the United States who could not tell stories of coercion during that period. If the railroad is deprived of the power to discharge its men for incompetence, carelessness, or recklessness, it can not maintain discipline, and there is no great industry in which rigid discipline is so imperatively required. We have probably statutes enough and to spare, but it almost seems as if a special law, strengthening the hands of the railroads in this matter and protecting them in the discharge of an employee guilty of conduct calculated to endanger human life, in spite of the labor-union, might be devised. If the figures given in this report show nothing else they prove that upward of 40 per cent. of the waste of life can be prevented."

The New York *Times* supports Mr. Thompson's theory that the "death-roll rises and falls as the strain upon the freight traffic is increased or relaxed." It says:

"The black mark against the American record for passenger accidents is due primarily to the effort to comply with the almost impossible and yet inescapable demand that a freight traffic double all Europe's shall be handled with ever-increasing haste."

FOOD BECOMING MORE OF A LUXURY

WHEN the great galleons laden with the gold of Mexico and Peru began pouring their wealth into Spain, the other countries of Europe wondered in their envy why a partial Providence had singled out that one kingdom for such a rich blessing. So the historians tell the story. It is continued in a different vein, however, by the political economists, who go on to say that this influx of the yellow metal disorganized the economic balance of the peninsula, elevated the prices of everything to prohibitive figures, and proved the ruination of Spain, which has been a "poor relation" in the European family ever since. What Spain experienced then is now happening to us, many writers believe, in the flood of gold that has deluged our money markets in the past few years. As the prices rose in Spain, so they are rising here, especially the prices of food. The rise is helped along, it seems, by a shortage in the supply. The number of mouths is increasing faster than the number of potatoes.

In the last analysis, remarks the Washington *Post*, an abundance of cheap foodstuffs is the basis of economic superiority. To-day the United States, according to observers whose opinions are supported by rising prices, is confronted by a shortage in the domestic supply of such staples as bread, meat, and potatoes. The increase in the price of beef announced recently by the Western packers has sent up the retail price in all our large centers of population. And there are rumors of more to come. The poor of the East Side, says the New York *World*, are feeling the pinch as never before. *The American* reports that "hundreds of small butcher-shops throughout the city have been closed—simply because the increase of two to five cents a pound in the cost of meat has put it altogether out of the reach of thousands of people." A Washington dispatch to the same paper estimates that the advance amounts to an increase of $1,600,000 in the daily receipts of the Beef Trust. According to this correspondent, the Trust "has taken the consumer by the throat to force immediate action on the Tariff Bill and to insure the retention of the duty on hides." On the other hand, the vice-president of one of the largest wholesale beef concerns in New York explains the high price of beef by the fact that cattle are scarce and all grains used for fattening them are high. These conditions, he says, will continue until September. Further light is thrown on the general situation in grains and meats by an interview with James J. Hill, telegraphed from Seattle. Says Mr. Hill:

"It has been but a few years since it was estimated that the average consumption of wheat per annum in this country was six bushels, but now the experts argue that it is seven bushels. The census of 1910 will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use 630,000,000 bushels hereafter.

"We raise now probably 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States with good crop conditions. This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels per annum. So one can see that we will need all our wheat to feed our own people. Within the next five years the wheat of Eastern Washington will be shipped eastward to feed the people of Eastern and Central Western States.

"And in considering these facts it must be remembered that the number of livestock slaughtered last year was 1,000,000 fewer than the year previous. When farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska can get 65 cents a bushel for corn at the country station they will not endure the risk of hog cholera and the labor incident to hog-raising, but will sell all their grain."

"A dollar to-day in Center Market," says the Washington *Post*, "will not buy as much for the table as 50 cents would a few years ago." Moreover:

"It is getting so that among the poorer people meat is a luxury that can be indulged in only on rare occasions, and then only the cheaper and less nutritive cuts. In other words, we are tending in this respect toward the standard of living of the lower classes in Europe. Every increase in the cost of the necessaries of life without a proportionate increase in the wages of labor is a lowering of the standard of living. . . . The only real measure for wages and salaries is what they will buy; that is, what the economists call real wages, and there is no doubt that real wages to-day are far lower than they have been for years.

"One of the chief factors in the great progress of the United States during the century past has been the abundance of cheap foodstuffs. More than anything else it has established the high standard of living which has made the American workingman the most effective in the world, and the lowering of this standard of living from whatever cause means a revolution in the American economic system."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE difference is that Loeb is being blamed only for his own acts now.—*Ohio State Journal*

WE tremble to think of the possibility of strained relations between Senator Aldrich and Germany.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF President Taft doesn't get up some sort of scrap soon, we shall fear he has forgotten those policies.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"MR ROOSEVELT rests" proclaims a headline. Here we have the first piece of sensational copy that Africa has furnished.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

THE Teddy bear makers have become bankrupt. If this is all that is to happen to them, the public is a long way from being even.—*Houston Post.*

THE Japanese *Hochi* has discovered that America is weak. It must have been devoting its attention to the standing of the Nationals.—*Washington Post.*

EVERYBODY will breathe a sigh of relief that the Georgia Railroad strike ended before the watermelon shipments were due to begin, anyway.—*Washington Herald.*

WILLIAM T. STEAD purposes opening a bureau to establish communication with spirits. If he will go to Georgia he'll find spirits in almost any sort of old bureau.—*Florida Times Union.*

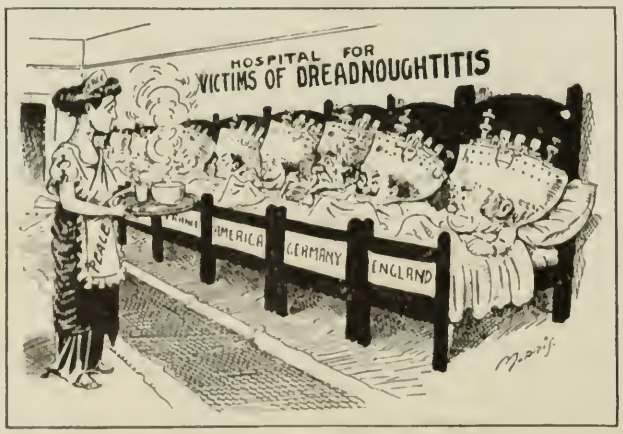
A BERLIN scientist announces that he has succeeded in making food from air. Now, if the ultimate consumer could just learn the trick, and use it on congressional hot air, the tariff question would cease to bother him.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

"IDLE French Money to Come to America." Idle American money often goes to France.—*New York Evening Post.*

EARNINGS of the Bell Telephone companies increased $2,700,000 in the first four months of this year. More prosperity talk.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A VACUUM airship is said to be under serious consideration by the army engineers. They should think twice; there's nothing in it.—*Washington Times.*

FROM the Senate's consent to a higher duty on lemons we infer that Senators have provided themselves with all the citrus fruit they expect to require for handing to their countrymen.—*New York Evening Post.*



WILL IT COME TO THIS?
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*

THE legerdemain artist who says there are 20,000 magicians in America underestimates; tariff jugglers alone exceed that number.—*New York Evening Post.*

AN immoral drama has been withdrawn from the New York stage after one performance. The Manhattan censors said the lines were not bright.—*Washington Post.*

EMMA GOLDMAN'S lecture on the hypocrisy of the Puritans has been pronounced harmless by the police, thus badly damaging Emma Goldman's season.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A NEW anesthetic has been discovered, under whose influence the patient retains consciousness, but suffers no pain. The ultimate consumer should lay in a liberal stock of it before the tariff makers get around to the tariff on it. He'll need it later.—*Washington Times.*

JOHN BULL DOWN WITH "SPIONITIS"

ALL Germany is shaking with laughter at the spectacle of the beefy and phlegmatic form of John Bull suffering from as bad a case of jumpy nerves as ever seized any one afraid of the dark. Every poor German waiter in England is a military officer in disguise; every German freight steamer has a park of artillery hid in its hold; every case of merchandise landed is stuffed with rifles and ammunition, and every shooting-star is heaven knows what frightful German missile of death. The latest symptom of

ENGLAND'S AGONY

Next they will be searching the waters of the Thames to see if any German warship is spying around.

Ulk (Berlin).

British panic is the worst of all, and threw the victims into "a frenzy," as a Berlin paper puts it, "unworthy even of a decaying country." It seems that an air-ship equipped with searchlights had been seen hovering at night over various British cities and villages, vanishing before daybreak. What could it be but a German air-ship filled with spies? The daily papers were full of the stories of those who had seen it, weird pictures of it "drawn from description," and maps of the districts being spied out. It was even made the subject of questions in Parliament.

At last the terrible specter was found. As the Dunstable correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* tells it:

"Two men were going to work at Sewell-lane works when they came upon a smashed-up air-ship, whose long cylindrical gas-bag was lying across the hedge. The bamboo framework was completely smashed up, the two powerful lamps, radiator, and various pieces of machinery were scattered about. . . . Inside the broken framework was found the following document:

"'NOTICE.

"'In the event of an accident. This air-ship is the property of ———, London, who will pay the sum of £5 to the finder, provided he first sends a telegram to ———, London, stating where the air-ship is to be found.'"

On being interviewed by a reporter from *The Chronicle* the representative of the firm whose address was given in the document," a well-known West-End firm of motor-car factors," declared:

"This air-ship is one which we arranged some weeks ago to send up as an advertisement. It consisted of twin cigar-shaped balloons to which was attached a bamboo framework, 40 feet in length. Underneath were suspended two large electric lamps.

"It was, of course, merely a toy air-ship. The arrangement was that it should be taken from place to place by motor-car and sent up at night-time. The balloons were inflated with hot air."

WOULDN'T IT BE DREADFUL?

BRITISH LION—"What: an invading army landed! Dear! Dear! I do hope they will not interfere with the football cup matches."

Tatler (London).

The satirical remarks of the German press are considered justified, even in England, and when the Premier was asked in Parliament whether the nocturnal visits of German air-ships to England, the sounds of tunneling heard under the North Sea, and the cargo of cannons on board German freight and passenger ships to England had escaped the notice of the Secretary of State for War, Berlin rang with laughter from Tempel Hof to Old Koeln. The *Koelnische Zeitung*, under an article entitled "English Spionitis," suggests that the boring under the North Sea is being carried on "by the dragon or lindworm bred by Germans for that purpose." "The figure of John Bull, popularized in *Punch's* cartoon, is out of date," observes the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which adds:

"The most characteristic quality of that figure, English phlegm, has been superseded by neurosis. The fear of German invasion is not to be assumed from the idiotic utterances of some yellow newspapers, but to judge from the parliamentary speeches of last winter, we think it may be believed in."

"Germans," remarks the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*

PANIC.

The British Lion thinks that half the world has been tied to his tail!

—*Amsterdammer*

(Berlin), "who have had such a high respect for the civilization of England, and her work in all the paths of progress, are profoundly sorry over these hallucinations." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) seriously remarks, that "the whole war peril is nothing else but the work of men who see specters." Equally strong is the condemnation by the *Neueste Nachrichten*, quoted above, of England's "pale fear of German ambition," a fear "incompatible with the dignity of a great nation." The *Grenzboten* (Leipsic) has a strong article in which it tells us that "since the spectral air-ship originated in the imagination of Englishmen, and they came to the conclusion that they were surrounded by German spies, the record of the lovely and gifted Sheherezada has been completely broken."

The sober common sense of Englishmen in this matter is set forth by the utterances of the best London organs. *The Standard* thinks the Germans should be made "welcome to their enjoyment over John Bull, no longer beefy and phlegmatic, but reduced to a mere jumping skeleton, all nerves and midnight terrors." But "the idea that Englishmen are going about distracted by the fear of German spies is a mere figment of the imagination," and *The Daily Chronicle* says:

"The average man reads what is set before him about the 'scare-ships,' smiles, and passes on. The questions in like sort put in the House of Commons are rightly dismissed by Mr. Haldane as exhibitions of mere folly. Hysteria in headlines, and an occasional piece of nonsense in the House of Commons, do not reflect the average of public opinion. We in this country rate such exhibitions at their true value; but foreigners can not be expected to make the necessary allowances and provide the proper perspective. We are thus made to cut a ridiculous figure in foreign eyes. Ridicule, it may be said, does not matter; but there is an element of real danger in such misconceptions. We do not want to elaborate the point, but we must briefly indicate it. Nations which give to others the appearance of frenzy, panic, and hysteria give at the same time an appearance of weakness. Men or nations which are conscious of strength and resolution do not fall victims to scares and panics."

OUR TRADE FAILURE IN THE PACIFIC

JAPAN'S victory over the United States in the contest for the Pacific carrying-trade is pretty well known in this country. Now Europe is beginning to take notice of it. One of our big Pacific steamers can carry practically as much freight as the whole fleet of Japanese liners that ply between our shores and Asia, but the Japanese steamers carry the freight, while the American steamers "carry air," as Mr. Harriman puts it. Furthermore, there is less to carry than there used to be. In 1905 we sent $161,584,000 worth of exports to the Far East: the next year the figures sank to $140,600,000, the next year to $133,890,000, and last year rose to $148,575,000. This record spells failure, thinks Dr. Ernst Schultze, an eminent author and editor of Hamburg who writes in the *Preussische Jahrbuecher*, of Berlin. He declares that "the exalted optimism of the Americans has caused them to see the whole future in too rosy colors." This is especially the case with regard to our trade with China and Japan. The first setback we received, he says, was the Chinese boycott in 1906. The difficulties with the Japanese in California caused a feeling which even the visit of the American fleet could not by quasi intimidation put an end to. As a matter of fact, from whatever causes, "the commerce between North America, out of which American shipping interests were expected to reap so great an advantage, has passed with remarkable rapidity and unalterable finality into the hands of the Japanese."

This writer proceeds to state the plans of Mr. J. J. Hill and the "Oriental projects of that Napoleon." "Above all things he wished to make overpopulated Japan a consumer of American wheat." "I intend," he remarked, "to make wheat as cheap to the millions of the East as rice now is, and our farmers shall reap the benefits of this new demand." He sent flour to China and Japan in small sailing-ships, he saw that the Chinese were taught how to bake bread. In time from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of flour were sent from Tacoma and Seattle to East Asia. Cotton was also exported to the same country to the amount of 166,000,000 pounds. In 1907-8 the export of flour fell to less than one-half of earlier exportations, and there was only one-fifth of the cotton exported to China and one-half to Japan in comparison with previous amounts.

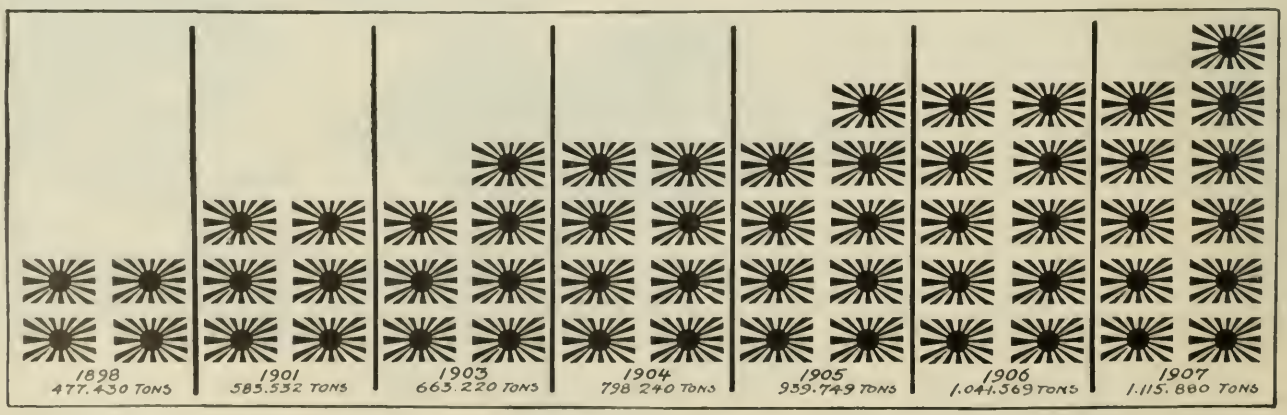
The same failure has attended America's attempt to control the freight and passenger trade, we are told. To quote the words of Dr. Schultze:

"For a long time after Perry opened the Japanese ports (1853-54) the whole carrying-trade of Japan was prosecuted under American and English flags. Within the last twelve years Japan has ships of her own plying between her ports and those of China, India, Australia, England, and America."

The Japanese shipping subsidy has done much to bring about this state of things, and in 1906 some $4,000,000 was voted by their parliament for this purpose. Thus it appears that the tonnage of Japanese shipping has risen from 477,430 in 1898 to 1,115,880 in 1907, and while in 1898 Japan had 35 per cent. of the foreign trade, in 1907 she enjoyed 43 per cent.

Dr. Schultze sums up the situation as follows:

"The prospects of American shipping in the Pacific are very poor. No one can be accused of pessimism in declaring that they are actually nil. The high protective tariff which the United States maintains has raised the country to great wealth, but has also put both her industries and her shipping at a disadvantage in international competition. Manufactures are conducted in the United States with such high wages that in a department where she is not benefited by protection, such as is the case with shipping, she must be outdone by other nations. When she enters into competition with a country in which wages have sunk to the lowest



INCREASING TONNAGE OF JAPANESE SHIPPING.

MOTHER AND CHILD.
Photographed by the father

FATHER AND CHILD.
Photographed by the mother.

GRANDMA AND THE BABY.
Also photographed by Wilhelmina.

ROYAL PHOTOS OF THE DUTCH PRINCESS.

limit, as in Japan, it is impossible for the United States to overcome a rival."

Yet it must be allowed, we are told, that the commerce and carrying-trade of Japan have been artificially inflated by government subsidies. If these are withdrawn, America may perhaps step in to supplant Japan in the Pacific:

"The United States has, however, one faint glimmer of hope. The trade policy of Japan does not rest upon an altogether solid foundation. The subsidies which are paid to the navigation companies and shipbuilders may give a transient prosperity to these branches of industry, but may fail to make their success permanent."

ROYAL DUTCH PHOTOGRAPHY

THE well-nigh delirious joy of the Dutch over the birth of an heiress to the crown which they feared might otherwise pass to some foreign monarch has been heightened by the public distribution of photos of little Juliana in the arms of her mother, her father, and her grandmother, taken by members of the royal family with the Queen's camera. How it was done is told by the London *Daily Mirror*:

"The Queen, with a mother's instinct, recognized that it would give her loyal subjects the greatest possible pleasure if they were permitted the honor of becoming possest of these photographs of her baby, taken by herself; and thus it was that her Majesty decided that she should be the first to photograph the child.

"Accordingly, on the afternoon of May 14, when the Princess was only just over fourteen days old, her Majesty sent for her favorite camera.

"At that time the Queen was not fully restored to health, but she had heard of the almost impetuous desire of her people to see photographs of the baby, and she resolved not to delay the pictures longer than was absolutely necessary. . . . . .

"First of all the Queen placed the baby in a reclining position on cushions laid on a table and took two photographs of the infant alone: then she exposed one plate while the Queen Mother tenderly held the child, and finally she entrusted the little one to the care of her royal consort, who affectionately took the Princess in his arms, and in this position was photographed by the Queen.

"Naturally, the series could not be said to be complete without a picture showing the Queen herself holding the infant. Consequently her Majesty handed the camera to Prince Henry, and after explaining to him precisely how it should be held and at what distance, she sat down with the child in her arms and faced the camera

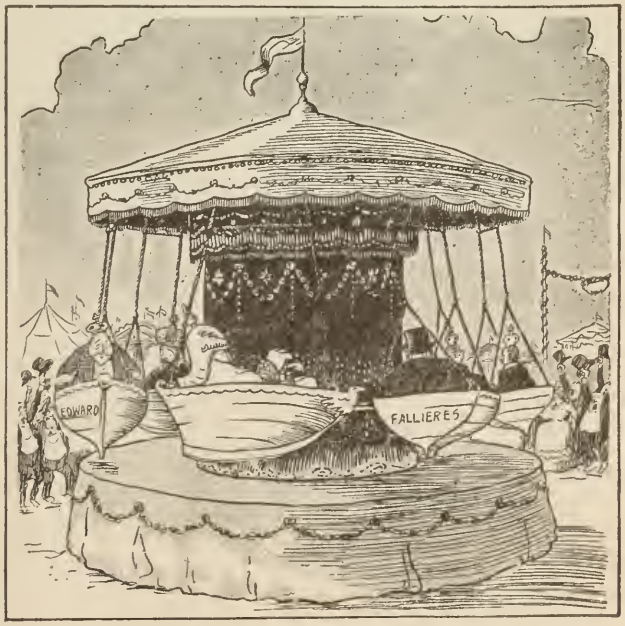
"In every case an excellent picture was the result, the royal baby, seemingly fully conscious of her great responsibilities, not moving a fraction of an inch during the time the plates were exposed. . . .

"By Queen Wilhelmina's request, copies of the royal photographs were sold to the public throughout Holland."

A NEW TURKISH TANGLE

APPARENTLY at the very moment when the peace of Europe has safely weathered the Bulgarian secession, Austria's seizure of two Turkish provinces, and the revolution in Constantinople, a new cloud rises on the horizon. The Greek Government has made a demand that Crete, which is nominally Turkish, be incorporated with the Hellenic kingdom. This shows an intention parallel to that of Francis Joseph when he annexed territory belonging to the Turkish Empire. The position of Crete as a protectorate in charge of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy does not dispose of the suzerainty of Turkey. It is true that the High Commissioner of the Powers has, since August, 1906, been nominated by the King of Greece. But, according to our dispatches, Turkey will not yield Crete, even for a financial consideration, such as induced her to yield reluctantly to Francis Joseph in the Balkans. She threatens, we are told, to march an army down from Macedonia on Athens, which is as easy as it was for her to forward her forces from Salonica to Constantinople. We are told by the London *Times* that the protecting Powers wish to decide the difficulty among themselves. Thus we read:

"It is believed that the four protecting Powers will not cease to



BRIGHT IDEA OF THE POWERS.
"We've had enough of the zig-zag policy in Turkey. Let's try the merry-go-round policy."
— *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

interest themselves in the future of the island after the withdrawal of their troops next July, and that their joint action will tend to prevent, as hitherto, the Cretan difficulty from assuming the form of a purely Turco-Greek question and thus entering on acute and very dangerous phases. It is well known that the Turkish Government is averse from treating with Greece over this question, and insists on dealing exclusively with the four protecting Powers, who have taken the island in pledge."

The Paris *Temps*, commenting on this ticklish position, remarks:

"It is roundly declared by the Turkish Government that a further dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire is not to be permitted, and if any attempt be made upon its integrity, no hesitation will be felt in resorting to boycottage, to be followed by a dissolution of diplomatic relations, and finally an application of coercive measures. . . . None of the Powers has yet declared officially what attitude it will take in this matter. Almost all, we might indeed say all of them, have equal reasons for showing themselves agreeable both to Greece and to Turkey. The two proposals [annexation to Greece and absolute domination by Turkey] may both be supported by strong arguments, those founded on actual fact, and those based on right. Compromise in the matter is difficult, and this is all the greater reason why it should be at once attempted."

The Turkish flag flying over the island at the entrance of the harbor of Canea "is all that remains of Turkish domination in Crete," declares the *Figaro* (Paris), which proceeds as follows:

"To resuscitate this domination, to give a solid foundation to what is but the shadow of a name, is beyond the dreams of any one, especially of the Turks, old or young. Europe had made pledges which are more than promises to Greece, which has been allowed to assume the reality of a certain thing the name of which alone is denied her."

Of course the French papers have hinted that Kaiser William is at the bottom of the Turco-Cretan squabble, and that he wants to have Germany added to the list of the protecting Powers. The *Koelnische Zeitung* denies that Germany and Austria-Hungary "contemplate anti-Turkish measures, nor have they advised the Greeks to annex Crete." With regard to Germany this semi-official organ states:

"Germany, for her part, is perfectly contented not to be one of the so-called protecting Powers and desires to have nothing whatever to do with the affairs of Crete."

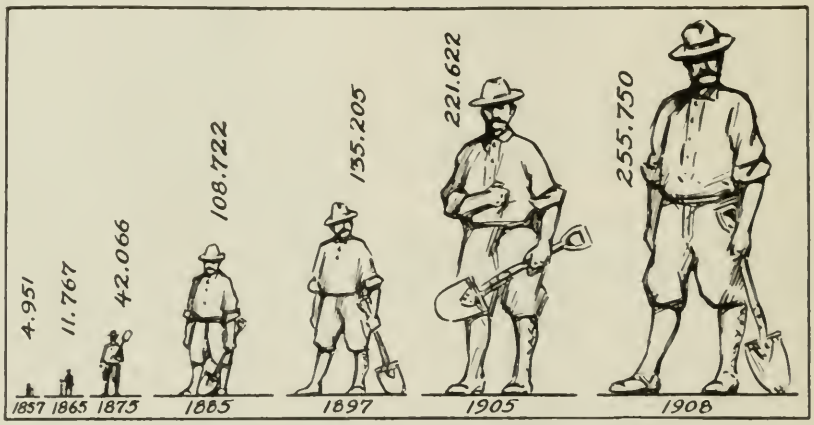
This is enlarged on in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) as follows:

"A French newspaper affirms that Germany has taken the initiative in the reopening of the Cretan question. It states that the Kaiser made certain promises to the King of Greece at Corfu, and that he also promised the King of Italy, during an interview at Brindisi, the support of Germany in certain points bearing on Crete. There is not the slightest foundation for this whole statement. The German Emperor gave no pledges to either Greece or Italy with regard to the Cretan question.

"Germany's attitude to the Cretan question is, in reality, a quite opposite one. Ten years ago, when the present Chancellor was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he alluded in a jocular manner to this matter by saying that Germany would take no part in the European Concert, but would lay its flute down in silence and leave the hall. Since that period Germany has never had any idea of playing a leading part in the Cretan question."

ARGENTINA'S FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS

PEOPLE who think that all the emigrants who leave Europe make a bee-line for the United States will be surprized to learn that Argentina received more immigrants in 1908 than this country did in 1897 or 1898. In 1908 Argentina received 255,750 strangers. This was about one-third the number we received that year, but as we outclass Argentina in population fifteen to one, it is evident that in proportion to population she is far ahead of us as a promised land for Europeans who leave home. A glance at the reference-books in which these figures appear shows, however, that the rest of South America must not be judged by Argentina. Brazil's immigration is falling off and Chile's is insignificant. From the 76,292 foreigners who settled in Brazil in 1901, the number of annual additions to the population has dwindled until the last census, in 1904, gives but 12,447. In the five years including 1901 and 1905 Chile records a total of only 14,000 immigrants. In Bolivia and Peru no figures are given in the "Statesman's Year-book," and we may presume that the number of newcomers is too insignificant to be recorded.



GROWTH OF IMMIGRATION INTO ARGENTINA.

One of the main reasons why Argentina is so eagerly picked out for settlement lies doubtless in the determined efforts of the Government to populate the inland districts. We learn from Eugenio Garzon, in the *Figaro* (Paris), that as soon as the immigrants land they are provided with good food and comfortable shelter free for five days. The National Bureau of Labor finds places for them, if they are laborers or mechanics, and they are dispatched to their destination and supported for ten days free of charge under the direction of an agent of the Bureau. This writer says that if after arriving at his original destination "the immigrant wishes to continue his journey still farther by another railroad, he is provided with a ticket and conducted to the station by the agent." As to the number of immigrants, Mr. Garzon says that Argentina received in 1865 11,767 immigrants; in 1875, 42,066; in 1885, 108,722; in 1897, 135,205; in 1905, 221,622; in 1907, 209,108; and in 1908, 255,750 immigrants.

Of the class and character of these immigrants Mr. Garzon speaks as follows:

"We must not look upon this influx as merely a floating and fluctuating immigration, arriving only for work in the harvest, but an immigration that results in the settlement of from 185,000 to 190,000 persons annually in Argentina. There is also another auspicious circumstance in the immigration for 1908. This is that the immigrants are not of the same sort as their predecessors, who brought only their contingent of individuals without any means excepting that furnished by the Argentine Government and no capital but their willingness to work. The immigration of 1908 consists in great measure of small capitalists who arrive with means sufficient to ward off many inconveniences in settling abroad, and to develop their life in accordance with their aptitudes. On the other hand, the proportion of Italian immigrants has diminished, while the Spanish arrivals have considerably increased.

"The Minister of Agriculture for the Government of Argentina declares that this last immigration has every characteristic of stability, because the strangers, unlike transient immigrants, are accompanied by their families."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LIGHTED STREET AS A BUSINESS ASSET

THAT good street-lighting, or even spectacularly brilliant illumination, generally pays a city in dollars and cents, is asserted by a writer in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, June). Generally speaking, he says, the value of property on a business street is proportional to the number of people who make use of it as a thoroughfare. Thus:

"A corner lot on Broadway is worth more than a lot in the latest subdivision on Long Island, simply and solely because a greater number of people pass the Broadway corner during the day. It not infrequently happens that opposite sides of a street on the same block have considerably different values, due to the same cause. Anything which adds to the traffic of a given street must, therefore, add to the value of the abutting property. While conditions of accessibility to necessary utilities, such as railway stations, hotels, banks, public buildings, etc., have doubtless a preponderating influence in determining the traffic of a street, it is equally true that no subsidiary condition has such a vital effect as the lighting. Cincinnati has a long open square in the center of its business section, which naturally affords a prominent location for business. It happens that one side of this square has been brilliantly lighted up, mostly by private enterprise. As a result nine-tenths of the pedestrians in the evening take that side of the square, with the result that it is far more valuable as a business location than the opposite side. The merchants on one of Newark's main business streets saw that the bulk of traffic failed to pass them in the natural course of business; they installed a brilliant system of street-lighting, and forthwith their street became the center of attraction; and similar instances can be cited in numerous other cities. It would, of course, be absurd to expect to create a popular business street out of a thoroughfare lying far beyond the natural limits of traffic; but there is no question that any street directly tributary to a business thoroughfare can be fully doubled in value by the installation of spectacular lighting.

"In a more general way, lighting the entire business section of a city up to the standards of modern illumination does for the city as a whole what the lighting of a particular street does for that section: it increases values by increasing the traffic, not only from the city itself, but from the surrounding country and near-by towns. That good light increases the value of residential streets by making them more desirable needs no argument. Good street-lighting, more than any other thing, gives to a city an air of progressiveness and prosperity. 'Nothing succeeds like success'; to appear prosperous is the first step to being prosperous."

Lighting, of course, is a business asset from an even broader point of view than this. It is, for instance, an efficient measure of public safety and even of sanitation. Before the days of systematic street-lighting only those ventured out at night who had urgent business or ample bodyguard. City streets have become safe just to the extent that they have been well lighted. To quote further:

"It is true that light alone would be insufficient protection, but it is equally true that police alone, in any reasonable numbers, can not afford complete protection. While this fact is generally recognized, there is one phase of the matter on which more public education is needed. It is the practise in many cities, especially the smaller, to extinguish a considerable portion of the street-lights at midnight or thereabouts, thus leaving them without this important protection for half of the night. To be sure, many streets are little frequented during this period; but a single breach of public order resulting in robbery or murder would more than offset the additional expense involved. A city in these days can certainly afford, and the citizens reasonably expect, to have the fullest possible degree of protection every hour of the day. The midnight schedule is a piece of petty economy entirely out of keeping with the wealth and civilization of our country at the present time.

"What is called the moonlight schedule is even a greater fallacy, if literally carried out. Moonlight is far too uncertain a quantity to be reckoned with in so vital a thing as street-lighting. To consider the phases of the moon in a public lighting contract is as much behind the times as regulating the planting of crops or the prediction of the weather on this basis. A city should not only be lighted up adequately in every part, but should be kept lighted up during the entire part of the twenty-four hours when sunlight is not available.

"It would doubtless be stretching the argument to claim that better street-lighting would directly add to the healthfulness of the street. The power of suggestion in influencing action, however, is no mere fancy; there is no denying the fact that one improvement suggests another. Asphalt pavement has produced clean streets, not merely because it is easier in itself to clean than cobblestones, but because of its much more elegant appearance; it shows more strikingly the offensiveness of filth and neglect. The same reasoning applies with greater force to the lighting of a street. Not only will well-lighted streets be kept cleaner, as a matter of mere inclination, but will be less littered and abused. There is extremely little wanton destruction or injury to property of any kind. Such cases arise mostly from thoughtlessness or association, and not only will good street-lighting be an incentive to keeping the streets clean and sanitary, but will further react upon the residents themselves with a wholesome influence to cleanliness."

LABORATORIES FOR AEROPLANES

IT is proposed in France to establish laboratories where the various practical questions connected with the operation of aeroplanes may be solved by actual experiment. In *Cosmos* (Paris, April 24), a method of testing is described based on the use of automobiles in the open air to furnish and control the speed desired for these trials. Says the writer:

"The question of the establishment of testing-laboratories for aeroplanes is a pressing one. Mr. Painlevé, a scientific authority, has often insisted on the usefulness of such establishments if aviation is to make rapid progress in France. The Eastern Aerial League has just decided on the foundation of this kind of a laboratory, which will be attached to the Physical Institute at Nancy. It is a happy initiative, for we know what difficulties are met by aviators who wish to subject their ideas to experimental tests.

"In *La Vie Automobile* (March 6), Norbert Lallié proposes a very simple method of testing the planes of aeroplanes, which will make it possible for a person to experiment by placing himself in conditions analogous to those of actual practise, that is to say, in the flight of a steered aeroplane. In a specially arranged automobile there are placed measuring apparatus, of already existing types, to register the forces of sustentation, or of resistance to propulsion, the forces necessary to the reestablishment of transverse equilibrium. In this way nothing is easier than to repeat experiments, modifying their conditions at will. He says:

"'The automobile will be given extremely variable speeds, which may reach the actual speed of an aeroplane in motion. The planes will be tested in calm air, with and against the wind, with side winds, etc. . . . The planes will not be small models a few inches square, but several yards square, and will have in some respects the dimensions and exact forms of those used in real aeroplanes. With such large planes and such high speeds, the least changes in form, angle, arrangement, etc., will give results that will come out very differently and will consequently be easy to control with certainty.'

"The same experimental method will be applicable to the testing of models of aeroplanes, to all sorts of parts of aeroplanes, to the study of propellers which are now tested at a fixt point in a very defective manner, and even to the study of miniature dirigible balloons.

"For scientific study of the resistance of the air, the use of these vehicles has already been suggested; but this system, at the time, when the pneumatic tire was unknown, was difficult of application. It has been criticized by some, who have remarked that outside air currents would render the results of observation very doubtful. This same objection can not be brought forward against the method as applied to the aeroplane, for in this case—which is of the foremost importance—experiments are not to be tried indoors, but in

the open air. The averages obtained from numerous and varied trials will give the desired solutions, which will guide aviators in the practical construction of their machines."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POWER-HOUSES—BEAUTIFUL AND UGLY

BEAUTY is truth, we are told, and truth is knowledge, and knowledge is power. A power-house, therefore, should presumably be at least as beautiful as any other public structure—say an art-gallery or a library; and an illustrated article in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, June) by Frank Koester shows that hydro-electric stations, especially in Europe, have in fact been so built as to be appropriate to the locality and pleasing to the eye. Says Mr. Koester:

"There exists, undoubtedly, a feeling, not only among the general public, but also among many engineers and architects, that the development of water-power necessarily destroys the beauty of the surrounding locality; but this assumption is by no means correct. Doubtless the multiplicity of box-like structures in existence afford ample evidence of the lack of association of the engineer and the architect, and if the hydraulic and electrical engineers continue to erect such plants the development of an antagonistic sentiment is to be expected and justified. There are exceptions, however, which prove very clearly that the effectiveness and beauty of the scenery may be improved by the erection of the buildings of a hydro-electric plant. . . . . .

"The possibilities of giving a hydro-electric plant a superior architectural appearance are much greater than in the case of a steam-power plant, because there is no handling of coal and ashes and no production of smoke.

"A building intended to house a power plant should not be too ornate, such as is often the case in Europe; simplicity in design and harmonious arrangement, taking into account the surroundings, are matters of prime importance. . . . . .

"In some of the European stations the ornate character of the design may seem exaggerated, as, for example, in the case of the hydro-electric plant of the city of Stuttgart. This is in the Gothic style of the fourteenth century, a variety in much favor in Continental practise, the approach from the street being in harmony with the general structure. . . . . .

"One of the most picturesque hydro-electric power plants in Europe is that at Tivoli, Italy, situated on the Tiber, and supplying electric current to Rome. The building itself, with its few arched openings, is of simple design and well adapted for the climate. The head-race is designed in the style of an ancient Roman aqueduct, and is provided to deliver a greater quantity of water than is needed for the power plant in order to supply the waterfall. This plant adds greatly to the scenic beauty of the vicinity, thus partially compensating for the fact that the commercial benefit of the installation inures, not to the neighborhood, but to the city of Rome. An examination of the illustrations will show the correctness of the assertion that the presence of a hydro-electric plant does not necessarily impair the beauty of the locality, and that a good effect may be obtained with a comparatively small expenditure of money. In many instances it is evident that the development of the hydraulic power may be used also to improve the natural attractions of the situation.

By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

MUNICIPAL HYDRO ELECTRIC PLANT AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
This power-house "pleases the eye more than many an art gallery."

"It must not be assumed that the treatment shown in the various illustrations covers the possibilities of the various buildings, but it may be affirmed that in nearly every instance a pleasing effect can be secured with little or no additional expense: the principal necessity lies in a proper knowledge of architectural principles and their application to the local conditions. At the present time, when both engineering and architecture have attained such a high degree of development, it is indeed strange that we see every year so many unattractive structures erected in connection with the development of hydro-electric plants, while by a proper association of both science and art such excellent effects might be attained."

By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT AT STUTTGART, GERMANY.
It "might easily be mistaken for a German millionaire's country house."

Commenting on this article editorially the New York *Evening Post* expresses regret that while Europeans are housing their electric-power plants in palaces, ours in this country occupy structures that look like jails. Is this, asks the writer, because we like ugly things? He goes on to say:

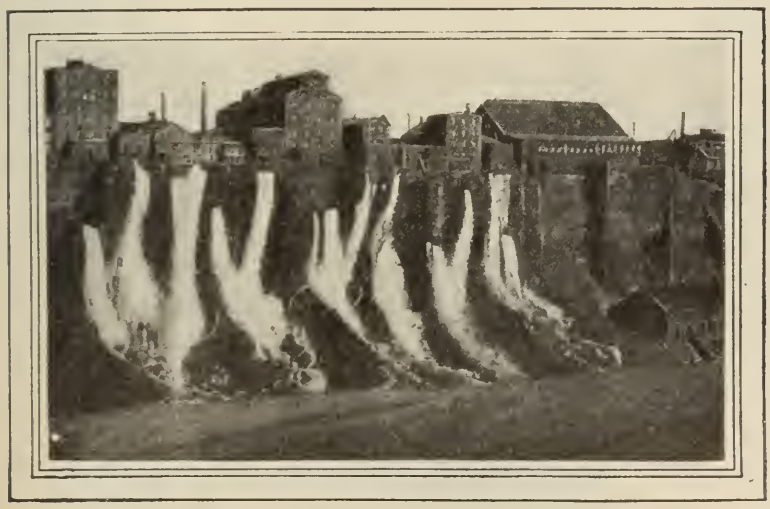
"Industry will drop her unsightly mask when water drives her wheels. The Niagara power-houses give us a good inkling of this possibility; but would we see its fruition, we must turn to Europe. There hydro-electric stations are being built which vie with churches and castles. . . . Their photographs make the old-style belching factory chimney and the brick block seem twice hideous. Stuttgart's plant might easily be mistaken for a German millionaire's country-house. The mu-

nicipal power-house at Geneva, stretching along the pool whence comes its strength, pleases the eye more than many an art gallery. Yet to Tivoli we would award the beauty prize. It has built a piece of a Roman aqueduct into the side of a cliff; the severe arches of the plant match those of the ancient structures on the crest above it, and actually enhance the charm of its setting. Throughout Switzerland and the Tyrol, stations, dams, and head-races are being erected with the same fine regard for the way-farer's eye; and factories taking electricity from them likewise. Unhappily, our own country lingers behind. Some of the plants recently erected at conspicuous points in the Rocky Mountains resemble jails more than anything else. One might infer that the American manufacturer loves ugly things."

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAPER

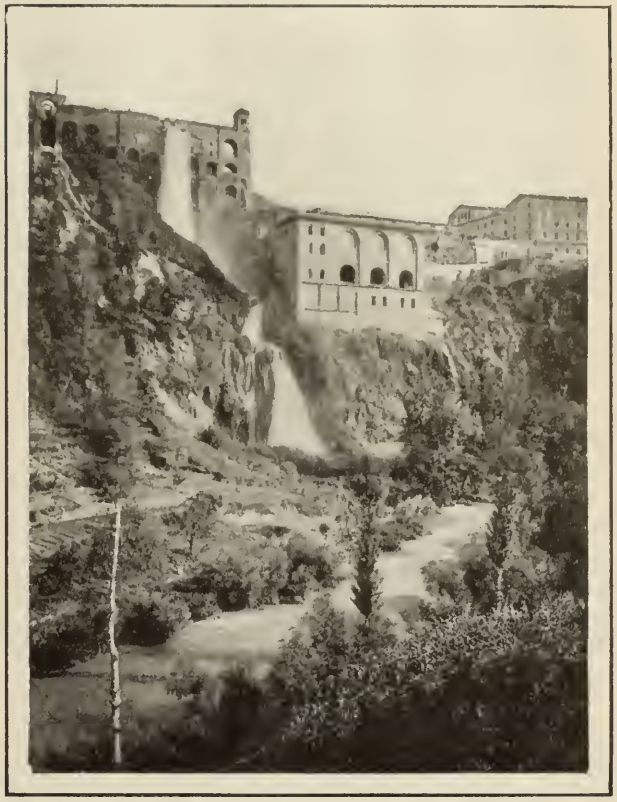
PRACTICAL methods of color-photography result in the production of single specimens on glass, incapable of duplication and to be viewed only by transmitted light. Experimenters are now working on methods of reproducing an indefinite number of prints, to be mounted on paper or card and viewed, like ordinary photographs, by reflected light. No such process has yet reached the commercial stage. In an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 8), Mr. A. Berthier describes some of the difficulties in the way and the steps that have been taken toward their solution. He says:

"Several processes for obtaining positive prints in color on paper have already been suggested; but unfortunately the results are far from satisfactory. In the case of the trichrome network (the Lumière and Jongla processes) the precipitated silver necessarily interferes with the reproduction of the colors seen by reflection. The author has made several experiments toward doing away with the reduced silver and consequently the little black surfaces that mask the complementary colors. In a few words, the principle of this new method is as follows: It depends on the use of excessively small grains, similar to the starch-grains of the Messrs. Lumière; but while the colored starch is soluble, which makes the colors alterable by water, in the new process the small elementary surfaces are formed of insoluble substances. For instance, one of the proposed combinations is as follows: a certain number of filaments of cellulose (artificial silk), extremely fine and colored blue, yellow, and red, are superposed. The bundles thus formed are cut across with a microtome and there is thus obtained a trichromic powder formed of small disks or cylinders, which is used like the starch-grains of the Messrs. Lumière. The surface over which they are scattered is of gelatin. The sensitive layer is spread over the screen thus constituted without any separating varnish such as is used in the autochrome plates.



PART OF THE POWER AND MILLING DISTRICT AT NIAGARA FALLS
Where business seems to have gained a striking victory over beauty.

"The plate is exposed like the autochrome or omnicolor plates and then developed. The image is inverted and developed again. Thus is obtained a diapositive which is sensitized with potassium bichromate and exposed to full light: the parts protected by the silver deposit remain soluble while the others become insoluble. The silver image is then eliminated with the aid of permanganic acid or otherwise. The bichromated gelatin image may then be developed as is done with a carbon print; only the insoluble elementary surfaces remain, and we have finally a clear positive in which the different colors have no opaque element whatever.



By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

POWER PLANT AT TIVOLI, ITALY.
"To Tivoli," says one writer, "we would award the beauty prize."

"It may be seen that what differentiates these images from those of the ordinary plates with trichromic screens is that the colors in the latter are made by darkening the starch-grains that are not wanted. For example, red is given by small elementary surfaces in which the blue and the yellow are masked by the deposit of silver. In the new method the colors are much clearer and are visible not only by transmitted but by reflected light. It is necessary only to remove the film and mount it on some convenient backing—paper, card, or wood. These operations are currently performed in photographic laboratories.

"The author proposes to try to modify this process in such manner that prints may be multiplied. Instead of obtaining a transparent positive in the first place, we may stop with the negative, omitting the inversion and the second development. The negative will be sensitized with bichromate in the manner already described. The image will thus be without the small opaque screens and may perhaps be reproducible by contact.

"Evidently this method is somewhat complicated; besides, it would seem likely to give good results only for decided colors—red, yellow, blue: for intermediate tints, corresponding to elements made partially soluble, it would be necessary to use excessively fine grains to obtain an exact reproduction. It should be realized that as each small grain can not be modified, since it is insoluble and since the opaque silver screen has been done away with, variations of color can be obtained only by combinations of whole grains. In the autochrome plates a grain may be more or less masked by the reduced silver. Possibly some ingenious amateur may find a solution of this difficulty, and the hope of this has emboldened me to describe the present method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SNAKE MEDICINE UP TO DATE

TO most people, even at the present day, treatment for snake-bite means simply whisky, and plenty of it. This, however, is not approved by the modern expert. He knows exactly what are the properties of snake-venom, what its effects on the human

A NERVE SPECIALIST.

The venom of the cobra does its work by paralyzing the nervous system of its victim.

organism are, and what will counteract them. His object is to neutralize the poison as quickly as possible, before it can reach vital organs; not to overstimulate the system in a vain attempt to give it strength to resist the full power of the venom. Dr. J. T. Case, in an article on this subject in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., June), tells us that in practically all snake-poisons there are at least two kinds of toxin. One paralyzes the nervous system, while the other destroys the tissues at the seat of the punctures, and destroys the blood-cells after being absorbed into the blood. In some snakes, such as the cobra, the nerve-poison is predominant; in others, like the rattlesnake, the tissue-decomposing element is most marked. We read:

"When about to seize prey or strike an enemy, a venomous serpent raises its head, opens its jaw in such a way that the poison-fangs are directed forward, and then with the quickness of a released spring suddenly strikes its victim. . . . If the poison-fangs happen to penetrate a blood-vessel, the venom instantly enters the blood and the effect is almost immediate. Usually, however, the venom is injected into the tissues and is more slowly absorbed into the blood-vessels, thus somewhat delaying the toxic action.

"The treatment of snake-bite has been subjected to considerable scientific study, especially of late. Dr. A. Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute, Lille, France, has probably done more than any one else to place the treatment of venomous snake-bites upon a scientific basis. In this country Drs. S. Weir-Mitchell, Reichard, and Noguchi have been actively engaged in the search for an antivenomous serum which could be employed in the treatment of snake-bite in the same way as diphtheric antitoxin, which has proved so valuable a life-saver in cases of diphtheria. It has been learned, however, that antivenenes are specific; that is, in treating the bite of the cobra a cobra antivenene must be employed; in treating the bite of the coral-snake an antivenene prepared from the venom of this species of serpent must be used, so that the value of the antivenenes is thus somewhat restricted. Cobra antivenene is furnished to the British Army in India. The French colonies have now for some years employed antivenomous serum in treating snake-poisoning.

"Various antivenenes are now prepared in this country by Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, and may be procured in New York and Chicago.

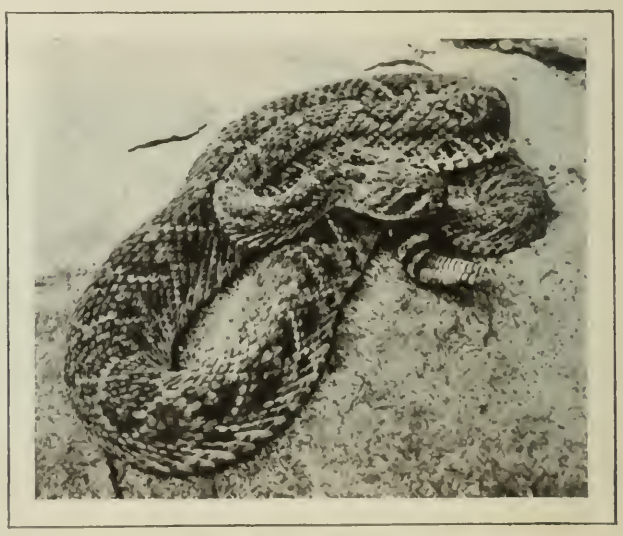
"Whisky is popularly considered a specific antidote for snake-bite. In fact, this popular prejudice in favor of whisky for snake-poisoning is almost universal. Numerous experiments, however, supplemented by careful clinical observation, have shown conclusively that whisky is positively harmful in place of being beneficial. Dr. Ellis S. Allen, of Kentucky, recently performed a series of experiments with the copperhead moccasin to determine the antidotal value of alcohol. The animals employed were live, full-grown rats, the normal diet of the snake. Concerning his very carefully conducted experiments Dr. Allen makes the following statement: 'As to the action of alcohol, it caused the rats to succumb earlier to the effects of the snake-venom than did the rats that were bitten and injected and had no alcohol. Alcohol certainly did not have any antidotal properties, for, mixt with the venom before injecting the rats did not modify its toxicity, and rats saturated with whisky before and after being bitten did not seem to have the same amount of resistance as rats that had no whisky."

Snake-venom, the writer goes on to say, weakens the heart and lowers blood pressure. Alcohol still further lowers blood tension and depresses the vitality of the white blood-cells, the defenders of the body, and the agents which neutralize and destroy the snake-toxins. Dr. Allen says that "many a man has been killed with huge doses of whisky instead of dying as result of snake-poisoning."

In one case a boy of three years was given over a pint of whisky. In fact, we are told, nothing could be more irrational and dangerous than the popular notion concerning the antagonism between whisky and snake-poisoning. We read further:

"In practise, the treatment of snake-bite should aim (1) to prevent the absorption of the poison, (2) to neutralize the effects of venom already absorbed, (3) to maintain the patient's general vitality.

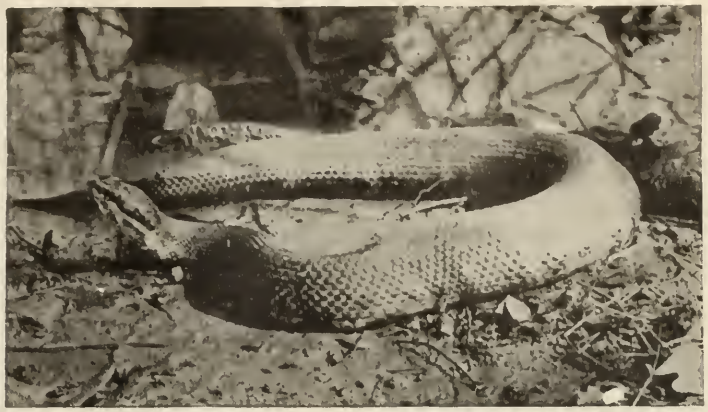
"To prevent the absorption of poison, immediately apply one or more ligatures a short distance above the bite; *i.e.*, on the side of the bite nearest the heart. The ligature, which may consist of a handkerchief, shoe-string, necktie, or any other suitable bandage, should be tightly twisted about the limb so as to prevent the return of the poison-laden blood to the rest of the body. . . . The tissues around the bite should be squeezed [and] the fang punctures should be enlarged by cutting into them at least as deep as the fangs have penetrated. . . . The blood should be sucked away from the wound, provided the one who does the sucking has no wounds or abrasions



A DIAMOND-BACK RATTLER.

The venom of this snake destroys the tissues and blood-cells.

about the mouth or lips. If water is obtainable, the wound should be thoroughly bathed as quickly as possible, first with water, then with a solution prepared by adding permanganate-of-potash crystals to water until a deep wine-color is produced.



The illustrations for this article were made by E. R. Sanborn and are used by the courtesy of the New York Zoological Park.

A COPPERHEAD A WATER MOCCASIN.

Instead of curing snake-bite, whisky has been found by actual experiment and observation to make the victim succumb more quickly.

"To neutralize the venom, the contents of a bottle of antivenene (about a third of an ounce) should be injected under the skin, preferably the skin of the abdomen, by a hypodermic needle. . . . . .

"If antivenene is not obtainable, rub pure permanganate-of-potash crystals into the wound, and if a hypodermic needle is available inject a strong solution of potassium permanganate deep into the tissues in a ring surrounding the punctures and apply over the wound a dressing saturated with this same solution. . . . . .

"Some physicians employ a solution of chlorinated lime in place of potassium permanganate, injecting about an ounce of a 2-per-cent. solution after an elastic constriction has been applied to the limb above the bite. This solution tends to neutralize the snake-venom by the gases generated. One part of chlorinated lime is dissolved in twelve parts of water for the 'mother solution,' and then just before the application is made this 'mother solution' should be diluted with nine parts of water.

"After the neutralizing solution has been injected, the ligatures should be carefully loosened and removed, beginning with the one farthest from the bite. Tight ligatures should rarely be left in place for more than half an hour without being loosened, as the nutrition of the parts might be seriously damaged by the hindered circulation."

The patient's general vitality, we are told, should be maintained by surrounding him with hot-water bottles, hot bricks, and warm blankets; and hot drinks should be given. When there is great stupor or numbness, the patient should be made to exercise, or the limbs may be rubbed. Considerable quantities of liquid may be taken, to stimulate the kidneys, and hot-water baths have also been recommended. Alternate applications of hot and cold compresses to the spine are stimulating measures of great value. The writer goes on:

"It is needless to state that the services of a physician should be secured at the earliest possible moment. If this is impossible then take every precaution to keep the wound absolutely clean. Lift the edges of the dressing and renew the application of permanganate-solution every half hour. Small bits of sterile gauze should be tucked into the wounds to keep them open, and, no matter how favorably the case progresses, do not allow the wounds to heal in less than a week.

"Nearly every State of the United States is infested with at least one variety of venomous snake. In view of the efficacy of these newer remedies for snake-bites, it would seem advisable for every camper, woodsman, or other individual exposed to the bite of poisonous reptiles, to carry with him certain articles for use in case of accident: several ligatures, preferably of rubber; a sharp knife or razor; a package of sterilized gauze dressings; several bandages; a tube of pure crystals of potassium permanganate, or of the 'mother solution' of chlorinated lime; two or three bottles of antivenomous serum. All the above may be made up into a small package, easily carried in the coat- or jacket-pocket."

THE SENSE OF SMELL IN FLIES

THAT the mechanism of smell in flies is similar to our own, is the conclusion drawn by Alexander Hill, who writes from Mentone to *Nature* (London, May 13) regarding the use of formalin as a fly-destroyer. If two teaspoonfuls of this substance (40 per cent. formaldehyde) be added to a soup-plate filled with water, flies go to it, he says, one after the other, to drink, especially in the early afternoon. We read:

"Some die in the water; many fall in the immediate neighborhood of the plate; others succumb on window-sill or floor. As the result of leaving a single plateful of the solution on the kitchen table (I am writing in the south of France) hundreds of dead flies are each day swept up from the floor. Formalin water is free from the gruesome associations of fly-papers and other traps which hold their struggling victims. It may even be turned to ornamental uses. A wire cage placed in the center of the dish may be crowned with flowers, which flourish equally as well, with some slight but interesting changes in tint, in dilute formalin as in pure water. The solution neither attracts nor repels flies. Two similar dishes placed side by side, the one containing pure water and the other formalin, are visited, so far as one can judge, with equal frequency. It is somewhat strange that so small a dose proves fatal when taken into the fly's alimentary canal. I find that, to free a room from flies by vaporizing formalin, the air must be rendered quite irrespirable by a human being. The room needs to be amply ventilated before one ventures into it.

"The interest which attaches to this observation, that flies will drink a solution of formaldehyde, lies in the proof which it affords that the mechanism of their sense of smell is similar to our own. No volatile body the density of which is not greater than that of air is a stimulant of our olfactory membrane. Formaldehyde, H_2COH, has a density of 15 only. Playing in paradoxes, one might say that it undoubtedly has a malignant odor, but we can not smell it. If the nose be placed close to a vessel containing a dilute solution of formalin a scent is recognizable, but this I take to be due (a chemist will correct me) to impurities present in the commercial product. Yet I find that when I sit within a yard of it my eyes begin to smart. In this respect, however, I am, I know, exceptionally sensitive. . . . Once, when conducting a *viva voce* examination with the aid of formalin preparations, I developed so acute and painful, altho happily transient, an attack of conjunctivitis as made it impossible for me to attend the examiners' meeting. The fact that so deleterious a volatile body as formaldehyde does not appeal to our sense of smell would seem to confirm the only theory of the physics of olfaction at present plausible, tho far from comprehensible, namely, that which attributes to the hairs of the cells of the olfactory membrane the capacity of responding to the alterations in the vibration frequency or amplitude of molecules of air which are caused by the presence among them of heavier molecules."

A YALE STUDENT'S MISSION

A YALE Senior now completing his college course will leave behind him in New Haven a well-established mission with a plant costing upward of $20,000. This, so far as known, is the only instance, says a writer in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), of an undergraduate of any college that ever established a mission of the kind and conducted it himself. He is William Whiting Borden, of Chicago, and his institution, known as the Yale Hope Mission, is situated on Court Street about a half-mile from the Yale campus. The story of this Yale student's work runs in this wise:

"Two years ago young Borden, then a sophomore, decided to undertake the work. A couple of rooms were first opened, one in which nightly revival meetings were held, and another to house the friendless men of the street. The dormitory was fitted up with accommodations for thirty, and Yale Hope Mission opened its doors. Soon the nightly meetings were crowded with men who came in at first to escape from the cold, and who finally got into the habit of coming. Louis J. Bernhardt, a former convict and later a mission worker, was selected as superintendent, and very soon the men who came to the meeting recognized in Bernhardt a friend.

"Yale friends of Mr. Borden, learning of his mission, volunteered to help, and got into the habit of showing up at the nightly meetings and speaking to the men, until now it has become a regular program to have a Yale speaker each night.

"A month ago the entire block in which the mission had been housed for two years was bought at a cost of upward of $20,000, and the property has become the Yale Hope Mission for Homeless Men. In the hotel are accommodations for thirty men. Then the main floor has been fitted up for offices, with the living-apartments of Mr. Bernhardt and his family. One large room is reserved for the evening meetings. In the basement is the dormitory where men without work or money are housed temporarily. During the extreme cold weather of the past winter from 50 to 150 homeless men applied at the Hope Mission for a bed each night. These were given lodging according to their turn. In the morning these men were given breakfast. No charge has ever been made for either food or lodging."

WILLIAM WHITING BORDEN

A Yale senior who founded Yale Hope Mission in New Haven and for a year and a half bore its entire cost

Out-of-door relief is now added to the benevolent activities of the mission. In this also the active assistance of Yale men is enlisted. Poor families are not only aided by money contributions, but visited in their homes. The narrator of this interesting enterprise continues:

"'One meeting a jolly crowd of Yale men on their way to the theater at night or coming out from a down-town café,' said Mr. Bernhardt, 'would not recognize the same men that I often see visiting families in this and other neighborhoods, carrying all sorts of comforts and luxuries into homes where such things are uncommon.'

"Another branch of the work is the free employment bureau that the Yale Hope Mission maintains. All kinds of jobs are in demand. Among those on the waiting-list at present at the Yale Mission is a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology, a one-time well-known civil engineer, who lost his hold through drink. By the aid of the Yale men he has braced up, and is at present at work.

"It is planned to open an industrial branch at the mission, a caning department or some other form of employment, so that men out of work and anxious to do so can be given employment temporarily at the mission.

"So many Yale men have become interested in the mission during the last few months that Mr. Borden has had considerable of the financial responsibility lifted from his shoulders. For the first year and a half, however, he carried the mission on alone, the expenses averaging something over $2,000 per year. When it was decided to buy the building, Mr. Borden volunteered to become responsible for the money, but in this he has been aided by other Yale men of means."

JOURNALISTIC DISTORTIONS OF THEOLOGY

THE wider religious public have a lesson to learn from the Christian Scientists in teaching the public press manners. Such in effect is the view of *The Biblical World* (Chicago, June) in regard to what it calls "the present orgy of misrepresentation." Who sees the faith of Christian Science "maligned nowadays"? it asks. From which the writer goes on to remark that "if the wider religious public were equally loyal to its duty to see its positions properly defended and portrayed, it would suffer less." *The Biblical World* is an organ of the Chicago University, and its survey of the treatment which theology and religion receive from yellow journalism is obviously inspired by certain instances that are specifically mentioned. This editorial may therefore be taken as an answer to *The Cosmopolitan's* recent widely quoted article, "Blasting at the Rock of Ages." Speaking of the "heightening" process which news undergoes to make it stand out in effective headlines, the writer shows how the process is applied to religious news as well. Thus:

"It is no wonder that teachers of religion suffer. If they venture to lead men into what they believe to be a better view of God's dealing with his world, they fall into the hands of the sensation-vender. If you are sane you are worthless as 'copy.' So the reporter and the headline-writer treat you as insane. Views are unhesitatingly ascribed to well-known men which are in direct contradiction with their whole manner of life and teaching. Not the slightest effort is put forth to discover whether or not the individual has indeed experienced such a reversal of convictions. Glaring headlines boldly make startling proclamations for which the subjoined copy furnishes not the slightest basis. Sentences are wrenched out of their proper context, tortured into saying that which bears not the slightest relation to their original import, and distorted out of all semblance to their real selves. Everything and everybody are relentlessly sacrificed to the Moloch of sensationalism.

"When a baseball game is to be reported our city editors put an expert on the assignment. When a theological lecture or sermon or book or article is to be noticed they send anybody who happens to be handy. And if he (or she) fails to bring in something 'newsy,' they turn it over to men who know what 'news' is and to headline-writers who know what ink can do. Nobody then bothers with facts.

"The magazines, too, are beginning to follow suit. Muck-raking in politics having ceased to yield circulation, magazine writers are investigating theology and the church—but always with the perverted sense that the public prefers its news 'high.' One magazine, in a recent issue, reports a teacher as 'blasting at the rock of ages,' because he does not believe that God actually engraved with his finger the Ten Commandments on two slabs of stone. The author of the article in question pillories supposedly self-respecting teachers by printing sensational legends under their photographs which he had obtained from them as a favor on the plea that he was about to write an article on their colleges. Another magazine assumes the church to be a failure, and writes

church workers to give their reasons therefor! And presiding over the entire Walpurgisnacht of sensationalism, ignorance, and crudity is the man who can turn a clever 'legend' for headline regardless of fact, person, or self-respect."

Large-typed "misrepresentation and prevarication" become so infectious that "the public loses its conscience," this writer asserts; and as a proof cites the recent case of a religious teacher who, "in order to emphasize the truth of Christianity, says that the values introduced by Jesus into life would continue even if Jesus were to be forgotten," whereupon "the Associated Press telegraphs over the nation that he said the world would be better off if Jesus never lived."

Men of science are as helpless as the theologian; and to destroy their reputation which is their "stock-in-trade," says the writer, "is as criminal an act as to destroy any other kind of property." He concludes with this appeal:

"Religion is as sacred as science and far closer to the life of millions of men and women. It should be treated seriously. But it never will be so treated by our public press until religious people themselves demand sanity and ordinary honesty in reporter and editor and headline-writer. Our work of bringing the truths of our faith home to an age that needs enlightenment will become a source of misery and reaction until it is given the fair play accorded the prize-fight and the baseball game."

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM

CATHOLIC missions seem to find the South their best field, and New England their poorest. This is brought out by the statistics presented at the Congress for Catholic Missionaries held in Washington, June 9-11. The aggregate number of converts during the year 1908 was found to be 28,709. This result, says the Pittsburg *Observer*, was compiled from the reports of chancery offices; tho a few returns are missing. "Yet, with these exceptions, the figure 28,709 represents the aggregate of adult baptisms in all the dioceses of this country." The paper proceeds:

"This record of converts is very interesting. In 1906 in preparation for the Congress of that year there were found to be 25,055 converts. Two years later the number had grown to 28,709, or 3,654 more. In 1906 it was difficult to get at exact figures, for in many chancery offices no note was taken of converts at all. In some dioceses they were a negligible quantity. Since that Congress of 1908 the idea has so grown that with very little difficulty accurate results have been secured. In compiling the returns the impression has grown that quite a percentage of converts are never recorded.

"None of the converts who have been validly baptized as Protestants, and therefore received into the Church on simple profession of faith, are included in this list, and, moreover, a percentage of adults baptized on their reception into the Church are not recorded, for some reason or another. Probably 10 per cent. would cover these categories. Adding this to the actual figure of record, it would run the aggregate to 31,580. However, to be conservative, we shall accept as a stereotyped figure for convert-making in the United States in one year 28,709; and we feel that we are well within the mark. The figures range from 1,497 in New York to a vanishing quantity in some places. It is noteworthy that in the dioceses where Apostolate Bands are established the numbers rise above the average—as, for example, New York, 1,497 converts; Cleveland, 737; Mobile, 488.

"In New England convert-making is very much below the mark. There were only 1,772 converts in a population of over 2,000,000, or 1 in 1,200; while the average for the country at large is about 1 in 500.

"The Southern States have an enviable record of about 2,000 converts in a Catholic population of 1,000,000. Catholicity has made its way in these States in spite of strong Protestantism and the opposition of rooted prejudice and bitter antagonism. In these States active and aggressive missionary work has gone on for the last few decades of years."

A FRIEND OF BOYS

THERE is a man in Toledo who is said to have more friends among boys than any other man in America. He "looks like *David Harum*," and "is the kind of man people call by the first name." A commercial traveler remarked to Mr. William B. Forbush that "John Gunckel did more good than all the ministers in Toledo," and his special field of activity is among the newsboys of that city. One tangible result of his work among the boys is that "more than $32,000 worth of found property has been restored by the Toledo newsboys since this association was established." Mr. Forbush, writing in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), gives this account of Mr. Gunckel's work:

JOHN GUNCKEL,

Who is the "benevolent bogyman of Toledo," for he looks after wayward boys.

"Seventeen years ago Mr. Gunckel was a ticket agent of the Lake Shore Railroad. The way, he says, he got interested in boys is this: One day he was walking in a field near the city, when he noticed a boy scattering something on the ground. The day was Friday. He asked the boy what he was doing. He said that the school-children would be coming there the next day after hickory-nuts, and, as the trees were nearly dead, he had 'blowed himself' to fifteen cents' worth of nuts, so they would not be disappointed. Mr. Gunckel could see that he was a poor boy. It seemed to him a fine thing that this boy was doing and he was so pleased that he made an appointment to meet him there the next morning and watch the children find the nuts. At that meeting 'Jimmie' agreed to be Mr. Gunckel's friend, and the next Monday he consented to bring some of his chums to Mr. Gunckel's office to become his friends also.

"Before Monday Mr. Gunckel did some hard thinking. Few persons had studied books about boys then, and I don't believe he has read any about them since. For his is not a book knowledge. It is first-hand. On Monday morning the Toledo Newsboys' Association was formed, by five boys solemnly signing their names to the famous agreement which over 5,000 have signed since. It begins, 'I do not approve of swearing, stealing, lying, smoking,' etc.

"Not long after this little organization was started, one of the early members broke the agreement. Mr. Gunckel was grieved, and hardly knew what to do. But his friend Jimmie solved the difficulty promptly. He took the offender out in an alley and punched his head! This worked an instant reclamation. This act gave Mr. Gunckel his first idea as to the way to run his association—for he started without any theories. This idea was, self-government. It soon grew to another one, which Mr. Gunckel states in this wise, 'To make a bad boy good, send him out to take care of another bad boy.'

"Mr. Gunckel showed me how his system works. When a boy has signed an application to become a member of the association, Mr. Gunckel hands his card to one of his officers, of whom there are sixty in various parts of the city. This boy is to report on any habits which the applicant needs to correct in order to become a worthy member.

"One card I saw read, 'He smokes'; another, 'He uses cuss words to his mother.' When improvement comes, Mr. Gunckel writes across the card such a phrase as, 'Cut it out March 16, 1909.' If a member falls from grace he receives a card reminder, signed, not by Mr. Gunckel, but by a boy officer, and containing a curt warning and a picture of a boy being spanked by his mother."

When Mr. Gunckel's boys began to interfere with his business

the Lake Shore road told him to go ahead and use the company's time. During the last two years fifty citizens of Toledo have paid him a salary, and recently they have provided him with a building that cost $100,000. We read further:

"Everybody knows him. The adults call him 'John' and the boys call him 'Gunck.' Postmen and policemen who are too much away from home to discipline their children send them to him; and when boys do wrong their mothers make them behave by threatening to tell Mr. Gunckel. He is a benevolent bogyman in Toledo. . . . . .

"All this work is intensely personal. 'Gunck' is the center and soul of it. To please him is goodness, to displease him is disloyalty. It seems somewhat theatric. But boys are in the theatric stage. The Sunday-afternoon meetings, with brass band and boy 'stunts' and talks by business men, do not please all the people who go to Sunday-school, but 60 per cent. of Mr. Gunckel's boys are Jews and most of the rest would never see the inside of a Sunday-school, anyhow. Some of Mr. Gunckel's graduates are now teaching in Sunday-schools. He has certainly established among many boys in Toledo and elsewhere a practical code of decent living, upon which Sunday-schools can build up."

MR. STEAD'S OTHER-WORLD BUREAU

MR. W. T. STEAD has announced that he intends to open a bureau for communication with the other world. This enterprise is to be carried out with the cooperation of a friend of his who died seventeen years ago and with whom he has kept up spirit communications. Indeed, the suggestion of such a medium of communication, so he tells us in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), came in a long appeal made by her fourteen years ago. This correspondent in the other world, Mr. Stead declares, is Miss Julia A. Ames, formerly on the editorial staff of *The Union Signal* of Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She became acquainted with Mr. Stead during a visit abroad in 1890; and died the year following her return home. Mr. Stead gives elaborate evidence which satisfies him as to the identity of the person with whom his communications with the spirit world are carried on, and cites this proposal from her upon which his future undertaking is to be based:

"I wanted to ask you if you can help me at all in a matter in which I am much interested. I have long wanted to establish a place where those who have passed over could communicate with the loved ones behind. At present the world is full of spirits longing to speak to those from whom they have been parted. It is a strange spectacle. On your side, souls full of anguish for bereavement; on this side, souls full of sadness because they can not communicate with those whom they love. What can be done to bring these somber, sorrow-laden souls together?

"What is wanted is a Bureau of Communication between the two sides. Could you not establish some such sort of office with one or more trustworthy mediums? If only it were to enable the sorrowing on the earth to know, if only for once, that their so-called dead live nearer than ever before, it would help to dry many a tear and soothe many a sorrow. I think you could count upon the eager cooperation of all on this side.

"We on this side are full of joy at the hope of this coming to pass. Imagine how grieved we must be to see so many whom we love, sorrowing without hope, when those for whom they sorrow are trying in vain every means to make them conscious of their presence. And many also are racked with agony, imagining that their loved ones are lost in hell, when, in reality, they have been found in the all-embracing arms of the love of God. See what can be done. It is the most important thing there is to do. For it brings with it the trump of the Archangel, when those that were in their graves shall awake and walk forth once more among men."

Up to the present Mr. Stead's immersion in public affairs, he explains, has left him neither means nor leisure to found the bureau. Now he finds himself in a position to make the attempt. He gives this account of how he intends to work:

"The problem is a serious one. The proposal to construct a bridge across the abyss will stagger most people by its audacity. Some will regard it as profane. But all those who have taken any intelligent interest in the progress of psychical research will admit that the time is at hand when such an enterprise ought to be taken in hand by serious investigators, and resolutely prosecuted to its final conclusion.

"The only question is, what are the facts? Can we or can we not organize such a service of trustworthy persons whose eyes have been opened, to undertake the guidance of the pioneers who are endeavoring to build the bridge between the living and the dead?

"I think that with patience and perseverance it can be done. Julia, who fifteen years ago first insisted upon the duty of opening such a bureau of intercommunication, has now undertaken to direct its operations from day to day.

"It may amaze some people that I should thus gravely write of the possibility of opening an office in the heart of a great capital which can only succeed—if it succeed—by the constant, conscious direction of the invisible intelligence of a human being who died and was buried seventeen years ago. But if there be any truth in the fundamental doctrine of modern spiritualism, there is nothing incredible in this. Certainly I should not dream of undertaking a duty so onerous, entailing such certainty of ridicule and abuse, were I not firmly convinced that we can confidently depend upon the business-like cooperation of those on the other side."

The bureau, he explains, is established upon the fundamental hypothesis that "when our friends and relatives die, they are merely liberated from their mortal bodies. They go on living, without losing their sense of personality . . . and usually whenever they loved much they are extremely anxious to comfort their sorrowing friends by assurances of their welfare and of their continued existence." The bureau is to act as follows:

"A directory of competent sensitives, a muster-roll of those whose eyes are opened, will be compiled after careful and continued investigation, test, and experiment. When any one who has lost a beloved friend or relative wishes to ascertain whether or not he can communicate with him, and applies to the bureau, he will be informed of the conditions under which alone such an attempt can be made. Should he assent, the sanction of the director must then be obtained. *It will be refused to all who do not seek to hear from those whom they have loved and lost.* On this point Julia is very positive. . . . . .

"When the director has approved, and the applicant has subscribed to the regulations of the bureau, the experiment will begin. Accompanied by a stenographer, sworn to secrecy, the applicant will be sent in succession to three sensitives of proved integrity but of differing gifts. The first might be a natural clairvoyant, the second a trance medium, the third an automatic writer. The sittings would be held apart. No communication would be allowed between the mediums. The stenographer would report every word spoken on either side. The stenographic report would be submitted to the applicant for confirmation or otherwise of the accuracy of its contents, and an attestation of the success or failure with which the sensitives had been able to obtain communications which could be recognized as coming from the deceased. If in only 10 per cent. of such cases the applicant were convinced that he had obtained authentic communications from beyond the grave, the experiment would surely be worth trying. But judging from preliminary experimental tests, the proportion would be much greater than 10 per cent. . . . . .

"I would not assume the responsibility of making the attempt if Julia had not assured me that she will personally decide which cases the bureau shall take in hand.

"Those who believe that Julia is only a phase of my subconsciousness will be puzzled to explain how it is that she communicates with equal ease through me or through two or three other sensitives. For the proper functioning of the bureau my personal attendance will not be necessary. Nor is Julia alone. Many others are actively cooperating with her in this effort to bridge the abyss. If any reliance can be placed upon assurances and communications received from the other side, both my son and Mr. Meyers are actively interested in making this bureau a success. . . . . .

"If it fails it will not be for lack of earnest and sincere cooperation on both sides. But if it succeeds——!"

DISDAIN OF INTELLECT IN COLLEGE

KIPLING once sang that "the East is East and the West is West," divided by a chasm that can only be bridged when "two strong men stand face to face." Something of this East-and-West difference crops up in recent utterances of our college presidents. At least that aspect of the case is imputed by President Schurman, of Cornell, who calls in question the diagnosis of intellectual conditions offered by the heads of certain Eastern colleges, whose problems he declines to accept as applicable to Cornell and more Western institutions. President Wilson, of Princeton, and President Lowell, of Harvard, both warn us of the decay of intellectual life in our universities. President Schurman modifies the sweeping nature of these charges by saying that "such conditions probably did exist among the older institutions because they clung to the literary traditions and because they attracted many students who did not wish to gain knowledge, but only the social prestige of a college degree." President Wilson spoke at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., of the evils of wealth and the excessive attention to athletics in undermining the intellectual life of the colleges; President Lowell, in an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Columbia University, said that the same stimulus now applied to competition in athletics should be given to competition in scholarly pursuits. There is no reason to suppose, he observes, "that young men have by nature a stronger desire for physical than for intellectual power, or a greater admiration for it; yet, largely by the free use of competition, athletics, in the esteem both of undergraduates and of the community at large, has beaten scholarship out of sight." In the June *Atlantic Monthly*, where Dr. Lowell's address is published, we read this analysis of college conditions:

"College work may affect the fortunes of a lifetime more profoundly than the studies either of boyhood or of the professional school, but the ordinary student does not know it. The connection is too vague, too subtle, for him to see; it rests on intangible principles, the force of which he does not feel. It is in college, therefore, that an external stimulus is most needed; yet college is the very place where it is found the least. The result is that a fellow who ranks high in school, and works like a tiger when he studies his profession, is too often quite satisfied with mediocrity in college. The disintegration of the curriculum caused by the elective system in any of its common forms, the disdain of rank as a subject for ambition—encouraged by students, by the public, and sometimes even by instructors—and other forces that have crept in unawares, have brought us to a point where competition as a stimulus for scholarship has been well-nigh driven from the college."

Dwelling particularly upon the "disdain of rank" in scholarship, the Harvard president declares that competition "suffers to-day from a widespread feeling among the students that the distinctions won are a test of industry rather than of superior intellectual power." He goes on:

"This conviction finds its expression in the term 'grind,' which is applied with great impartiality to all high scholars, instead of being reserved, as it seems to me it was formerly, to a certain kind of laborious mediocrity. The general use of the word is certainly unjust, for statistics show that, as compared with other men, the high scholars win a far larger share of distinction in the professional schools and in after life. But the feeling contains a grain of truth. In our desire to insure from every student a fair amount of work, we are too apt to use tests that measure mere diligence, with the result that high rank in college is no sure measure of real ability. This has been to a great extent avoided in England by distinct honor and pass examinations, the questions in the former being of such a nature that industry alone can not, it is believed, attain the highest grade; and this is an important matter if high rank is to command admiration. It is surely possible to devise tests which will measure any qualities that we desire to emphasize; but do we not touch here upon one of many indications that we have lost the key to the true meaning of the college? The primary object of the professional schools is knowledge, a command of the tools of the trade, and a facility in handling them; while in college the primary object is intellectual power, and a knowledge of facts or principles is the material on which the mind can exercise its force, rather than an end in itself. If we could make the world believe that high rank is a proof of intellectual power, our task in instilling among undergraduates a desire to excel would be simple."

From the New York "Tribune."

MEMORIAL TO ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.
By Daniel Chester French.

Erected at Wellesley College to the memory of its late president. It represents "Alma Mater sending a young graduate out into the world with the light which she has been able to gather from the altar of the college."

President Wilson is accused by the New York *Times* of having an attack of "nerves." He is reported to have said that "so far as the colleges go, the side-shows have swallowed up the circus, and we in the main tent do not know what is going on." He does not think that he wishes to continue "ring master" under these conditions. President Schurman in addressing the senior class at Cornell on June 6 observed, according to the dispatch to the New York *Times*:

"I make no attempt to determine whether these educators truly describe the conditions at their universities, but certain I am that their descriptions wholly misrepresent the conditions that prevail at American universities and colleges in general. Confining attention to the universities, I would point out that they fall in

two groups, the older universities of New England and New Jersey, and the new universities founded by the Morrill land grant of 1862 and extending from Cornell to Wisconsin, from Wisconsin to Nebraska, and from Nebraska to California. The growth of the latter institutions is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of higher education in America in the last twenty years.

"I assert that the conditions which have been portrayed in such gloomy colors by the presidents of older universities do not exist in these universities. The reasons for the difference in the two groups are not far to seek.

"In the first place, the newer universities were created to be people's universities; that is, they were meant to minister to the intellectual needs of all classes of citizens—farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, transporters, and builders, as well as lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. Second, they are different from the older universities in meeting the various demands made upon them by providing courses not only in letters and an ancient discipline but in science and the manifold application of science to modern life. These courses appeal to the varied interests of students and spur them on to work with energy and zest.

"Furthermore, the attention given to research has quickened the intellectual life of these universities in a way that is almost impossible in institutions based on the literary traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. And I think it is a fact that the complaint of these educators of neglect of work on the part of students and distraction by outside activities applies almost entirely to literary courses or to colleges which have not escaped the exclusive literary spirit of their origin. I hope you will understand that I value highly the importance of literature to human culture, but I recognize that it is impossible to make of it an exclusive curriculum for the American student of to-day.

From the London "Sphere."

FUNERAL OF GEORGE MEREDITH AT DORKING.

From a drawing by H. M. Paget

The novelist's ashes were carried to the grave by his daughter, Mrs. H. P. Sturgis. His Order of Merit was borne by his son upon a cushion of wild daisies. The mourners included Lord and Lady Morley, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. A. E. W. Mason and Mrs. W. K. Clifford.

"Finally, there is another difference between the older New England and New Jersey universities and Cornell and the State universities. They are venerable institutions, and consequently enjoy the prestige of age. They possess a social attractiveness which secures for them the sons of parents who desire for their children not so much intellectual training and the acquisition of knowledge as the adventitious social advantages which come from having pursued these objects, whether they gain them or not, in these old, popular, and fashionable institutions of learning.

"A considerable number of young men attend our universities not for the sake of the education it offers, but for the social certificate which enrolment in that university confers. They necessarily affect the tone and quality of that institution, they inevitably lower its scholastic standards, they pervert its intellectual aims, and they build up around it a world of social art which menaces its very existence. The president of such a university watching 'his young barbarians all at play' may be pardoned thinking that among all American colleges and universities the times are out of joint.

"I believe the evil is a local one. I am certain that there is no just reason for extending this severe criticism to the newer universities like Cornell and the State universities founded on the Morrill Act."

ORPHANED BY MEREDITH

"WE are suddenly orphans: we all feel strangely and sadly young!" cries G. K. Chesterton over the fact of George Meredith's death. This is saying more picturesquely than others have said on all hands that Meredith is the last of the Victorians. That he is the last is emphasized by the present writer who does not forget that Mr. Thomas Hardy still lives; but Hardy he makes one of us, not one of those who made "the pride and peace of the Victorian age." What opens in front of us now, says Mr. Chesterton in his weekly causerie in *The Illustrated London News* (May 22), is "a cold, enormous dawn." "We have to go on to tasks, which our fathers, fine as they were, did not know, and our first sensation is this of cold and undefended youth." The time of which "Swinburne was the penultimate and Meredith the ultimate end" Mr. Chesterton treats in these words:

"It is not a phrase to call him the last of the Victorians: he really is the last. No doubt this final phrase has been used about each of the great Victorians one after another from Matthew Arnold and Browning to Swinburne and Meredith. No doubt the public has grown a little tired of the positively last appearance of the nineteenth century. But the end of George Meredith really is the end of that great epoch. No great man now alive has its peculiar powers or its peculiar limits. Like all great epochs, like all great things, it is not easy to define. We can see it, touch it, smell it, eat it; but we can not state it. It was a time when faith was firm without being definite. It was a time when we saw the necessity of reform without once seeing the possibility of revolution. It was a sort of exquisite interlude in the intellectual disputes: a beautiful, accidental truce in the eternal war of mankind. Things could mix in a mellow atmosphere. Its great men were so religious that they could do without a religion. They were so hopefully and happily republican that they could do without a republic. They are all dead and deified; and it is well with them. But we can not get back into that well-poised pantheism and liberalism. We can not be content to be merely broad: for us the dilemma sharpens and the ways divide."

The names of Meredith and Hardy are necessarily coupled by many writers. The view of them that Mr. Chesterton takes is graphically illustrated by a reminiscence of Claudius Clear in *The British Weekly*. He saw the two men together at the same table at a dinner of the Omar Khayyam Club, and observes that "Mr. Hardy's features gave the impression of 'many thoughtful eves and morrows'; Mr. Meredith looked as if he had met and mastered life." The coupling of the two names, says Mr. Chesterton, is "a philosophical and chronological mistake." He adds:

"Mr. Hardy is wholly of our own generation, which is a very unpleasant thing to be. He is shrill and not mellow. He does not worship the unknown God: he knows the God (or thinks he knows the God), and dislikes him. He is not a pantheist: he is a pandiabolist. The great agnostics of the Victorian age said there was no purpose in Nature. Mr. Hardy is a mystic: he says there is an evil purpose. All this is far as possible from the plenitude and rational optimism of Meredith. And when we have disposed

of Mr. Hardy, what other name is there that can even pretend to recall the heroic Victorian age? The Roman curse lies upon Meredith like a blessing: 'Ultimus suorum moriatur'—he has died the last of his own."

The greatness of Meredith, we read further, exhibits "the same paradox or difficulty as the greatness of Browning; the fact that simplicity was the center, while the utmost luxuriance and complexity was the expression." This writer goes on to put to shame those who have allowed to stand between them and Meredith the barrier of style:

"He was as human as Shakespeare, and also as affected as Shakespeare. It may generally be remarked (I do not know the cause of it) that the men who have an odd or mad point of view express it in plain or bald language. The men who have a genial and every-day point of view express it in ornate and complicated language. Swinburne and Thomas Hardy talk almost in words of one syllable; but the philosophical upshot can be exprest in the most famous of all words of one syllable—damn. Their words are common words; but their view (thank God) is not a common view. They denounce in the style of a spelling-book: while people like Meredith are unpopular through the very richness of their popular sympathies. Men like Browning or like Francis Thompson praise God in such a way sometimes that God alone could possibly understand the praise. But they mean all men to understand it: they wish every beast and fish and flying thing to take part in the applauding chorus of the Cosmos. On the other hand, those who have bad news to tell are much more explicit, and the poets whose object it is to depress the people take care that they do it. I will not write any more about those poets, because I do not profess to be impartial or even to be good-tempered on the subject. To my thinking, the oppression of the people is a terrible sin; but the depression of the people is a far worse one.

"But the glory of George Meredith is that he combined subtlety with primal energy; he criticized life without losing his appetite for it. In him alone, being a man of the world did not mean being a man disgusted with the world."

MORE AMERICAN PRIZE WINNERS

THE lure of Europe has a strong power over every aspirant in the arts, and its training is thought necessary by most practitioners, but one of the prize winners at the recent meeting of the National Federation of Musical Clubs was a composer who has never been to Europe. He is Mr. Arthur Shepherd, who was awarded the prize for a piano sonata and for a song at the sixth biennial meeting of the Federation held at Grand Rapids, Mich. His American education may account for what a writer, commenting on the piano compositon, calls "as bold a piece of Americanism as has come from any composer." The successful contestant in the field of orchestral music was Mr. Henry K. Hadley, who, tho writing his composition on the banks of the Rhine a little over a year ago, reverted to an American theme for his inspiration—John Rodman Drake's "The Culprit Fay." A writer in *Musical America* (New York) describes Mr. Shepherd's piano composition which was performed by the composer at one of the sessions of the conference. We read:

"The sonata is a work of colossal seriousness and large proportions, and is in three movements. Its technical difficulties are enormous, but they occur as a natural, legitimate development of the subject matter, and are never sought on their own account. The first movement is rugged and virile in an amazing degree, and less clear and broad in its outlines than the other two, but no less logical in form. If one were to interpret it in terms of landscape, it would be mountainous rocks, towering crags, somber cañons, with an occasional outlook upon a serene and inspiring horizon. Its human content is that of an overcharged maturing soul, bristling with energy and clamorous with vehement speech long pent up. The second movement is profoundly elegiac. A strange dream-like mystery of death hangs over it from the first bar to the last. The finale is a triumph of compelling virility and masterly directness. It is forceful, inventive, simple, and exultant, as bold a piece of Americanism as has come from any composer. One may fearlessly call it a masterpiece. The sonata as a whole is extremely original and inventive, daring in harmony and rhythm, and is, above all, toweringly serious."

Mr. Henry K. Hadley has been for several years Kapellmeister at the Stadttheater, Mainz, Germany. Of his production, conducted by himself, the reporter in *Musical America* writes:

"When Mr. Hadley appeared the applause was prolonged and tumultuous. His experience as Kapellmeister revealed itself as

By courtesy of "Musical America."

HENRY K. HADLEY AND ARTHUR SHEPHERD,

Winners of prizes for orchestral and piano compositions at the Sixth Biennial of the American Federation of Musical Clubs.

he took the baton in hand. The work proved inspiriting, fresh, and thoroughly delightful, with its fairy-like charm throughout. The motives have the genuine Hadleyan spontaneity, and the orchestration is crisp and telling. Especially clever is the passage where the fay mounts the toad and hops off on the quest of a particular drop of water from the ocean. A beautiful oceanic passage follows, with fine effects of string harmonics, and finally the sturgeon leaps from the water, scattering it in a silver spray, and the fay catches the magic drop. The fay returns through the air to the fairy conclave, delivers the drop, is forgiven for the sin of having fallen in love with a mortal maiden; the cock crows, outdoing his brother of the Danse Macabre in realism, and the fairies scatter."

As to whether this be really "American music" or not it were probably wise not to be overconfident. We are told by Mr. Filson Young, an English writer, in *The Saturday Review* (London, May 29) that there is no such thing. He has been in this country taking stock and can not find anything more than imitations of what is done elsewhere. But he sugars his bitter pill with this encouraging word:

"I have said before that I think it not unlikely that the music of the future will come from this country, when its childish spirit shall have grown up and blossomed, when the torment of youth is over and it opens into a broad maturity. But in matters of art it seems to me not yet adolescent; the time of torment has not yet begun. Our giant children are still only children, and the torment of this place is a torment inflicted on the rest of the world rather than one felt in their own hearts. They are merely making a commotion and a racket in playing with all their gigantic toys—playing

at building and throwing down the buildings as soon as they are finished; playing at railways, playing at religion, playing at life, playing at art. For the moment we can only stop our ears: but when they grow a little more, when it is springtime in their hearts, we shall do well to listen, for assuredly they will have a message for the world."

ENGLAND PERMITTING ROBBERY OF HER ART TREASURES

IF we take *Punch* for a guide, ruffianism is the chief trait of the American millionaire when he sets out to get pictures. As Napoleon rifled the art treasures of Europe by brute force, the American rifles them by brute wealth. But if the American buyer is to be blamed for preferring art to gold, what shall we say of the European seller who prefers gold to art? The London *Times*

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."
—Partridge in *Punch*.

The bogy raised by the British whenever one of her great works of art is put on sale.

seems to give the case away when it says of the drain of works of art from Great Britain: "We were once the chief buyer, among the nations, of works of art. We are now the chief seller, and for this change we have not the excuse of poverty." Stated in this way, American wealth is not alone in exchanging itself for the things England has ceased to care for. The Berlin Museum, this writer points out, has enriched itself enormously from English private collections. He goes on to say that England is "being so drained that great foreign collectors of pictures, whether public or private, now that Italy is shut to them, regard England as their chief hunting-ground, and that the collectors of other things, such as sculpture, illuminated manuscripts, and books, are fully aware of all the treasures which Great Britain contains and which she alone of all countries seems ready to part with." It seems that the famous Holbein, "Christina, Duchess of Milan," will likely remain in England, since a private donor is reported willing to supplement the Government's appropriation to make up the sum demanded for it by the Duke of Norfolk. So far as definite information has been published the competing American millionaire was only the vaguest of alarms. The New York *Times* recently exprest the opinion that no such sum as $330,000 was likely to be given by an American for any single picture, seeing how large a collection of other, perhaps modern, works, the sum would buy. But, if rumor is not at fault, even the saving of the Holbein for England is due to American millions, for the name of the Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt) is unofficially mentioned as this art savior. The *Times* writer frankly lays bare the extent to which England has allowed herself to be despoiled. We read:

"It is commonly supposed that our treasures are all drawn away by the irresistible attraction of American millionaires, with whose riches our public museums and galleries can not compete. But this is not the case. The Berlin Museum is as dangerous a competitor as any millionaire or body of millionaires. *The Times* of November 22, 1905, contained an account of the Berlin collections as they had just been arranged in the new Kaiser Friedrich Museum, and the writer of that account remarked that, as far as pictures were concerned, the Berlin Gallery during the last twenty-five years had been enriched mainly from English collections. Between 1882 and 1899 that gallery bought four Durers out of England while the National Gallery was still without a single example of Durer. Among the Durers that went to Berlin was the 'Madonna of the Siskin,' purchased without any stir in 1892 from the late Marquis of Lothian. Other pictures that have gone from England to Berlin are the splendid portrait of a woman by Velasquez from the Dudley collection; two Van Dycks from the Peel collection; a beautiful Vermeer, together with six other Dutch pictures, from the Clinton Hope collection; the 'Last Judgment' of Fra Angelico, again from the Dudley collection, and a work the like of which we can never now hope to obtain for the National Gallery; the portrait of a young man by Giorgione; the 'Martyrdom of St. Agatha' by Tiepolo, a finer work than any Tiepolo in the National Gallery; two Jan van Eycks; the 'Adoration of the Shepherds' by Schöngauer, perhaps the finest work in existence by this rare master; the portrait of a man by Holbein (bought for under £4,000 from the Millais collection); four splendid works by Rubens, including the 'Bacchanal' and the 'Andromeda' from Blenheim; and, last and worst of all, no fewer than eight Rembrandts, among which are the 'Preacher Ansloo Consoling a Widow,' from the Ashburnham collection, perhaps the most important work by Rembrandt that ever was in England, the 'Joseph and Potiphar's Wife,' a finer subject picture than any by Rembrandt in the National Gallery, the 'Vision of Daniel,' and the 'Preaching of John the Baptist.' Some few of all these pictures were given to the Berlin Gallery; and of that we have no right to complain; but by far the greater number, including all the most important, were bought, seldom for large prices and often without any effort being made to keep them in the country, without any stir arising over their departure."

Such facts, acknowledges the writer, "prove that we lose some of our greatest treasures, not because we can not afford to keep them, but because we do not know we are losing them, or are indifferent to their loss." Compared with the above the American despoilers are less numerous if more spectacular. Here is the tale:

"The spoils of American millionaires are far more notorious, because of the huge prices often given for them, but they are not more rich; indeed, they are scarcely so rich. Yet they are not pleasant to read of. Titian's noble 'Rape of Europa' has gone to America; so has the Ilchester Rembrandt, perhaps the finest portrait of himself that Rembrandt ever painted; so have three works by Velasquez from the Castle Howard, Kingston-Lacy, and Heytesbury collections; so have the Ashburton Mantegna and the Ashburnham Botticelli. So has the Warwick Rembrandt, to say nothing of a genuine Giotto from the Willett and Richter collections, and many fine Dutch pictures by Hobbema, Cuyp, Van de Velde, De Hoogh, and Metzu, from the Dudley, Hope, and Deepdene collections. The latest departures to America are, we believe, the two Holbeins from the Pole-Carew collection and the famous Moroni from the Duke of Sutherland's collection."

To defeat the purposes of the American millionaire and others a scheme is suggested by this writer for the registration of works of art and for certain legislation to which all works in the registered list would be subject. The two chief points in that legislation are "that the owner of a work of art in the registered list should not be allowed to sell it to any purchaser, British or foreign, without giving a certain notice of the contemplated sale; and that in any such case the State should have the right of pre-emption."

Bailey, Liberty Hyde [Editor.] Cyclopedia of American Agriculture. 4 vols., royal 8vo. 618 pp. New York: Macmillan Co. $5 per vol.

This work, as its title indicates, is devoted to the science of agriculture as practised on the North American continent. The first volume considers farming regions, soil, atmospheric environment, and farm plans. The descriptions of various localities devoted to agriculture in the United States and the Dominion of Canada are both interesting and useful, and present the subject in a thoroughly comprehensive way.

To the man who wishes to study farming in its various aspects or to practise agriculture, this work will appeal strongly, for it embraces the entire field of which it treats. Writers who have made special studies of the subjects present carefully prepared treatises on the chemical formations of the soil in different regions, the effect of fertilizers thereon, and of irrigation in relation thereto. These studies are rendered more valuable by being accompanied by a section devoted to the life and character of plants and animals in relation to their adaptability to particular regions. Methods of tillage and the use of farming implements and farm machinery are also discust. The cost of establishing a farm, as well as the cost of running one that has been established, are figured out in detail and are supplemented by a number of figures of cost based on actual experiments made elsewhere.

Volume II. treats of farm crops and begins by considering plants in their relations to man and beast. The structure and physiology of the plant, covering its life processes and environment, are discust at length and are followed by a consideration of the power of plants to respond to artificial light, the stimulation of plant growth by means of weak poisons, and the effect of electricity on plant life. Insects in plant diseases and the means of controlling both the insect and the disease are next taken up, and much practical advice on how to secure immunity, or how to effect a cure, is given.

The principles of plant-breeding are next considered and carefully presented to the reader in language that can be easily understood. In fact, one of the great merits of the work is the judicious use made of scientific terminology which does not obtrude itself unnecessarily or impede an understanding of the text by the average man. In a chapter on plant introduction, the editor points out that there is great need of a more extended crop flora in America. Crop-rotation systems should be carefully observed, and a number of these are outlined in order to enable those who wish to put them into practise to do so and get the most out of the soil. The use of chemical weed-killers and the extermination, or suppression, of weeds is another subject which, as treated, farmers will find to well repay careful consideration. The growing of plants under cover, seeding, planting, the yield of crops, and the preservation of products, each comes in for consideration by turn.

The North American field crops from "alfalfa" to "wheat" are each considered separately in alphabetical order and form Part III. of this volume. Each volume is accompanied by an exhaustive index of

PROF. LIBERTY H. BAILEY.

contents, which by test has proved to be a most useful key to the contents of the book of which it is part.

Volume III. is devoted to farm animals, their domestication, breeding, feeding, management in disease, exhibition, and the relation to farming of wild life including such hybrids as the cattalo. The manufacture of animal products, the dressing, preserving, and shipping of meat and fish, and the tanning of hides are among other features with which this volume deals, but the chief part (400 pages) is given up to a consideration of the farm animals of North America, their care, needs, training, etc.

Volume IV. is in part statistical and historical, in part social and educational. It considers the natural resources of agriculture, questions of labor in its relation to land, and of business organization in relation to agriculture. The further one looks into the four massive volumes of which this work consists, the more fully does one realize that it can be truly described as a popular survey of agriculture and its allied subjects. The illustrations which embellish these books have practical value and are in line and half-tone, the full-page plates being carefully printed on supercalendered paper.

Valuable aids to the further study of all the subjects of which only a hint has been given are the bibliographies which are appended to each chapter.

Altogether Dr. Bailey's work, in the production of which he has had the assistance of a large staff of experts, adequately fills a place that has long remained vacant.

Bromwell, Henry Pelham Holmes. The Song of the Wahbeek. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 195. Denver: Henrietta E. Bromwell. $1.

Buckland, Frank Merton. Rhymes of the Stream and Forest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Cairns, William B. [Editor.] Selections from early American writers 1607-1800. 12mo, pp. 493. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Callsch, Rabbi Edward N. The Jew in English Literature as Author and as Subject. 12mo, pp. 277. Richmond, Va.: Bell Book and Stationery Co. $2 net.

Cleveland, Frederick A., and Fred Wilber Powell. Railroad Promotion and Capitalization in the United States. 8vo, pp. 368. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

Railroads in this country have recently been much on the public mind, chiefly as factors in the business and financial condition of the country, and many speculative articles have been printed in the journals and magazines treating the subject from this point of view. The present work is not speculative, nor is it a commentary on things as they are or as they ought to be. It is pure fact and history from title-page to finis. The scientific thoroughness, we may say exhaustiveness, with which the subject is treated evidences an immense amount of labor and the lucidity with which the material has been arranged is beyond all praise. The authors begin at the beginning, and in the first chapter give an account of the transportation equipment and condition of the highroads during the revolutionary period. There is a wide gap between this period and the year 1819, when a writer in *The American Farmer* (Baltimore) deplored the slow means of transcontinental transportation afforded by our waterways and turnpikes and advocated the importation of Bactrian camels to carry the mails between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Still wider is the interval that separates the idea of a camel post and the completion of the North Pacific transcontinental railroad in 1883.

The book before us contains a history of the origination, financing, and completion of every important railroad on this continent

F. W. POWELL. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND.
Joint authors of "Railroad Promotion and Capitalization."

and is the most valuable work of reference. It is enriched with an admirable bibliography of forty pages. In its own particular line it is a monument of erudition and should find its way into the library of every college, polytechnic, and professional railroad man in the country.

Collins, James H. Human Nature in Selling Goods. 16mo, pp. 53. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Cook, William Wallace. A Quarter to Four or The Secret of Fortune Island. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Cornish, Vaughan. The Panama Canal and Its Makers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 102. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Crawford, F. Marion. The White Sister. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Cross, Wilbur L. The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne. 8vo, pp. 555. The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Laurence Sterne was born of good family at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1713. He claimed among his ancestors an Archbishop of York and a succession of country gentlemen since the fifteenth century, if not as he said of his typical country squire, "Tristram Shandy," "no less than a dozen alchymists," whose soul passed successfully through an archbishop and a judge until it landed in a mountebank. His father was an ensign in a cavalry regiment, "a little smart man" declares the son. "Active to the last in all exercises," "he was in his temper somewhat rapid and hasty." It was thus, perhaps, that he was "run through the body by Captain Phillips in a duel—the quarrel begun about a goose." After a barrack-school preparation the boy was sent to Heath, and there is a legend still current that while preparing for college at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School he already gave evidence of a somewhat erratic disposition. When the class-room ceiling had been freshly whitewashed he climbed the ladder left there and wrote in large capitals "Lau. Sterne," for which the usher severely flogged him. The death of his father in the West Indies in 1731 delayed his entering at Cambridge, but through the munificence of a relative he was enabled to put his name on the books of Jesus College two years later. University life was no more congenial to him than to many other men of original talent. He was said to be "careless and inattentive to his books." "He laughed a great deal and sometimes took the diversion of puzzling his teachers," who he averred thought that "wisdom could speak in no other language but Latin and Greek."

He managed, however, to pass his examination for a degree in 1737. At this time he discovered that he was consumptive, and tho attacked by one hemorrhage after another he was ordained deacon the year of his graduation and appointed to the vicarage of St. Ives, five miles to the east of Huntington. Preferred to the family living at Sutton and in 1841 to Stillington, which carried with it a prebendary of York Minster, he spent the next twenty years reading Cervantes, Rabelais, and the old romances. His associates were boisterous country squires, whose table he kept in a roar by his witticisms. His first work was an allegorical lampoon, "History of a Good Warm Watch Coat," in which he satirized the Dean and Chapter of York so virulently

WILBUR L. CROSS

that there was an uproar and "Sterne heeded the advice of his brethren. With his assent an official of the Cathedral bought up the copies remaining in the bookstalls, and burned them with those still at the printers."

But he had discovered that he possest the gift of authorship, and immediately after this mishap he set to work on "Tristram Shandy" (1759). One of his friends to whom he read parts of it said to a third person: "I took the liberty to point out some gross allusions, which I apprehended would be matter of just offense, and especially when coming from a clergyman, as they would betray a forgetfulness of his character." "I deny that I have gone as far as Swift," remarked Sterne when expostulated with; "he keeps a due distance from Rabelais, I keep a due distance from him." Breaking down in health through repeated hemorrhages, he left for the Continent in 1762, haunted by Death, "that longstriding scoundrel of a scare-sinner." In France and the Low Country he gathered the setting of his "Sentimental Journey," published in 1768. He had been courted, dined, and flattered by the literary and aristocratic circles of London as the wit of the day, but he did not live to enjoy his last literary triumph. He died in a few months from his chronic complaint which the Sangrados of the time aggravated by their senseless treatment.

J. O. CURWOOD.

It must not be forgotten that Sterne had his Stella as well as Swift. Mrs. Draper, a woman who had been the heroine of three elopements, was "the star of his idolatry," and the story of his love is revealed in "Letters from Yorick to Eliza." It is a pathetic little volume, but it perhaps shows the influence of his consuming disease in fostering a morbid passion. Of Sterne's writings Mr. Cross says very justly: "Indecency or profanity never appears in his letters and books by itself or for its own sake. His coarsest jests not only have their humorous point, but they often cut rather deeply into human nature."

Professor Cross has produced the fullest and most complete life of Sterne which has been published. In more than one way it is exhaustive. All extant portraits of the great humorist are reproduced, and there is a good bibliography. The work is written in an interesting and entertaining manner and, we must add, fulfils the dictum of the author of "Tristram Shandy": "If the characters of past ages and men are to be drawn at all, they should be drawn like themselves; that is, with their excellences and with their foibles."

Cullum, Ridgwell. The Watchers of the Plains—A Tale of the Western Prairies. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 374. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Curtis, William Elery. One Irish Summer. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 482. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50 net.

Curwood, James Oliver. The Great Lakes. 8vo, pp. 227. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The beautiful and the practical are combined in this sumptuous volume in which we learn a great deal about the nautical and commercial activities on the vastest fresh-water seas in the world. The first portion of Mr. Curwood's book contains an account of the ships that navigate these lakes, their owners, their sailors, and their cargoes. Their cargoes are of course ore, lumber, etc. A full account is given of passenger traffic, written, we presume, to further its expansion in summer time. The "Romance and Tragedy of the Inland Seas" is the title of a thrilling chapter in which shipwreck plays a prominent part. From Buffalo to Duluth there have occurred catastrophes, many of which the waters will cover forever. The second part of this work is taken up with an account of the geological origin of the lakes and their early history when the aborigines navigated them in their rude canoes. Then comes the white man's struggle for the mastery over them—French, English, American—up to the War of 1812, and subsequently.

The illustrations, seventy-two in number, are photographic reproductions and are in every way excellent and helpful. The map is all that could be desired and the work is furnished with an index. We repeat that in this volume we recognize that mingling of the *utile* and the *dulce*, the hard, dry, commercial with the beautiful

(*Continued on page 1072*)

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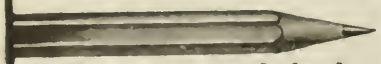

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 1070.*)

and the historical which is quite characteristic of the day and seems likely to satisfy Mr. Gradgrind's passion for facts, as well as the ordinary tourist's desire for lovely scenery and historic romance.

Dawson, M. L. Where the Shamrock Grows—Seven Lectures on Facts of Irish History Delivered to Girls. 16mo, pp. 111. London: Elliot Stock.

De Leon, T. C. Belles, Beaux and Brains of the 60's. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 464. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $3 net.

Derleth, Charles. The Destructive Extent of the California Earthquake. Its Effect upon Structures and Structural Materials within the Earthquake Belt. 12mo, pp. 132. Illustrated. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.25 net.

Duggan, F. J. (M. D.). Infinity of Nature's God. 16mo, pp. 124. Grand Forks, N. D.: F. J. Duggan.

Dunham, Curtis. Gambolling with Galatea: a Bucolic Romance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 185. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.15 net.

du Maurier, Major Guy. An Englishman's Home. A Play in three acts. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 130. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Dye, John T. Ideals of Democracy—Conversations in a Smoking Car. 12mo, pp. 174. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Esenwein, J. Berg. Writing the Short Story. A Practical Handbook on the Rise, Structure, Writing, and Sale of the Modern Short Story. 12mo, pp. 441. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. $1.25.

Finck, Henry T. Grieg and his Music. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: John Lane Co. $2.50 net.

Harper, George McLean. Sainte-Beuve. 8vo, pp. 389. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

The great French critic, Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve, was born at Boulogne in 1804. He began his career as a physician, but in 1824 began to contribute literary articles to the press, and from reviewing Victor Hugo's poems in 1827 he came in close contact with that author and the famous Cénacle. After the revolution of 1830 his mind was seriously turned to religious questions under the influence of Lamennais. He wrote his solitary novel, "Volupté," in 1834, and his last book of verses a little later. After a visit to Italy in the forties he came out in his peculiar and almost unique character as an unbiased critic, "a naturalist of minds," as he has been styled. To this work of appreciating and appraising other men's productions he brought a calm and cheerful judgment, an exquisite sympathy, and a faultless taste, all of which are embodied in prose writings of lucid and flawless diction. He was a fine Latinist, and was appointed by Napoleon to be professor of Latin poetry at the College of France. But his fame rests on his "Causeries," his "Critiques et Portraits," "Portraits Contemporains," and "Portraits des Femmes." Professor Harper is perhaps right in ranking Sainte-Beuve with Taine and Renan. This triumvirate has certainly taken the first rank in the intellectual world of France, even of European modern times. Sainte-Beuve especially is dear to those who read him for the calm and placid light of reason which he flings on all the great mental and psychical questions which agitated the world of his time. He was a giant in the mastery with which he sifted, illuminated, and interpreted the problems of psychology, morality, religion, politics, and art.

Yet his greatest genius was shown in the

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wonderful power with which he analyzed the personality of his subjects. He was the greatest, most sympathetic interpreter of the French classics that literature has ever known. He has, moreover, embalmed in his matchless essays, the memory of numerous minor authors and a description of those French worthies who were only remotely connected with letters gives him material for many of his most fresh and vital lucubrations.

The publishers are doing good service in furnishing the public with this series of "French Men of Letters," which already includes Montaigne, Balzac, and François Rabelais. The present work keeps up the high standard of the preceding volumes.

Hartt, Rollin Lynde. The People at Play. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 310. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Hays, Helen Ashe. A Little Maryland Garden. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Haywood, John Campbell. The Silver Cleek. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 236. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

Heazlitt, Clarence Watt. When Skies are Gray—With a Rift or Two. Verses. 12mo, pp. 50. New York: Neale Publishing Co.

Henderson, Walter George. Norah Gonough. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Outing Publishing Co.

Henry, Agnes. Skat Made Easy—A Simple Exposition of the Fundamental Rules Governing the Game. 16mo, pp. 75. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Hewlett, Maurice. Artemision—Idylls and Songs. 16mo, pp. 124. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Hilton, Marian A. The Garden of Girls—A Story. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Tandy-Thomas Co. $1.50.

Howells, W. D. The Mother and the Father. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 54. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.20 net.

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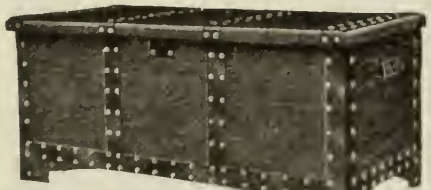

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Hyde, William Dewitt. Self-Measurement—A Scale of Human Values with Directions for Personal Application. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents net.

Inger, Archie J. Revealed Translation of John's Revelation. 12mo, pp. 266. Oakland, Cal.: Archie J. Inger.

James, James Alton and **Sanford**, Albert Hart. American History Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 565. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.40 net.

Jones, Philip L. A Restatement of Baptist Principles. 16mo, pp. 119. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 50 cents net.

Jordan, David Starr. The Fate of Icodorum, being the Story of a City Made Rich by Taxation. 16mo, pp. 111. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents net.

Kiser, S. E. Sonnets of a Chorus Girl. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. 50 cents net.

Kuehnemann, Dr. Eugen. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University (May 19, 1869—May 19, 1909). Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 84. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Marquand, Allan. Greek Architecture. 8vo, pp. 425. The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

The power of condensation and lucid arrangement could not be shown in a more striking degree than this work presents. The Greek language began by walking in flowing garments, and the soft vowels were linked together like the folds of a chlamys in the Ionic vocabulary. But as the mind and character of Hellas grew, the loins were girded as with a tunic into close-prest and neatly knit syllables of Thucydides and Xenophon. So is it with the text-books, the stored-up learning of the present days. There is fact and statement, but no room or time for expatiation. The illustration, the diagram, and the classification of the instructor are put before the reader, and out of these bare materials he must construct the philosophy, the idealism of the subject for himself.

Professor Marquand has done his work so clearly, so well, and so completely that the student receives from his book quite enough to serve as the clue of Ariadne in finding his way through the labyrinth. The book starts from the very basis of its subject. The materials of ancient Greek buildings were originally wood; thence an advance was made to clay and stucco. Stone, marble, and metal were ultimately adopted. The chapter on architectural forms brings us to the grammar of Greek construction. The foundations, the walls, apertures, pillars, columns, and piers are described, identified, classified, and illustrated from antique examples. The chapter on proportion is one of the most valuable in the book and the mythical method of Aure's is compared with the architectural method of Vitruvius. The mysteries of proportion in architecture have never been so concisely and so thoroughly ex-

pounded Decoration in Greek building is traced from the Doric leaf, the Ionic leaf, the egg and dart, to the rosette, the palmette, and lotus pattern of Egyptian origin. The beauty and wealth of illustration in this section are remarkable. Finally we come to composition and style and the extant monuments.

The latest authorities have been freely made use of in this work. Among these are the publications of the German Government on Olympia, Pergamon, Pirene, and Magnesia, and that of the French Government on Delphi. A full bibliography is included in the volume which ends with a very complete index.

McComb, Samuel. The Power of Self-Suggestion 12mo, pp. 49. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co.

Marcus Aurelius Antonius. The Thoughts of. Edited by Dana Estes, M. A. Illustrated. 16mo. pp. 114. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

Stawell, Mrs. Rodolph. Motor Tours in Wales and the Border Counties. Pp. 280. Boston: L. C Page & Co.

The advantages of motoring over other modes of travel are well demonstrated by the authoress of this inviting volume. With a delightful freedom born of disregard for time-tables and accepted roads, Mrs. Stawell has been able to reveal to us some of the beauties of the less frequented by-paths of Wales as well as the better-known objects of interest available to every tourist. This motorist at least can not be proven guilty of the charge so often brought against this class of travelers that "having eyes, they see not."

Starting from Shrewsbury as a center, the writer first makes a few fifty-mile dashes into Shropshire, covering pretty thoroughly that trim, well-kept section of England As the Welsh border is crossed, turbulent streams and frowning crags greet one at every turn, for the beauty of Wales is not that of cultivation, but rather that of nature in her wilder aspects. Interspersed with descriptions of the Snowdon country are chatty stories of saint and sinner, among others the once-dreaded Owen Glyndwr, Llewelyn the Great, and the first Prince of Wales. Every ruined castle and church has its legend. Middle Wales is next visited and after that the romantic country adjoining the rocky south coast St. David's, Pembroke, and other fascinating places are made the objective points of numerous delightful runs. Last of all, the valley of the Wye is explored and the story of its cathedral towns told entertainingly.

The photographs, which are plentiful and attractive, form alone a fairly complete panorama of picturesque Wales. A useful road map is another good feature. The tourist who contemplates a trip similar to that described in this book would do well to take the volume along with him as a companion.

Strachey, Lionel. [Editor.] Preface with Descriptive Sketches by Walter Littlefield. Love Letters of Famous Poets and Novelists. 8vo, pp. 340. New York: John McBride Co. $2 net.

Strong, Augustus Hopkins. Systematic Theology—A Compendium and Commonplace Book. Designed for the Use of Theological Students. In three volumes. Vol. III. The Doctrine of Salvation. 8vo, pp. 777–1166. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $2.50 net

Tompkins, Frederick Charles. Court Tennis, with Notes on Racquets and Squash-Racquets. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 114. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

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Exit

By Thomas Beer

(On one of the ships taken by the pirate Blackbeard was a theatrical company bound for Virginia.)

Act fifth! Curtain's up indeed
Don't push me, sirs! I'm not in haste.
I'll go more slowly now, and taste
The fresh clean breeze. I sorely need
Breathing space before my call.
Seven steps out to end it all.

Seven steps out, then the plunge.
The gasping fight, quick failing breath,
The swift rehearsal before death,
And all one's life a rapier lunge.
I must out—I dare not stop.
Strength, Lord, for the dizzy drop!

One, two, three and halfway there;
Wretch, has thought of what comes after
Parched your throat too much for laughter?
Go off with a kingly air.
If I speak will my voice break?
Head up, man! For honor's sake.

Four, five, six, now one step more.
Meet it gay with a touch of pride.
God help! Were but my hands untied—
Fool—and half a league off shore?
Come, you've made the proper pause.
Take your merited applause!

—*Yale Literary Magazine.*

The Poet's Grave

By John S. Miller, Jr.

Let none of you who linger by this way
Look down upon these moss-soiled stones and say,
"Alas! alas! how death must argue still
That dust is only dust and clay but clay!"

But climb a little farther up the hill,
And looking out across the dark-robed lands
Toward where the west wind and the north join hands,
Whisper it softly to the hills and skies,
That *underneath these leaves a lover lies,*
Whose bride was all this wondrous world of ours,
A brother to the trees and stars was he,
Who wandered through life's garden spirit free,
And drank the perfumes of its richest flowers

—*The Harvard Monthly.*

A Mermaid's Song

By Jessie Laurel Sullivan

Lulled by a sea tune's haunting ring,
Rocked in the billow's ceaseless swing,
By the sunless light of the cold green sea,
In a moss-hung cave, life came to me.

My breast is wet with night's damp dew;
My heart is neither false nor true;
Unlike the dull lived child of land,
These joys await my heart's command:

The white flash of a sea-gull's wing,—
The sea sound of a buoy's ring,—
Salt tides that surge in deep sea caves,—
Light crisping foam and skipping waves,—

. . . . . .

Where sea anemones palely blow,
And wide-eyed fish glide to and fro,
Immune to pain, I dance forever,
A shadow of life, on the deep-sea heather.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

The Trail

By Sarah Hinks

O! sing me a song of the fair young day,
With a merry sweet wind and keen,
Of a valley of mist and a mountain height,
Of a trail that is long and a pack that is light,
Of a laugh and a heart serene.

And sing me a song of a fragrant noon
By the hush of a gold-pierced stream,
Where the sun splashed green of the birches weaves
A swaying fathomless sea of leaves
All a-quiver with whispered dream.

And sing me a song of a starlit ridge,
Of the sweep of an infinite night,
When the rustle and breath of the wind's quick sigh
From the heart of the wild shadow-dark slips by
To the glee of a madwinged flight.

So sing me a song of a quiet camp,
And a bed of the green boughs deep,
Of the candle flare and a snapping fire,
The still white peace and a half desire
For a star in the dawn—and sleep.

—*The Vassar Miscellany.*

A Sail

By W. F. Merrill

I sailed away on the Sea of Dreams,
In a boat of fancy's building.
And my oars were rays from the brightest beams
Of a summer sunset's gilding;
And I steered my boat over wavelets fair
By a red cloud rudder reflected there.—

Away from petty cares and ties,
Away from the round of duty,
To the limitless sweep of radiant skies,
And the reach of boundless beauty.
And I brought my boat to an island green,
Where gladness reigns o'er a realm serene.

Then back to earth—for one may not stay
On the Isle of Gladness ever,
But I brought my boat from its strand away
To shine on my life endeavor.
And this gem of hope in the darkness gleams
Like my sunbright oars on the Sea of Dreams.

—*The Bowdoin Quill.*

The Fountain

By James C. Bardin

Deep in my basin shines a little star,
'Neath trembling waters gleaming;
And lo! the clouds come trooping from afar,
Across high heaven streaming:
And yet, O maid, you cease not from your dreaming—
Your tresses damp with waters I have brought—
Can you not see the little star still beaming—
The little star I wrought?

Soft is the story that my whispers bring,
Of passion's madness telling;
And lo! old songs within my mosses cling,
Sweet ancient magic spelling:
And yet, O maid, your tears cease not their welling—
Your eyes in somber midnight's brood-net caught—
Can you not feel the little star compelling—
The little star I wrought?

In golden glory comes the breathing morn,
O'er eastern hilltops flying;
And lo! the mystery old night has borne
Shrinks in the dawn-light, dying:
And yet, O maid, a broken cup is lying
There at your feet—the little cup you brought—
Can you not hear the star in anguish sighing—
The little star I wrought?

—*University of Virginia Magazine.*

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No material offers this pleasure in its highest form like concrete from which you can make pools, fountains, watering troughs, pergolas, garden seats, as well as such practical things as poultry houses, steps, fences, hitching posts.

Concrete is a plastic material, taking any shape desired, and giving to your place the right atmosphere to harmonize with its setting and surrounding.

Only one precaution—get the right concrete; in other words, the right Portland Cement. All concrete is made from Portland Cement, but only that made from Atlas Portland Cement yields the greatest satisfaction.

Atlas is best because of its purity and its uniform quality. There is but one grade—the same for everybody. Atlas is the brand the Government has bought for the Panama Canal. It costs no more than other brands.

We have a book which shows practical and economical ways of beautifying a home or farm and adding to its usefulness without skilled labor. **This book is called "Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm," and is mailed free.**

Other books:

"Concrete Country Residences" (delivery charges 25 cents).

"Concrete Cottages" (sent free).

"Reinforced Concrete in Factory Construction" (delivery charges 10 cents).

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.,
Dept. 64, 30 Broad Street, New York.

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LARGEST OUTPUT OF ANY CEMENT COMPANY IN THE WORLD. OVER 40,000 BARRELS PER DAY.

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For Health, Strength and Endurance

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We receive for investment, at **5 Per Cent. per Year,** any sum from $25.00 to $3000.00. Earnings are paid for every day the funds are in our hands, and the principal is subject to withdrawal at any time on 30 days' notice.

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Note that **5 per cent.** yields **an income one-quarter larger** than a 4 per cent. rate. Loss of earning-time at the latter rates, due to arbitrary dates for crediting interest, makes the difference still greater.

It is **less trouble** to deal with us by mail than to bank locally.

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INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
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Ordinary Casters Ruin!

You know the cost of refinishing floors and renewing their coverings.

Every time your furniture is moved about on ordinary casters, the loss to you can be figured in actual dollars and cents.

Prove this yourself! Examine the surface of your hardwood floors and look closely at your rugs and matting after metal caster wheels have passed over them.

Such damage is unnecessary—to realize a loss and not prevent it is extravagance in its worst form. It is practical economy to

FELTOID WHEELS ARE PATENTED Infringements Vigorously Prosecuted

Use Feltoid Casters and Furniture Tips

Feltoid wheels are strong and durable and their velvety surface obviates further damage.

FELTOID

Feltoid Casters and Tips are guaranteed to wear—are economical—will save many times their cost in a single season. You know the effects of metal wheels—that rubber disintegrates—wooden wheels split—wheels of leather become hard and develop sharp edges.

Feltoid Wheels and Tips mean real economy of wear.

By immediately substituting "Feltoid" for your old casters, you will have given an extension of life to your floors and their coverings.

In future orders to your dealer, insist that each piece of furniture be equipped with Feltoid Casters or Feltoid Tips.

Write immediately for booklet giving styles, prices, etc.

THE BURNS & BASSICK COMPANY
Dept. E Bridgeport, Conn.

Follow the Lead of Col. Roosevelt and

Take It With You on Your Vacation Trip

No matter where you go—to the mountains, to the country, to the seaside—whether you travel by rail or water—whether your recreation is boating, fishing, driving, motoring, golfing or hunting—The Thermos Bottle adds immeasurably to your pleasure and comfort and makes your vacation trip more enjoyable ten times over.

You Know What the Thermos Bottle Means

It means a freezing-cold or a steaming-hot drink always at hand—whenever you want it—wherever you may be, miles away from your base of supplies—in the forest, on the lake, on the road—anywhere. The Thermos keeps ice-cold liquids freezing cold, without ice, for 72 hours, and hot liquids steaming-hot, without fire or heat, for 24 hours.

In the new model Thermos Bottle, the inner bottle can be easily and cheaply replaced in case of accidental breakage. The Thermos is the only bottle in which this separable-case feature has been patented. Pints, $3.00 up; Quarts, $5.00 up.

Get all the pleasure possible out of your vacation trip this year. Take a Thermos Bottle with you. It's guaranteed by 30,000 dealers. Look for the name "Thermos" on the bottle. If the dealer tries to sell you a substitute, hand it back, and go to a reputable dealer who handles genuine goods.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain help for ingrowing nails, perspiring, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cents. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

FREE Trial Package Sent by mail

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Nostalgia

By R. E. Andrews

Oh, the names, the names that lure you
Off to places you have dreamed,
Pictured, and your fancies moor you,
Where the wander torch has gleamed!

Oh, the Dardanelles—white beaches,
Hot beside an azure sea,
And behind the cool green reaches
Of the palms that beckon me!
Where the low-hung foliage screens
And the waves croon to the bar,
While some sloe-eyed Venus leans
O'er the song to her guitar!
Oh, the charm that lies in "Burma"—
Name in which the tropics purr,
Softly languorous, a murmur
Putting northern eyes ablur
With a spell so drowsy, sensuous
That they long for slender palms,
To dream far from haunts pretentious
In the tropics scented arms!

Can't you hear Calcutta calling?
Hasn't Kipling to your sight
Brought dream-stuff of that enthralling
City of the dreadful night?
Can't you hear the noisy railers,
See the docks, the tall-sparred ships,
And the hordes of all earth's sailors,
Sun-blacked, quick-eyed, knives on hips?
Can't you see the red sun sinking,
Fiery in the ocean's breast,
And the heat-cracked housetops drinking
In the cool of night and rest,
While below, the blackness thicker,
Yields a glint of almond eye,
Or a stealthy dagger's flicker—
Here, soft laughter; there, a cry
Whispers wander-lure Sumatra,
Island named with a caress;
Tempting, as did Cleopatra—
Men have given all for less!

Oh, the names, the names that lure you
Off to places you have dreamed,
Pictured, and your fancies moor you,
Where the wander-torch has gleamed.

—*Harvard Advocate*

The Far Sea

By George F. Whicher

We lived together, my love and I,
In our home by the quiet sea,
And a child there came to join us two,
And we thought—we thought—as he throve and grew,
"We are for Death, not he."

And we were happy, my love and I
By the side of the sparkling sea,
Till our son went out to a tryst with Death,
And fought, but fought with failing breath
And Death prevailed, not he.

Yes, Death was there and my love and I
On the shores of a gray, gray sea,
Void, void was a place that we could not fill,
For our boy's fresh heart lay cold and still,
And Death was there, not he.

But while we saddened, my love and I
Alone by the heaving sea,
There rose in me a voice which said,
"His soul has but through a doorway sped
Which ye may pass, not he.

"His life rides out like the swelling tide,
Out to a far, far sea.
He has slipt his chains, and the sea is wide,
Would ye have him here in the harbor bide?
Nay, rest ye here, not he.

"His dust may lie in the straitened tomb,
Or sink in the deep, deep sea,
But the ship of his soul seeks a larger room.
For death ye mourn? For the death of whom?
Ye are the dead, not he."

—*Amherst Literary Monthly.*

Vudor

A Cool, Shady Porch

at any hour of the hottest day is made possible by Vudor Porch Shades. While keeping out the heat and glare of the sun, they admit every breeze and permit free circulation of air. They can be seen through from the inside but not from the outside, giving seclusion and privacy.

Vudor Porch Shades

are substantially made of wide linden wood slats bound together with strong seine twine; and they last for years. They are stained in artistic weather-proof colors, green or brown, and come in various widths.

Do not confuse Vudor Porch Shades with the flimsy bamboo or imported screens, but ask for Vudor Porch Shades, and look for the Vudor aluminum name-plate. Prices from $2.25 up, according to width.

Interesting Booklet Free

Write for our booklet illustrating in colors and fully describing Vudor Porch Shades and Vudor Re-enforced Hammocks. With the booklet we will send the name of dealer in your town.

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is the cheapest pump you can install. No cost; no steam, no oil, no labor—no cost after installation. Works day and night. Write for catalogue K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. Factory: Chester, Pa.

D' Ol' Songs

By Denis A. O'Brien, '12

It kin' o' strange t' heah d' songs
D' niggahs sing t' day
It mek me sad an' lonesom' too,
I don' know what t' say
F' way down souf in Dixie 'an'
Befo' d' wa' begin
D' way us niggahs use t' sing
O, my' it wuz a sin
"Massa's in d' col', col' groun'"
"I lub ma Lindy Lou"
"Ma ol' Kentucky home Good-Night,"
'N "Swanee Ribbeh," too
Dem wuz d' songs we lubbed t' heah
'Fo' Massa went away;
But don' no niggah sing no mo'
'N don' no banjo play
Dey ain' no songs fo' us to' shote
Ote neaf d' silb'ry moon,
F' all de yalleh trash know now
Am dis heah rag-time toon.
—*The Holy Cross Purple* (Worcester, Mass.).

Legend of the Passion

By J. Emmett Gaughan, '12

Upon the cross the Savior hung,
His head crowned with a thorny wreath,
And from the ground just underneath
A lowly flower sprung.

It looked up toward the darkened sky,
The petals all, with one accord,
In sorrow drooped to see their Lord
Thus piteously die.

The snow-white blossoms opened wide,
And while his blood did freely flow
One drop fell on the flower below—
One drop from out his side.

And ever since that awful hour,
The hammer, nails, and crown of scorn,
In crimson outlines still adorn
The gentle Passion Flower.
—*Georgetown College Journal* (Washington, D.C.).

The Soul's City

By Rhys Carpenter

When Troy hung fearful on the edge of doom,
When spear and torch were hurled with fatal might
And all the towers caught flame with sudden light,
The gods came out of heaven and from that tomb
Of tottering walls, where blood-red fires' illume
Flared in the darkness on the Trojans' flight,
From shrine and temple took from all men's sight
Their images, and vanished in the gloom.

For me, too, Troy has fallen! all its height
Has shaken into ruin; from that tomb
The gods have taken back their images,—delight,
Love's happiness, life's ecstasy, youth's bloom,—
And left me empty-handed in the night
To wail within a fallen city's gloom!
—*The Columbia Monthly.*

Pears'

Pears' Soap makes white hands, gives clear skin and imparts freshness to the complexion.

A cake of Pears' is a cake of comfort.

Comfort by the cake or in boxes.

The Baking Test

Baking proves the quality of a stove. No stove, regardless of the fuel used, will stand the BAKING test better than the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove.

Besides, the "New Perfection" makes the kitchen a cool and pleasant place in which to do the baking.

All of the family cooking, the baking, the washing, and the ironing can be done with a

NEW PERFECTION

Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

in far greater comfort than with any other style of stove. This is especially true in the summer season. Its quick heat saves moments, its cleanliness saves labor, its fuel economy saves money, its new principle of blue flame combustion saves you the physical discomfort of an overheated kitchen. Made in three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP** Just such a lamp as you've been looking for. Made with artistic simplicity and fine proportions. Beautifully nickeled; hence easily cleaned. Very handy to fill and trim. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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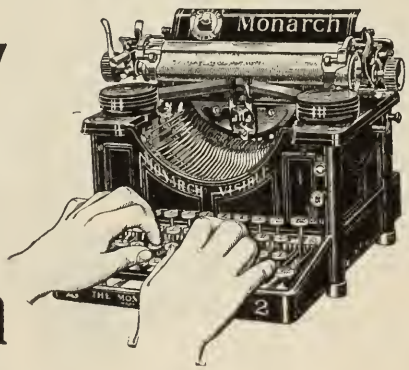
(Incorporated)

All Day Speed



Ordinary heavy-action typewriters so draw upon the operator's energy that her speed diminishes as the day's work progresses.

Monarch
Light Touch

conserves the operator's energy—leaves a balance at the day's end. Monarch all-day speed results in increased production, decreased cost of typewritten work, per folio. A Monarch equipment means economy.

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PAINT TALKS—No. 10
Making Different Tints

There are many advantages in using paint mixed by hand at the time of painting. The property owner who has had painting done understands the most important one, namely: the fact that paint thus made to order, if made of pure white lead and pure linseed oil, is by far the most durable, because it is made to suit the conditions of each particular job.

Not so many building-owners, however, stop to think how great an additional advantage is afforded them by the fact that the most delicate gradation of tint which whim or fancy may dictate can be had in made-to-order white lead paint. The house-owner is not confined to two or three yellows, for instance, but may select from a hundred delicate gradations, if he wishes. So with the blues, the grays, the pinks, and all the tints.

For interior decoration, especially, this wide range of selection is of inestimable value. If a woman of taste wants a certain shade, something "pretty near" will not do. She can get it *exact* in made-to-order white lead paint.

There is more about color schemes in our Painting Outut R, together with reasons why white lead bearing the Dutch Boy Painter trade mark gives most for the money in economy and satisfaction.

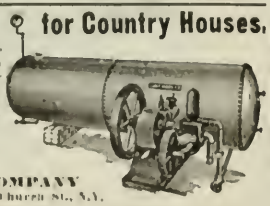
Buy of your local dealer if possible. If he hasn't it do not accept something else, but write our nearest office.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

An office in each of the following cities:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, (John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Philadelphia), (National Lead & Oil Company, Pittsburgh.)

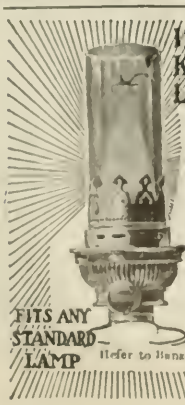
Water Supply for Country Houses.



No elevated tanks, "freeze" or leak. Tank located in cellar. Pressure 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Furnished with hand gasoline or electric pump. Write for catalogue "O."

Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

LUNT MOSS COMPANY
Boston, Mass. Branch, 50 Church St., N.Y.



INCANDESCENT KEROSENE OIL LAMP BURNER

THE SAXONIA

lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light.

Burns 1-3 gal of ordinary lamp gives three times light. 1-5 cost of gas. 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free. *Agents wanted.*

U. S. A. LIGHTING CO.
202 Main Street
Springfield Mass.

FITS ANY STANDARD LAMP

Refer to Banks of the city, Bradstreet or Dun

The Editor's Christmas Tree.

The Editor sat in his Sanctum,
(*Not* Room Nineteen, College Hall,
For the Editor isn't a Yogi,
To live in a hole in the wall!)
And he thought of the really good stories
Locked up in these sons of Penn,
And the verses that don't get written,
And then of the stories again—
Of the tales of true adventures,
The things these men have done,
For some have looked in Death's grim face,
And laughed and called it fun.
On ocean and mountain and prairie,
In the city's homes and its dives,
They've had their varied adventures,
They've lived their various lives.
But the fellow who's shot a musk-ox,
He likes to write "Lines to a Child,"
And the man who knows about women
Would rather "do" something wild
And gory and desperate and thrilling—
"The Murders at Manayunk,"—
Tho' he couldn't shoot a revolver,
He wouldn't have the spunk.
And yet, way down in his heart of hearts,
He has the seeing eye,
And he *could* describe a woman's love,
He knows what makes them cry.
Of course, that kind of a story
He'd never think to write;
He'd leave that to some brother
Who put up a plucky fight
All through a trying season
In every game that was played,
But who doesn't know a thing about
The ways of a man and a maid.
And the Editor thought of a Dreamer,—
One of the fellows he knew,—
A man whose eyes see visions
Of the Fairy-world in the dew;
And he groaned to remember the pages
That had flowed from that facile pen
On the subject of "Psycho-Dynamics,"
(From Course Six Hundred and Ten).

. . . . . .

The Editor sighed and lamented
As he thought of the issues to come,
And all of the "stuff" he needed,
And all of the pens that are dumb;
And all of the wasted efforts
Of writers who will not learn
That the things they *know* we publish,
And the things they *guess* we burn.
And Oh! how he wished for a Santa
Who would bring him reams and reams
Of really snappy stories,
And really clever themes!
And he dreamed of a Happy New Year,
When some of these things should be.
Please, haven't *you* got one present
To hang on his Christmas Tree?

—*The Red and the Blue* (University of Pennsylvania).

Rosemary

By Elaine Sheffield Whitman

A Cupid dancing down Life's path
Looked in an open door;
He nodded, smiled, and smiled again.
Then fled, but evermore
There lingered in the tiny room
The love that Cupid bore.

A thought, quick darting into life
Elusive, fled my brain,—
I know not rightly what it was,
Nor why nor whence it came,
I only know the world doth now
A brighter hope retain.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

Sea Lines

By Ralph L. Roeder

Fling spray back in the sea,
Let it not touch the sand;
Sea dreams should never be
Allowed to come to land.

—*The Columbia Monthly.*

The Paint That Floods Rooms With Light

Owners of Plants That Have Lighting Problems

should write us about Gloss-O-Lite—an enamel that turns wall and ceiling into one great *reflector*, utilizes *all* the light, and cuts down hours for using artificial light. On well-finished surfaces it has the reflecting power of porcelain. Wherever work is done, good light means better work—blunders most often come in the dark hours of the day. Gloss-O-Lite saves mistakes and bills for lighting.

GLOSS-O-LITE

is white as porcelain and *stays* white—true white—as long as any finish possibly can. It brushes easily and *flows out* like varnish.

Its opacity is so extreme that more than two coats are practically never requisite. Because of this quality and extreme durability, Gloss-O-Lite is truly economical.

It is readily kept clean, and its permanently smooth surface gives least possible lodgement to dirt and germs.

It is invaluable for the interiors of

Laundries	Lavatories	Power Plants
Factories	Printing Shops Creameries	Warehouses
Hospitals	Breweries	Corridors

or any place where good light and sanitation are important.

Gloss-O-Lite has been chosen, after careful tests, for use in many of the most important manufacturing plants in the country.

Write for Booklet, stating approximately the area of surface that you plan painting.

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Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

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BY ONE TRIAL

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A person weighing from 50 to 250 lbs. can float on them without an effort. Inquire of any one who has used Ayvad's water-wings and be convinced you can learn to swim the first day you are in the water. For those who can swim they furnish a source of amusement nothing can equal. Easily adjusted. Take no more room than a pocket handkerchief. Sold by Dry-goods, Sporting-goods, Druggists, Hardware dealers, etc. Ordering from us direct, enclose price to Dept. D.

AYVAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hoboken, N. J.
8 Long Lane, Aldersgate St., London, E. C.

Note: Educational Dept. London County Council classified Water-Wings with books, etc., as necessary school supply.
Bright Young Men wanted to act as Agents. Liberal inducements offered. Send for particulars.

The Hands of Age

By Henrietta Sperry

The hands of youth are smooth and beautiful,
And round, and finely formed, and white, and cool

But I have known two old and twisted hands,
With knotted veins, and fingers bent with work,
No grace of form is left to those worn frames
Wherein the hidden grace of life doth lurk.

But thin, and cramped, and old, they on them bear
The scars of those who toil and struggle much.
The patient strength of all the earth is theirs,
And tenderness untold is in their touch.

The hands of youth are white and soft with ease,
But God hath clasped such twisted hands as these.
—*Smith College Monthly.*

Coyote Song

By J. S. Reed

A—oo, my brothers, the moon is red,
And the antelope starts from his prairie bed,
Then join ye again in the ancient threne,
For the day that's dead,
And the hunt that's fled,
And the terror of things unseen.

Afar, afar, on the star-lit plain,
Our fathers howled where the deer had lain,
And hung on the flanks of the bison-run,
For the bull that fell,
In that wild pell-mell,
Had died ere the night was done.

No more the warrior rides his raids,
And the hunting star of the prairie fades,
While a fiery comet tears the night
With a crimson streak,
And a demon's shriek,
All ablaze with the white man's light.

But oft when the winter wind is high,
We hear on the prairie the bellowed cry
And the rumbling hoofs of the bison-run,
But we seek in vain,
Through the empty plain,
For the buffalo days are done.

A—oo, my brothers, the stars are red
And the lean coyote must mourn unfed.
Come join ye again in the ancient croon,
For the dawn is gray,
And another day
Has faded the red, red moon.
—*The Harvard Monthly.*

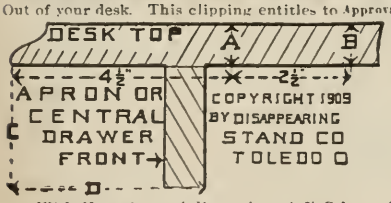
Fulfilling Instructions.—The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out."

And the office boy, gathering them all into a large waste basket, did so.—*The Green Bag.*

The Advantage.—Bathing-dresses, we are told, are now being made from blotting-paper. The advantage of such costumes consists, we understand, in the fact that, as soon as you get out of your depth the blotting-paper sucks up the water.—*Punch.*

TYPEWRITER CABINET $3

Out of your desk. This clipping entitles to Approval Offer.



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C—in.
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With $3. cash, send dimensions A B C D, or for $3.50 on credit, " " " and references. Full credit less transportation if returned in 10 days.

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Tremont is the newest and the ALTRO, AURANIA & LUSITANIA are a few of the other non-shrinkable - non-crackable

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Booklet on request—Cluett, Peabody & Co., 463 River Street, Troy—Arrow Cuffs, 25c a pair—Arrow Collars, 20c each in Canada—Cuffs, 35c in Canada

15c—2 for 25c

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$1.50 year. News-stands 15c copy. Each 60-page issue gives several designs by leading architects.

My other books for home-builders are:

100 designs for Attractive Homes, $2,500 to $6,000	$1.00
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Any one of these books and "Keith's" one year	2.00

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250 styles—fine, medium and broad points.

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Ask your stationer.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.,
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Works: Camden, N. J.

Esterbrook Steel Pens

MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN

The ideal pen for the traveler.

A fountain pen in which the annoyance of leaking is entirely eliminated — that's MOORE'S. It can be carried in any position in your pocket or bag absolutely without fear of staining your clothes.

It is extremely simple in construction, and never gets out of order. When not in use the pen point remains in ink, is always moist, and does not require shaking to start the ink-flow, but writes at once.

There are thousands of satisfied users of MOORE'S FOUNTAIN PEN. Ask any one of them what they think of theirs.

Most dealers sell this pen, but if yours does not, send us his name and address together with your own, and we will forward him an assortment from which you can choose. Please state whether you prefer a fine, medium or coarse pen. Prices range from $2.50 upwards.

MOORE'S MIDGET, 3 1-2 inches long, is the smallest fountain pen made, and can be tucked away in any corner of your shopping bag or vest pocket. Price $2.50.

American Fountain Pen Co.
23 Federal Street,
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It wont leak

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A FACT

Good, strong concrete is recognized by all engineers as the material for safety and permanence. The strength of concrete depends largely on the quality of the cement. It is a *fact* that contractors who use "*Dragon*" will not risk the chance of change or substitution for any other brand. Insist on having the best. Every builder should use "*Dragon*."

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The Lawrence Cement Company
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
The Cumberland Cement Company
Cumberland, Md.

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The Cushion Sole is a non-conductor of heat, making it an Ideal Summer Shoe.

WORTH CUSHION SOLE SHOES

Men's, $4.00 to $6.00 Women's, $2.00 to $5.00

If your dealer does not keep them write for booklet.

THE CUMMINGS CO., Dept. C

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Pro-phy-lac-tic FLEXIBLE HANDLE — RIGID HANDLE — FLEXIBLE HANDLE

Pro-phy-lac-tic DE LUXE — COLORED TRANSPARENT HANDLE

Pro-phy-lac-tic

THE WORLD'S STANDARD
TOOTH BRUSH

Absolutely Guaranteed

There is but one "Pro-phy-lac-tic" Tooth Brush, but it is made with three kinds of handles.

"Pro-phy-lac-tic": Rigid handle. Three sizes and three bristle textures. Adult's 35 cents; youth's and child's 25 cents.

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Be sure to ask for the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush and see that you get it in its yellow box, which insures cleanliness and freedom from others' handling. *Write for free book, "Tooth Truths."* Any brush described sent postpaid on receipt of price if your dealer will not supply.

FLORENCE MFG. COMPANY
14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass., U. S. A.

"ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX".

THE SPICE OF LIFE

For a Distant Harvest.—A Kentucky girl whose father was an undertaker was sent to a fashionable New York boarding house for finishing term. One day one of the girls asked her what business her father was in, and, fearing she would lose caste if she told the truth, she carelessly answered, "Oh, my father's a Southern planter."—*Lippincott's.*

A Distinction.—Some one asked Max Nordau to define the difference between genius and insanity. "Well," said the author of "Degeneration," "the lunatic is, at least, sure of his board and clothes."—*Argonaut.*

Atrocious.—THE HUSBAND: "Well, say what you will, my dear, you'll find worse than me in the world."

THE WIFE: "Oh, Tom, how can you be so bitter?"—*Pittsburg Observer.*

A Never Failing Supply.—The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train, he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no!" she responded sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—*London Tatler.*

Then "Beat It."—"I don't understand how one can learn boxing by correspondence as this advertisement states. How can one get any practise?"

"Oh, you get your practise licking stamps."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

No Wonder.—"How did Blinkin become insane?"

"He slept three months under a crazy quilt."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

Reassuring.—JOAN: "I'm awful frightened at the lightnin'. I wish there was a man here."

MISTRESS: "What good would that do?"

JOAN: "He'd tell me not to be such a fool."—*Punch.*

Axiomatic.—The attitude of many toward the suffragists appears to be the old axiom of our school days, "Them as asks shan't have; them as don't ask don't want."—*Zangwill.*

Marvelous.—"More than five thousand elephants a year go to make our piano keys," remarked the student boarder who had been reading the scientific notes in a patent-medicine almanac. "For the land's sake!" exclaimed the landlady. "Ain't it wonderful what some animals can be trained to do?"—*Chicago News.*

The Hard Part.—It's hard to live within one's salary, but there's one consolation—it's harder to live without it.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

Just a Sample.—For many years Dr. Francis Patton, ex-president of Princeton University, wore side whiskers. Whenever he suggested shaving them, there was a division of opinion in the family. One morning he came into his wife's dressing-room, razor in hand, with his right cheek shaved smooth. "How do you like it, my dear?" he asked. "If you think it looks well, I will shave the other side, too."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Most as Bad.—"Were you ever surrounded by wolves?"

"No; but I used to open the dining room doors at a summer hotel."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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COLGATE'S DENTAL CREAM

15 FEET OF CREAM in this tube

Delicious—Antiseptic

Combines efficiency with a delightful after-taste

42 inches of cream in trial tube sent for 4 cents.

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This Morris Chair in Quartered White Oak costs you the high price at any store—you save half or more buying direct from our factory "in sections" ready to fasten and stain. Choice of seven finishes.

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OVER ONE HUNDRED other handsome pieces in our new catalog. Write for it today

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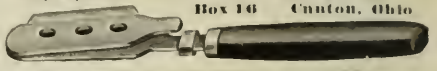

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With a Busse Dry Hone you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Hones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentleman said, "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."

$1.00 PREPAID

Costs nothing if not satisfactory.

BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. *Write for Special Offer.*

Finest Guaranteed 1909 Models **$10 to $27**
with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.
1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second-Hand Wheels *All makes and models, good as new*..... **$3 to $8**

Great Factory Clearing Sale.
We **Ship On Approval** *without a cent deposit, pay the freight* and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.**

Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. *Write now.*

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All FISH, is deliciously seasoned and made more appetizing with

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roast Meats and many other dishes are improved by its use.

Refuse Substitutes.

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The neatest, "handiest" and most practical device yet made for the purpose. Fills a long felt want in every household.

The Parker Laundry bag consists of a strong specially woven bag buttoned to a patented circular ring fixture, which will neither rust nor tarnish. The bag washes without shrinking and retains its original shape.

Complete Set $2, delivered

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AGENTS WANTED where we have no dealers.

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Factory A
BOSTON, MASS.

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"Perhaps," answered the cold-blooded actor; "but isn't it a good deal of a sacrifice to make for a little praise?"—*Washington Star.*

Not the Same.—"I would like mightily to enjoy riches."

"Then why don't you try to marry 'em?"

"As I said, I want to enjoy 'em."—*Kansas City Times.*

In Manhattan.—JACK—"Hello, Tom, old man, got your new flat fitted up yet?"

TOM—"Not quite. Say, do you know where I can buy a folding toothbrush?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Good Reason.—"How was he acquitted?"

"Insanity."

"He doesn't seem crazy."

"He isn't. It was the jury that was off."—*Kansas City Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 5.—An alarming increase of cholera is reported from St. Petersburg.

June 6.—The Council of the Empire in Russia restores the appropriation for the Navy, which was rejected by the Douma.

Australia formally offers to present a *Dreadnought* to England.

June 7.—The French Cabinet approves a naval program involving the expenditure of $600,000,000 in ten years.

June 8.—A dispatch from Paris says that the protecting powers of Crete have decided to leave the island on July 31, and grave fear of war between Turkey and Greece is exprest.

An outbreak is reported in Syria, in which 100 persons are slain.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 5.—President Taft sends a special message to Congress praising the work of Charles E. Magoon and General Barry in Cuba.

June 10.—President Taft presents to Orville and Wilbur Wright gold medals given by the Aero Club of America.

A board of army engineers reports to Congress that it is not desirable to construct a deep waterway from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico.

GENERAL

June 5.—Secretary MacVeagh, in a speech at Chicago, outlines the policies of the Taft administration, saying that decision and regularity of procedure are the keynotes.

June 8.—Post-office inspectors, through arrests made at Marion, Columbus and Dennison, Ohio, believe they have unearthed the headquarters of the Black Hand Society in the United States.

Welch's Grape Juice

has the richness and the flavor of full-ripe, fresh-picked Concord Grapes. It is made by a process which transfers the juice from the clusters to the bottles unchanged in any way, and is so pure that physicians prescribe it.

Welch's is put up in the heart of the great Chautauqua Grape Belt under ideal conditions and sold only under the Welch label.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10 cents.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, New York

Travel and Resort Directory

All Expense Tours

To Yellowstone Park, Utah, Colorado, California and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle leave Chicago with personal escort every week in June, July and August, beginning June 19, 1909, via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line. Every comfort and luxury of first-class travel.

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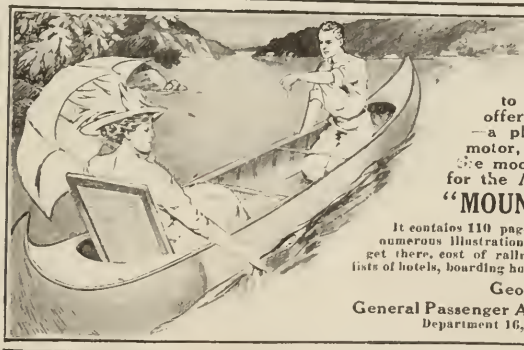
THEN get F. Berkeley Smith's three delightful books on Paris and the Parisians—"The Real Latin Quarter" ($1 20); "How Paris Amuses Itself" ($1.50); "Parisians Out of Doors" ($1.50). All beautifully illustrated. Charles Dana Gibson says they "are like a trip to Paris," and Frederic Remington claims that "they would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars." Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

Travel and Resort Directory



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to spend your vacation is the place that offers every kind of recreation and sport—a place where you can paddle, sail, swim, motor, ride, golf, hunt, fish or just be lazy, as the mood strikes you. Send 10 cents in stamps for the *NEW* 1909 Lackawanna Vacation Book.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

It contains 110 pages of description and information with numerous illustrations. It tells the best places to go, how to get there, cost of railroad fares, the best place to stay, with lists of hotels, boarding houses, and rates, etc. Address

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A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description. 12mo, cloth, 184 pages of text and 40 pages of inserted illustrations, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

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Novel and thorough itineraries.

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THE FOE OF SEA-SICKNESS

Contains no Opium, Morphia, Cocaine, Eucaine, Chloral, Bromides or Antipyrine. **No bad after effects. 12 capsules (12 Doses) $1.00.** Sold by druggists and on ocean steamships.

A FREE SAMPLE will be mailed to any intending traveler sending name of steamship and date of sailing. This offer good only till July 15, 1909.

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NEW ZEALAND AUSTRALIA NEW SERVICE via TAHITI. Delightful South Sea Tours for Rest, Health and Pleasure. NEW ZEALAND, the World's wonderland. Geysers, Hot Lakes, etc. The favorite S. S. Mariposa sails from San Francisco July 1, Aug. 6, etc.; connecting at Tahiti with Union Line for Wellington, N. Z. THE ONLY PASSENGER LINE FROM U. S. TO NEW ZEALAND. Wellington and back, $260. Tahiti and back, $125, 1st class. LINE TO HONOLULU—Special Round Trip, $110, 1st class. S. S. Alameda sails June 26, July 17, Aug. 7, etc.
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YOUNG LADIES' TRAVEL AND STUDY CLASS Europe, October to July. Best teachers. Limited to ten. Write
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Write for itineraries of the most attractive, comprehensive and leisurely European Tours ever offered.
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ARE YOU GOING ABROAD!
Invest gate Griswold's Economical European Tours From $130 to $475. "Arabic", New York, July 24th. 28 A. Shelter St. New Haven, Conn.

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Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.

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Great swift observation steamers of steel and glass.

"Robert Fulton"
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Leave Desbrosses St., N.Y., 8:40 A. M. Southbound, leave Albany, 8:30 A. M. Sundays excepted
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Short Vacation Tours
$315 to $450

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in the Pecos Valley, $50 an acre and up, will make you rich in a few years. Write to-day for Pecos Valley literature and six months' subscription to "The Earth," our land journal, free. C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., H72 D, Railway Exchange, Chicago

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 26 NEW YORK, JUNE 26, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1001

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S CORPORATION TAX

HOW does President Taft, aside from differences of temperament and method, compare with his predecessor in zeal for the regulation of corporations? Many find a startling answer to this question in Mr. Taft's special message to Congress recommending a 2-per-cent. tax on the net incomes of corporations. This message, remarks the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), establishes the likeness between the Roosevelt and the Taft policies, the only difference being that "Mr. Taft is a little more so." The Taft tax, this paper points out, would go further than Mr. Roosevelt's scheme for a Federal license, because "Mr. Roosevelt's proposition would apply only to such corporations as engaged in interstate commerce, while Mr. Taft's would act upon every corporation in the United States, except certain banking-concerns." The quietness of Mr. Taft's message, the Brooklyn paper adds, "can not wholly conceal the fact that we are getting from the White House the Roosevelt policies plus a pretty deep lawyer." A great organ of corporation finance, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, adds its indignant testimony that "this is the Roosevelt doctrine all over again, but it surpasses any scheme of Federal control or supervision that has yet been seriously suggested." This view is emphasized by a double-leaded editorial in the New York *Sun*, an independent paper which is never afraid to present the corporation side of an argument. Addressing "those Senators who have resisted loyally and consistently every previous attempt to subject the business interests of this nation, within the States, to a supervision, inquisition, and control by the Government at Washington never contemplated by the Constitution of the United States," *The Sun* asks them if they are awake to the fact that "all that has failed to be done, in the direction of Federal control of all incorporated industry within the States, and a thousand times more than the wildest advocates of centralized power have ever dreamed of doing, may be accomplished at a stroke of Mr. Taft's pen by the enactment of a profit tax on the earnings of corporations of every class."

The President himself, in his special message advocating this tax, explains how its imposition would result in Federal supervision of corporations, intra-State as well as inter-State. He says:

"I . . . recommend an amendment to the Tariff Bill imposing upon all corporations and joint stock companies for profit, except national banks (otherwise taxed), savings-banks, and building and loan associations, an excise tax measured by 2 per cent. on the net income of such corporations. This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an artificial entity and of freedom from a general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own the stock. I am informed that a 2-per-cent. tax of this character would bring into the Treasury of the United States not less than $25,000,000.

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Spreckels Sugar Refining Company against McClain (192 U. S. 397) seems clearly to establish the principle that such a tax as this is an excise tax upon privilege, and not a direct tax on property, and is within the Federal power without apportionment according to population. The tax on net income is preferable to one proportionate to a percentage of the gross receipts, because it is a tax upon success, and not failure. It imposes a burden at the source of the income at a time when the corporation is well able to pay, and when collection is easy.

"Another merit of this tax is the Federal supervision, which must be exercised in order to make the law effective over the annual accounts and business transactions of all corporations. While the faculty of assuming a corporate form has been of the utmost utility in the business world, it is also true that substantially all of the abuses and all of the evils which have aroused the public to the necessity of reform were made possible by the use of this very faculty. If, now, by a perfectly legitimate and effective system of taxation, we are incidentally able to possess the Government, the stockholders, and the public of the knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country, we have made a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of power."

In this same message the President recommends a constitutional amendment to provide for the imposition of an income tax, but as such an amendment must be submitted to the various States and can not become a fact inside of a year or two the corporation tax is left in practical possession of the stage. As the immediate enactment of an income tax was the slogan to which the "insurgent" Republican Senators had made their strongest rally, one effect of Mr. Taft's intervention seems to have been to establish Mr. Aldrich more securely on the driver's seat—thus banishing, according to some pessimistic observers, all hope of a downward revision of the schedules. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), however, views the matter in another light, seeing in the President's tax proposition "a terrible trap" in the path of Mr. Aldrich. Such a tax, it claims, would be "a powerful lever for toppling over the tariff wall." Thus:

"What that is new to the Government and interesting to the people would be disclosed by the tax? The great profits of the tariff-protected corporations, of course. . . . . .

"The disclosures incidental to the collection of this admittedly inquisitorial tax would be read by the people, first, with curiosity, second, with a resolve to remove protective duties where the balance sheet shows them to be no longer required."

This incidental feature of the corporation tax, however, is all that *The Times* can find to commend in it, and the comment of the Democratic press as a whole has so far been more or less skeptical where it has not been actively hostile. Thus the Pittsburg

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

Post protests against the whole "vicious principle of indirect taxation," and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* asserts that an inheritance tax would be preferable to either an income or a corporation tax. Others would prefer a stamp tax.

But we do not have to go outside of the Republican fold to find critjcisms of the President's plan. The proposed tax, remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "invades a field of taxation which the States have regarded as their own." The New York paper of the same name thinks that Mr. Taft's amendment to the Tariff Bill "is destined to be one of the most unpopular measures ever suggested." The New York *Mail* (Rep.), and even *The Tribune* (Rep.), admit that "there is some doubt as to the constitutionality of the proposed tax." *The Globe* (Rep.) asserts that "the corporation tax, far more than a personal-income tax, is opposed to conservative political economy." Similar criticisms are voiced by a large section of the independent press. The objections from a corporation point of view are most authoritatively exprest by *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, from which we quoted in the beginning of this article. The President's message, says that paper, brings a rude awakening to those business interests which had begun to feel that the country had entered upon a brighter political era. Dwelling with special abhorrence upon the promise of publicity *The Chronicle* says:

"Just think of making public 'the knowledge of the *real business transactions* and the *gains and profits* of *every corporation* in the country.' If any business men conducting their affairs as a corporation still imagine that the proposed law would not affect them the language quoted must serve to disabuse their minds. The inevitable effect of such a law would be that every one engaged in business would constantly have a pack of Government officials at his heels; the Government would all the time be prying into his affairs, examining his books and accounts to make sure that no portion of the tax got away from it, and the knowledge gained would be made public property. One of the strongest objections to the income tax, which Mr. Taft suggests should be brought within the province of Congress through an amendment to the Federal Constitution, is that it is inquisitorial in character, but no one has yet dared to suggest that the information which the tax-gatherers might obtain regarding the income of any individual or concern, in seeking to collect such a tax, should be given out to the whole world. Instead, secrecy is insisted on. In the matter of the corporation tax, however, the President openly urges that the acquiring of the information for general dissemination would be one of the merits of such a tax. What a fine new body of office-holders the proposed scheme would provide, too. The business interests of the country should get together and make manifest their opposition to this contemplated tax experiment, fraught with so much peril."

"The biggest fight for the people that any President has made," says ex-Senator William E. Chandler, is inaugurated by Mr. Taft's special message on taxation. In a signed statement issued to the press Mr. Chandler says:

"The malefactors of great wealth will renounce and denounce the President, whom they have thought they could control. The Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Company, and the Steel Company will turn their batteries against the President's plans. The progressives should see their opportunity and rush as one man to the President's support as the plutocrats desert him."

COLD WATER ON THE WATERWAYS PROJECT

FEASIBLE from an engineering standpoint, but not economically advisable, is the verdict of the Board of Army Engineers on the project for a 14-foot channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. In its report to Congress the board estimates that such a waterway would require eighteen years for its completion and would cost $158,697,462, with an annual cost after completion of $6,810,000 for maintenance. It argues, moreover, that the present and prospective commerce to be carried by this route does not warrant so great an expenditure, and it expresses the opinion that a cheaper 9-foot channel would meet all requirements.

While this report is received with rejoicing by opponents of the scheme, it fails to produce anything like consternation in the other camp. Turning to the press of the Middle West and the Mississippi Valley—the region directly concerned—we find a tendency to welcome the engineers' report in spite of its apparently unfavorable showing. The admission that the plan is confronted by no insurmountable engineering obstacles, remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, is in itself a victory for the cause. "On the whole, the problem of inland water transportation has received most substantial aid from this Federal investigation," it adds. "The campaign for the construction of the deep waterway will be kept up as

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME FOR A THRILLING RESCUE?
—M. Cutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

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THE GRAND OLD PARTY
—Mayer in the New York *Times*

A HERO'S OPPORTUNITY.

NO MEDALS FOR THIS PAIR.

And it's a little early for them to expect the thanks of the nation.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1909.

REASSURING.

"Why, dese dogs jest love me, mister. Me an' dem's been pals fer years!"
—Glackens in *Puck*.

A QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

vigorously as ever," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which goes on to say of the outlook:

"The two waterways committees of the Senate and House, with Senator Burton, formerly chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, will attend the big Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterways convention, to be held in this city in November; and are preparing themselves for it as well as for the fight in Congress when the appropriation bill is presented. . . . . .

"It can be predicted with the greatest certainty that the members of the Senate and House committees who visit Europe and investigate the manner of river improvement there, will report in favor of a similar energetic policy for the United States, and it is their report that will shape the legislation of Congress on the deep waterway project."

The Chicago *Daily News* reiterates its belief that "extensive waterway development is the next step in American progress and that the development if rightly carried on will be fully justified on economic grounds." The railroads, remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, are delighted with the argument of the board, which argument, nevertheless, "is in plain contradiction of all the railroad teaching of the last half-dozen years." Thus:

"Public opinion is consistent with itself. It admits that no railroad was ever built for the traffic existing at the time of its construction. It knows that the investments were made for the future, and that the investors figured losses preceding profits into all their calculations. The railroad managers have often assured us of this, but we would know it without their assurance. What we expect of them now is equal consistency with the public. They ought to be willing to admit that, if there isn't enough of river traffic now to justify the necessary expenditure for the building of this new gulf stream, the history of railroad development has shown that traffic grows with what it feeds on. They ought to be above the littleness of giving the lie to their own repeated assertions that all traffic must be figured not as to what it is but as to what it can be made. If traffic grows with the facilities provided by railway lines, it must grow with the improved facilities provided by waterways. The experience of other countries has proved a growth in that way. There is no use denying it here. Railroad development has pointed the way to water development."

Altho the idea of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf is an old one, it first received official recognition in Washington last September in the report of the Mississippi River Commission.

WALL STREET TOLD TO HEAL ITSELF

WHEN Governor Hughes had driven gambling from the New York race-tracks, he was asked by many papers why he did not turn his attention to Wall Street, the greatest gambling-place in the country, if not in the world. Accordingly about six months ago he appointed a committee of able and distinguished men to investigate the exchanges and make recommendations. They investigated, and have now sent in a report that "will surely shock a lot of 'uplifters,' and 'reformers,' and muck-rakers," according to the New York *Commercial*; while the New York *Evening Mail* pictures the reformers as "gasping for breath" as they read it. These strong emotions are to be stirred by the fact that this committee justifies speculation, "short sales," dealing in "futures," "margin" trading, and indeed pretty nearly everything in Wall Street that has been formerly denounced.

It is "unquestionable," the committee admits, "that only a small part of the transactions upon the Exchange is of an investment character," and "a substantial part may be characterized as virtually gambling." "Yet," they go on to say, "we are unable to see how the State could distinguish by law between proper and improper transactions, since the forms and the mechanisms used are identical," and "rigid statutes directed against the latter would seriously interfere with the former." The case of Germany is cited, where drastic laws aimed at stock-gambling upset legitimate business and encouraged irregular speculation that proved to be far worse. The committee recommends the increase of "margins" to 20 per cent., the closing of branch offices of stock-exchange firms, and stern dealing with exchange members who launch out into "wash sales" and "matched orders" to manipulate the market. All these reforms should be made by the Exchange itself, not by legislation at Albany. "It is vain to say," remarks the committee, "that a body possessing the powers of the board of governors of the Exchange, familiar with every detail of the mechanism, generally acquainted with the characteristics of members, can not improve present conditions."

Thus Wall Street is left with a recommendation to heal itself, and while practically all the press agree that the committee's advice is good, we find no general feeling that the proposed remedies are at all adequate. If they are applied, no one seems to expect

that stock-gambling will be materially reduced, and many doubt if the Exchange will make any serious effort to apply them. At the same time, the editorial advisers do not seem to have any better remedies to offer.

The Sun, *Tribune*, *Commercial*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Mail*, *Globe*, and *Post* approve the report, and even *The World*, one of the chief agitators for this investigation, makes no serious criticism of the findings.

The committee is enumerated and described as follows by its secretary, Mr. M. L. Muhleman, who is himself a financial expert:

"The committee was headed by Horace White, the veteran editor and authority on financial questions; with him were associated ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, a leather merchant; former Supreme Court Justice David Leventritt; New York's superintendent of banks, Clark Williams; Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University, leading authority on economics; William V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company; Samuel H. Ordway, lawyer, and Edward D. Page, dry-goods commission merchant, both active in civic work: and Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, the head of the People's Institute."

THE CHERUBS.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

The committee justifies speculation thus:

"Speculation consists in forecasting changes of value and buying or selling in order to take advantage of them; it may be wholly legitimate, pure gambling, or something partaking of the qualities of both. In some form it is a necessary incident of productive operations. When carried on in connection with either commodities or securities it tends to steady their prices. Where speculation is free, fluctuations in prices, otherwise violent and disastrous, ordinarily become gradual and comparatively harmless. Moreover, so far as commodities are concerned, in the absence of speculation, merchants and manufacturers would themselves be forced to carry the risks involved in changes of prices and to bear them in the intensified condition resulting from sudden and violent fluctuations in value. Risks of this kind which merchants and manufacturers still have to assume are reduced in amount, because of the speculation prevailing; and many of these milder risks they are enabled, by 'hedging,' to transfer to others. For the merchant or manufacturer the speculator performs a service which has the effect of insurance."

A distinction is drawn between speculation by those who can afford it and those who can not, and the evils are traced to the speculation by the latter, popularly styled the "lambs." We read:

"A real distinction exists between speculation which is carried on by persons of means and experience, and based on an intelligent forecast, and that which is carried on by persons without these qualifications. The former is closely connected with regular business. While not unaccompanied by waste and loss, this speculation accomplishes an amount of good which offsets much of its cost. The latter does but a small amount of good and an almost incalculable amount of evil. In its nature it is in the same class with gambling upon the race-track or at the roulette-table, but is practised on a vastly larger scale. Its ramifications extend to all parts of the country. It involves a practical certainty of loss to those who engage in it. A continuous stream of wealth, taken from the actual capital of innumerable persons of relatively small means, swells the income of brokers and operators dependent on this class of business; and, in so far as it is consumed like most income, it represents a waste of capital. The total amount of this waste is rudely indicated by the obvious cost of the vast mechanism of brokerage and by manipulators' gains, of both of which it is a large constituent element. But for a continuous influx of new customers, replacing those whose losses force them out of the 'Street,' this costly mechanism of speculation could not be maintained on anything like its present scale.

"The problem, wherever speculation is strongly rooted, is to eliminate that which is wasteful and morally destructive, while retaining and allowing free play to that which is beneficial. The difficulty in the solution of the problem lies in the practical impossibility of distinguishing what is virtually gambling from legitimate speculation. The most fruitful policy will be found in measures which will lessen speculation by persons not qualified to engage in it."

Margin-trading and short-selling are given a clean bill of health in these words:

"Purchasing securities on margin is as legitimate a transaction as a purchase of any other property in which part payment is deferred. We therefore see no reason whatsoever for recommending the radical change suggested, that margin-trading be prohibited. . . . . .

"We have been strongly urged to advise the prohibition or limitation of short sales, not only on the theory that it is wrong to agree to sell what one does not possess, but that such sales reduce the market price of the securities involved. We do not think that it is wrong to agree to sell something that one does not now possess, but expects to obtain later. Contracts and agreements to sell, and deliver in the future, property which one does not possess at the time of the contract, are common in all kinds of business. The man who has 'sold short' must some day buy in order to return the stock which he has borrowed to make the short sale. Short-sellers endeavor to select times when prices seem high in order to sell, and times when prices seem low in order to buy, their action in both cases serving to lessen advances and diminish declines of price. In other words, short-selling tends to produce steadiness in prices, which is an advantage to the community. No other means of restraining unwarranted marking up and down of prices has been suggested to us."

This cure is suggested for "corners":

"The Stock Exchange might properly adopt a rule providing that the governors shall have power to decide when a corner exists and to fix a settlement price, so as to relieve innocent persons from the injury or ruin which may result therefrom. The mere existence of such a rule would tend to prevent corners."

Dealing in "futures" turns out to be a beneficent operation:

"The selling of agricultural products for future delivery has been the subject of much controversy in recent years. A measure to prohibit such selling, known as the Hatch Antioption Bill, was debated at great length in Congress during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. Altho it passed both House and Senate in different forms, it was finally abandoned by common consent. As shown hereafter, similar legislation in Germany has proved injurious; and when attempted by our States it has either resulted detrimentally or been inoperative. The subject was exhaustively considered by the Industrial Commission of Congress which in 1901 made an elaborate report (Vol. VI.), showing that selling for future delivery, based upon a forecast of future conditions of supply and demand, is an indispensable part of the world's commercial machinery, by which prices are, as far as possible, equalized throughout the year to the advantage of both producer and consumer. The subject is also treated with clearness and impartiality in the

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TURNED OUT OF MEH OWN HOME.

—Glackens in *Puck*.

THE TRAINED DONKEY.

—Porter in the Houston *Chronicle*.

DEMOCRATIC CARTOONS OF SENATORIAL APOSTASY.

Cyclopedia of American Agriculture, in an article on 'Speculation and Farm Prices'; where it is shown that since the yearly supply of wheat, for example, matures within a comparatively short period of time somebody must handle and store the great bulk of it during the interval between production and consumption. Otherwise the price will be unduly deprest at the end of one harvest and correspondingly advanced before the beginning of another.

"Buying for future delivery causes advances in prices; selling short tends to restrain inordinate advances. In each case there must be a buyer and a seller, and the interaction of their trading steadies prices. Speculation thus brings into the market a distinct class of people possessing capital and special training who assume the risks of holding and distributing the proceeds of the crops from one season to another with the minimum of cost to producer and consumer. . . . . .

"To the trader, manufacturer, or exporter, the act of transferring the risk of price-fluctuations to other persons who are willing to assume it, has the effect of an insurance. It enables him to use all of his time and capital in the management of his own business instead of devoting some part of them to contingencies arising from unforeseen crop conditions."

The Pittsburg *Post* and *Dispatch* warn their readers that the way to reform Wall Street is to let it alone. "The only way to beat the game is to stay out of it." The Philadelphia *Press*, Buffalo *Express*, and *The Wall Street Journal* warn the Stock Exchange to reform itself or expect harsher treatment next time. The New York *American* rises from reading the report with the conclusion that the "lambs" are the real villains. It exclaims:

"It appears that the rascals are the lambs! The bulls and the bears receive the unction of the report of Governor Hughes's Wall Street Commission. The bulls and the bears, and even the Curb, may journey to Albany in festival throng and receive the gubernatorial blessing.

"The eminent gentlemen forming the Hughes commission of investigation of stock and commodity speculation say that the shearing of the lambs really is 'insurance!' It tends to 'stability of prices!'

"Therefore to-day the bulls may wear garlands of flowers on their horns, and the bears should have blue ribbons tied on their paws in pretty rosettes.

"The commission says that the villains are the lambs. They are obsessed with original sin. They *will* gamble. They *will* lose their money. They are so possest with the sin of risking their money that they can not be saved. They are brands that can not be snatched from the burning. Nothing can be done to save their pelts.

"Remember that the Hughes commission to investigate stock and commodity speculation was ultra good in its character. It came of no act of the legislature. It came direct from Governor Hughes. Therefore it was pure as the driven snow.

"And it made not a loud, but a muffled, report. No doubt this muffled report is all that will be heard. But the public would be vastly entertained to hear from the Governor. It would like to hear from him on the subject of the villains being the lambs that are sheared.

"It is as if the law against race-track gambling were directed not at the bookmakers, but at the bettors. Mr. Belmont said that race-track gambling kept up the interest in the racing-stud. Therefore it was an insurance of the perpetuity of the noble horse. And for sentimental reasons, if nothing else, the perpetuity of the noble horse was desirable.

"But here we have a case of the necessary perpetuity of the ignoble sheared lamb for the 'insurance' of prices. And the Governor's commission calls this lamb going to the sacrifice a villain. On that point, at least, the public would like to hear from Governor Hughes.

"The bulls and the bears, and even the Curb, have been decked with wreaths of honor. But the poor lamb going to the sacrifice for the 'insurance of prices' and the 'stability of business' is given a swift kick by an eminent commission, and called a villain! Ba! Ba!"

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED

SOME misapprehension seems to have arisen over an article published in our department of Science and Invention on May 29 and entitled "Nutritive Value of Beer." This article mentioned the report of a British commission indorsing the disputed idea that beer contained nutrition, and went on to quote the opinion of a London medical paper on it. It was presented with no expression of our own opinion, as is our invariable rule, and was printed in accordance with our belief that both friend and foe in every cause wish to know of any thing new that may appear on either side. This article has been caught up, by some who evidently are not aware of the well-known principles of this firm and the impartiality of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and taken as an indorsement of intemperance. One Chicago paper intimates in a headline that the head of this firm "favors good beer." It hardly seems as if a reply should be needed to this sort of thing. The good or evil of beer-drinking is not a matter of nutrition. Beer might be twice

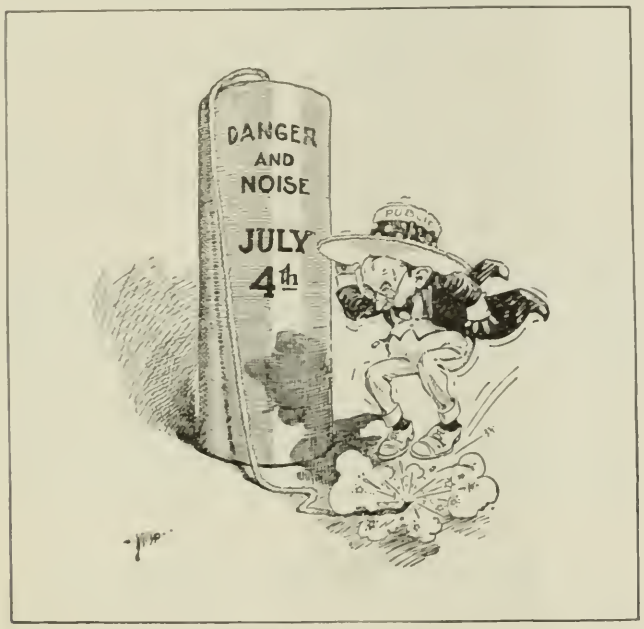
as nutritious as porterhouse steak without making the slightest difference with its destructive effects on individuals and the community.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published as an open forum for the free and fair discussion of all public questions, and it goes on the theory that where every idea has a chance for its life, the truth is bound to win its way. The temperance cause is fully able to stand this policy and should be the last cause in the world to advocate a policy of suppression. To hold any member of this firm responsible for everything quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST would make him an adherent of every political party and every religious sect whose utterances are quoted in its pages, which is plainly ridiculous.

When this British report reached the office the question arose whether THE LITERARY DIGEST should report it, or go back on its profession as an open court of public opinion. It was decided to hold to its profest policy, and it was felt then, and is felt now, that the cause of temperance will not be hurt one iota by it. The editor has sent to England for any reply to this report by any one of authority, and the "other side" of the question will be fully presented when it appears from the pen of any authority in England or the United States.

"AN AMERICAN HOLIDAY"

"BUTCHERED to make an American holiday" might stand as the epitaph of some 1,300 persons—chiefly children—who during the past six years have paid with life itself for their misdirected zeal in celebrating our nation's birthday. Add to this roll nearly 28,000 wounded, and the record of death and mutilation



BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.
Williams in the Indianapolis *News*

which stands to the credit of six fleeting anniversaries becomes even more appalling. From these figures, which were compiled by *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, we get an average of about 4,882 casualties as the yearly proof of our patriotism. And already this year, as the Detroit *Journal* remarks, in nearly every city in the United States the authorities are getting ready for the Fourth of July by preparing for fires, casualties, and sudden deaths. In New York the city health boards are announcing that tetanus antitoxin is ready for all physicians who may need it; that hospitals have cots and operating-tables in readiness; that the corps of ambulances and surgeons are reenforced; and that the Fire Department is preparing for extraordinary emergencies. In other words, to quote the Detroit *Journal* again, "it is clearly recognized as inevitable that the commemorating of the nation's birth be observed in destruction, agony, and death."

Comfort is to be found, however, in the fact that many cities are coming to the conclusion that the Fourth of July can be adequately celebrated in saner and less deadly ways. Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland are among the cities which have put more or less drastic restrictions upon the use of explosives on that day, Cleveland having gone so far as to prohibit all use of fireworks by individuals. But restriction is not enough. When one outlet for enthusiasm is closed, another must be substituted. One of the first American cities to realize this in connection with the celebration of Independence Day was Springfield, Mass., which six years ago undertook to change that date for its citizens from a day of nerve-racking noise and anxiety to a day of festivity in the fullest sense of the word. The experiment, which seems to have met with the entire approval of the community and has been repeated each year since, is described by Mr. William Orr in *The Atlantic Monthly* for June. The first step was the formation of a committee to restrict the indiscriminate use of explosives and to provide, under definite control, extensive and varied entertainment. The principal item on the morning's program last year was a civic and military parade through streets gay with colors and bunting. Of the three specially noteworthy divisions of this parade Mr. Orr writes:

"First of these was a battalion of nearly one thousand boys, of ages from ten to fourteen, organized in companies, one for each ward, and arrayed in special uniforms of khaki, red, white, and blue, and other picturesque colors, and armed with wooden guns. They marched sturdily over the entire route, despite the drizzling rain that for the first quarter of an hour gave some discomfort to spectators and participants.

"In another section were floats made up by the grammar-school children as a pageant illustrative of local and national history. Such scenes as an Indian village, a group of Puritan maidens, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington crossing the Delaware, were presented in a way that showed careful study of costumes, persons, and situations on the part of the actors, and made real the stirring events of colonial and revolutionary times to the people who looked on.

"Most impressive and significant was the contribution of the various races and nationalities that help make up the citizenship of Springfield. In a population of 80,000, representatives of thirteen peoples were found who by their interest, enthusiasm, and public spirit furnished the climax of the parade. Three great divisions of the human family appeared in this pageant of the nations; in the ranks were the offspring of four continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, America. Chinamen, Ethiopians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Swedes, Poles, Armenians, and Syrians strove, in cordial emulation, to show the characteristic qualities of each people, and the contribution each was making to American life."

After the parade came choral singing and a brief address. In the afternoon the scene of the celebrations shifted to the open glades of Forest Park. To quote further from Mr. Orr's account:

"Family groups resorted to this pleasant woodland to enjoy picnics and the band music. The park extends to the Connecticut River, and its slopes leading down to that stream made a convenient view-point for those who were interested in the regatta and water-sports. The children, whose natural instincts lead them to play on such occasions, were organized for the time in a series of charming games from which the participants carried off as souvenirs small American flags.

"Athletic contests on track and field, and the river-sports, with a great variety of races for many kinds of craft, occupied the attention of youth and young men. By this distribution of events, people were widely scattered, and a congestion of street-car traffic prevented.

"As evening drew on, the city became a veritable fairyland, so general and skilful was the illumination. Four centers were selected for the display of fireworks, and each given in care of a local committee. Myriads of Japanese lanterns lined the

Photographs by Edwin Levick.

REENACTING THE LANDING OF THE HUGUENOTS AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK, AS IT HAPPENED 221 YEARS AGO.

Photographs by Caroline Reed Parsons.

JONAS BRONCK MAKING TREATY WITH THE INDIANS IN 1639.

READING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT WHITE PLAINS.

BEGINNING OF PAGEANTRY IN NEW YORK.

Advocates of a "sane" Fourth of July look to pageants as one of the substitutes for the present program of noise, mutilations, and tetanus. The photographs we here reproduce show recent examples of pageantry in New York State. The two lower scenes are from the Westchester County Historical Pageant.

approaches to these open spaces. Main Street was aglow with varicolored lights, and while the last rockets and bombs were flashing in the sky, a wearied, but satisfied and happy community turned homeward for rest and slumber."

The New York *Tribune* remarks that "in a land which has not yet learned to celebrate its memories fittingly, tetanus is only one of the many arguments for the Springfield example." Moreover, as Mr. Orr points out, "the mood of the populace on a properly ordered holiday constitutes a psychological opportunity," since at such a time "impressions are easily made, and ideas readily become part of the consciousness of the individual." To quote the same pen again:

"American communities may well begin the campaign for a better July Fourth by the introduction of some features of European festal days. Springfield has found that her citizens of foreign birth are ready to cooperate, and thus the very spirit of the Old World may be felt here on the soil of the New. Pageantry is a most promising departure, and affords a good ground for common effort. There are two methods for such a display, one the procession of floats through the streets, the other a series of tableaux presented on some woodland glade as a stage. Boston proposes at her next Fourth of July to use the great stadium at Harvard for a representation of colonial and revolutionary times. The use of public parks as forest theaters has this advantage: that people are there brought into a restful and invigorating environment, safe for children, and giving genuine recreation to the adult."

THE SENATE'S TREATMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

WHILE liberality toward the Filipinos and their chief products, sugar and tobacco, does not seem to be the ruling passion of the United States Senate, the idea does have more or less championship from the press of the country. The Senate's adoption of the Smoot amendment curtailing the amount of tobacco originally proposed for free admission by the Finance Committee has been, so far as we have found, condemned, and in many cases bitterly attacked. In this criticism some of the Republican papers have been fully as caustic as the Independent and Democratic press, and in their commendation of Senator Root's attack on the amendment, and his plea for Senatorial generosity toward the Philippines, they seem to be equally enthusiastic. The situation, briefly sketched, is this: The Senate Finance Committee originally proposed to admit free 300,000 tons of sugar and a specified quantity of cigars and tobacco from the Philippines in order to

Collogera Vicario (handcuffed) arriving with his captor, Inspector Oldfield (who wears a derby), at the Federal Building, Cincinnati.

Sam Lima, his wife (in black), and his four children in front of his store in Marion before his arrest.

TWO OHIO "BLACK HAND" SUSPECTS.

develop these industries and to improve the declining economic prospects of the islands. The opposition to the recommendations of the Finance Committee was so stiff, and the support of the amendment so vigorous that it finally reduced the proposed quantity of Filipino cigars from 150,000,000 a year to 75,000,000, the quantity of filler tobacco from 1,500,000 pounds to 1,000,000 pounds, and made a further provision that filler tobacco must be weighed unstemmed. The sugar schedule was left as proposed in regard to quantity, but was hedged with other restrictions. Most of the debate in the Senate was waged about the tobacco controversy, and Senator Root's speech, attacking the Smoot amendment at this point, has inspired much of the newspaper comment. We quote in part Senator Root's speech, which the New York *Globe* (Rep.) hails "as a breath of fresh air into the stifling atmosphere of selfishness and narrowness that afflicts the Senate." He said:

"We are proposing to send our products into their ports free of duty. In return we are proposing to admit free their products, but with a limitation upon their great products—sugar and tobacco—at a point which, in the judgment of the House, will not injure the sugar or tobacco industries of this country. Now we are proposing to cut that in half as far as tobacco is concerned. Why don't we go further and take their free market and put a duty on all their products imported into this country. . . . . .

"The good faith, the good name, the honor of the American people are all pledged to lead the people of the islands by the paths of growing prosperity and capacity for government to the point where they will be capable of supporting and governing themselves.

"We can not fulfil that high duty by giving them money, as the Senator of Nevada would have us do. Gifts of money do not conduce to the independence of individual character. We can not fulfil that duty by making the islands unsuccessful in business, by retarding and confining their industries."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) points out that this protest "went for naught against 'the terrible and arbitrary power' which happened to be lodged at that moment in the hands of the Connecticut Senators fighting for the tobacco of this valley." It also believes that "the Senate's 'free-cigar' episode shows that in the most important affairs of the Philippines, those islands are 'helpless' either to protect themselves or to obtain protection against selfish interests which are entrenched securely on the floor of the United States Congress."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) agrees that "Mr. Root's incisive protest is amply justified." The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) sees in the recent discussion "a far more positive and decided disposition to change the political relation of the Philippines to this country than has yet been apparent." Looking to the future, it goes on to say:

"The attitude assumed in the Senate unavoidably raises the question of our relations to the Philippines once more and in a most acute form. We can not go on indefinitely with the present commercial policy now applied in the islands. The situation is likely, if anything, to be more difficult in the near future than it has been in the recent past, since the Philippine Commission will be deprived of the revenue heretofore raised from the tariff on imports from the United States, and may find difficulty in making up the amount from other sources. There is little probability that the prosperity of the sugar and tobacco industries will be much advanced by the new tariff arrangements, tho there may be a slight improvement up to the limit allowed for free importation. But this increase, whatever it may be, will not be great. As for prospects for further concessions in the future or for commercial growth under the present system of legislation in the islands themselves, the outlook is of the poorest. It is a situation which is deeply discreditable to the United States and should be terminated at the earliest opportunity by the grant of full admission to our markets and the resulting establishment of more normal conditions in insular industry."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Does a college education pay? Well, there is Christy Mathewson.—*Chicago News.*

Kermit doubtless killed several mosquitoes that were not mentioned.—*Chicago News.*

Is it not about time the infant-industry argument was getting an old-age pension?—*Washington Post.*

We had thought for some time that the way to treat the "black hand" gang was to arrest its members.—*Chicago News.*

Let us credit the trusts with some forbearance. The Ice Trust has not yet asked for a tariff on hailstones.—*New York Mail.*

Mombasa has been on the map for many centuries, but its purpose in lingering has been but recently discovered.—*Washington Star.*

Manila had an earthquake, but it was much lighter than some the city had when under Spain's incapable management.—*Chicago News.*

Spain has just inaugurated a system of parcels post and postal savings banks. The more progressive nations are all falling into line.—*Chicago News.*

GERMAN PREDOMINANCE IN EUROPE

THE strained condition of international relations in Europe is proved by the excitement which at once reigns supreme when William II. is announced as visiting Czar Nicholas. Denmark exclaims that he is plotting against her, and will serve her as Bismarck served Schleswig-Holstein. England suspects, and with more plausibility, that he is trying to supplant the British in Russian favor, or aiming at the hegemony of Europe. This British alliance with Russia is considered by many Englishmen to be the main barrier to German supremacy, so their feelings may readily be imagined when they see it assailed. Part of the German press scout these British fears as ridiculous, while other German writers claim that their country already holds the leadership of Europe *in posse*, but has never chosen to exercise it *in esse*. They frankly admit, meanwhile, that the aim of the Kaiser's visit to Russia is to mollify the Czar and if possible break up the new Triple Alliance between England, France, and Russia. The following quotation from *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which was originally the organ of the Iron Chancellor and still bears the stamp of Bismarckianism, shows with what brutal frankness the German press treat the matter:

"It is the absolute duty of German diplomats to drive wedge after wedge between England and Russia; to break up the understanding between them at every possible point, and regain for Germany the rear-guard she has lost by the alienation of Russia. This is no easy task, but it must be attempted. Germany would thereby render a great service, not only to herself, but to the cause of peace in Europe, for if Russia once more becomes Germany's reliable support, she can laugh at any coalition made against her."

That the ultimate object of Germany's policy in conciliating Russia is to capture the hegemony of Europe, is charged by some English papers. This view, however, says the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), is merely "the symptom of a diseased mind." But these protestations of the German press seem almost to be excessive, and the suspicions of Englishmen are aroused to such a point that two London papers, *The Standard* and *The Daily Express*, seriously discuss "Germany's efforts to dominate Europe." The *Grenzboten* (Leipsic) plainly gives the lie to the existence of any such efforts and remarks that the "excitement" in various countries which "rests upon the belief that Germany is striving for the hegemony of Europe," is groundless. Yet *The Standard*, in the passage referred to above, thinks it necessary to state that England, tho not seeking the hegemony herself, will not permit any other nation to seize it. To quote from this editorial:

"Our policy looks not to the destruction or weakening of Germany, not to the aggrandizement of France or Russia, but simply to a due balance of power—a balance which preserves the existing status. We are not scheming to make our friends the masters of Europe. Our interests would not be served by a French, a Russian, or a Franco-Russian hegemony. Similarly we could not tolerate a German, an Austrian, or an Austro-German domination. Nor have we the slightest ambition to make ourselves supreme."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* may be considered to represent Prince von Buelow's views when apropos of this passage it declares that *The Standard* "by its spiteful innuendoes is trying to impede Germany's reconciliation with Russia, and the attempt of William II. to form a connection which may replace the rickety Triple Alliance." The most suggestive if not the plainest statement on the subject comes from *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) which does not deny the superiority of Germany among European Powers, but claims that she has never used that superiority to the detriment of others. Thus we are told:

"Hegemony means the claim of one Power to a preponderating influence. Has Germany ever made such a claim? Can a single case be cited in which Germany, secure in its might, has interfered in the domain of foreign interests, in a manner that justifies the name of hegemony? If Germany's might really be so great, everybody who has made a study of politics must admit that a most modest use has been made of this might. Germany has not attempted any one of those nefarious projects of expansion and conquest with which she has been credited for the past ten years. It is maintained that Germany, the perfidious, has merely refrained, out of cunning, from doing that which it has been accused of contemplating. Hegemony remains a fine-sounding word, nothing more, but one which, in the interests both of Europe and of a calm and reasonable political outlook, should not be allowed to influence public opinion. There will always remain a certain amount of dangerous bitterness in European politics, until the idea of an alleged common hostility to an alleged Germany, which is not in reality the true Germany, is abandoned."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABDUL MAY FIND HIS HAREM USEFUL AFTER ALL.
—*Amsterdammer.*

THE ONLY THRONE LEFT TO HIM.
Abdul Hamid upon the trophies of his reign.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THERE'S THE RUB.

IRRECONCILABLE CONFLICT OF THE OLD AND YOUNG TURKS

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ADANA.

Salih Pasha, sent by the Young Turks to supersede Mohammed Java Bey.

THE rumor that a plot is brewing to kidnap Abdul Hamid and make him the leader of a counter-revolution is quite in accordance with present condition of things in Turkey. While the Young Turks are disputing among themselves and have split up into the party of Union and Progress and the Liberal Union, there has formed very quickly, and almost in an underground way, a combination of reactionaries under the title of the Mohammedan Union. These are out-and-out fighters for Islam, and they are in favor of the Spartan policy of expelling all foreigners. They regret the passing away of the Hamidian régime with the rich spoil of rewards, fees, bribes, and high office which it brought to unscrupulous performers of Abdul Hamid's will. This is a point dwelt upon at some length by Prof. Theodore Steeg, in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). The revolution in Turkey, thinks this statesman and publicist, deputy of Paris and editor of the *Lanterne*, is by no means an accomplished fact, and we must await the future before acknowledging the complete triumph of the Young Turks. To quote this writer:

"While the two factions of Young Turks are tearing each other to pieces, a third party is quietly collecting under the shadow of secrecy. The Mohammedan Union proposes to put at the head of its platform the sectarian prejudices of Islam and the fanatic hatred of foreigners which characterized the ancient Moslem. The Union carries on its intrigues with equal zeal, mystery, and success."

The enormous success of this movement is thus explained by Professor Steeg:

"Abominable as was the régime of Hamidian despotism, it had numerous partizans. It had supported a horde of parasites and myrmidons whom it paid well for their devoted adherence. The luxurious and spendthrift court of Yildiz Kiosk was a source of profit to the city and a great cause of the Sultan's popularity. The numberless cooks and scullions made their appearance at the hours of worship to distribute food, and were hailed as emissaries of the Padishah's inexhaustible bounty. Several thousands of informers and spies would daily come to receive their pay for their reports ingeniously fabricated and finished off with criminal precision. Now, of course, these men find their occupation gone and are mourning over the loss of their disgraceful hire. The mercantile class are also lamenting that Constantinople has not regained that tranquillity which favors business."

While the Young Turks and the Old Turks have the same end in view, the happiness and prosperity of Turkey, they are striving for this end by methods diametrically opposed, and incapable of reconciliation. Under the circumstances Professor Steeg doubts whether the Young Turks will ever succeed "in discovering a means of that lasting reconciliation which is an absolutely necessary condition of the Ottoman Empire's existence and development." He thus states his case:

"Turks, Young and Old, are animated by the same patriotism. But their ideals are different and practically contradictory. The Old Turks, traditionalists, wish to make the Mussulman faith, as in its most flourishing time, the dominating force in the Government. They wish to maintain inflexibly and without modification its rites and its precepts to the letter. For the Young Turks Islam is not an end but a means. They merely see in it a useful element of cohesion in an empire which is constantly threatened by dismemberment. But as experience has proved the insufficiency of this tie, the Young Turks would strengthen the edifice of Islam by buttresses of a new type such as would really transform the whole aspect of the structure. But the sturdy depositaries of the ancient belief feel their faith assailed in its dogmatic clearness, and their pride hurt by the introduction of principles which smack of political and religious modernism. They accuse the innovators of abandoning something of the uncompromising zeal which belongs to Mussulman supremacy and of sacrificing it by introducing in its home, almost in its sanctuary, the vassal nations whose impure contact they had hitherto loathed.

NOW A FUGITIVE.

Said Pasha (son of Kiamil Pasha) who has fled from Turkey under charges of inciting the massacres. He is a member of the Old Turk party.

"In vain do the Young Turks reply to these representations that the best thing for Islam will be a vigorous revulsion, which will restore to it, by freshly concentrating its forces, the vitality of youth. They point to its present degeneracy, which day after day exposes it to watchful suspicions and demands of humiliating surrender. The rabid fanaticism of the Old Turks, their adversaries, is blind and deaf to this situation and only grows more intense as they witness the increasing ascendency of Christians in the Ottoman Empire."

THE ONLY CHRISTIAN IN THE NEW CABINET.

Gabriel Noradoungian, Minister of Public Works.

The Young Turks have an almost insuperable task to perform, observes this writer, standing "between the obstinate sectarianism of conservative Mussulmans, and the impatient ambition of the various races who are calling for the instant and complete accomplishment of the promised emancipation which the new order of things has brought in." How the struggle will end is "the secret of the future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUSPECTED. SEIZED.

ARRESTING A SPY IN THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

SOCIALISM IN PERSIA

THE awakening of liberty in Persia, says Mr. Jaurès in his paper the *Humanité* (Paris), is entirely due to the activity of his own party, the Socialists in Persia, whom he styles "the most recent accessions to the proletarian Internationals." This editor gives an account of an interview which he had with a Persian Socialist recently arrived in Paris. Dr. Mirza Abdullah, "president of the Central Committee of Socialists in Persia, a theorist and a fighter of eminent merit." Dr. Abdullah says that "the soul of the struggle against the Shah in Tabriz" was the enthusiasm of the Socialists. As for the origin of Persian Socialism, the doctor says that it spread from Russia to Persia. To quote his words:

"The Socialist party in Persia was formed under the influence of our young intellectuals who in Russia were taking courses in the University of Tiflis, the great socialistic city of the Caucasus. Socialism is also fostered by workingmen in Baku, the vast center of the petroleum industry, where the proletarian population is entirely animated by the ideals of modern Socialism. In the struggle against tryanny the Persian Socialist party was always in the van, and soon obtained immense influence over the public mind, and at this present moment is universally respected."

According to Dr. Abdullah the Persian Socialists have been much more successful than the Russian Socialists from whom they learned their lesson. They have not wasted their power and sacrificed their popularity by riot, open rebellion, or inflammatory proclamations. They have been discreet, and have bided their time for a decisive stroke. The worst of it is that as Czarism has practically crusht the power of Socialism in Russia, it has also "entered upon the scene" in Persia. The hand of the "agents of Czarism" "appeared in all the crimes perpetrated by the Shah. They instigated him to dissolve the parliament and to attempt the drowning of all efforts after emancipation in a deluge of blood." Socialism, he continues, has, however, obtained a moral victory in Persia and the ultimate emancipation of the country is assured.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HE TOLD WHERE THE TREASURES WERE HID.

Nadir Aga, Chief Eunuch of Abdul Hamid's Harem.

MOHAMED V. ENCOUNTERS WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

INSURANCE AGENT—"Excuse me, my dear Mr. Sultan, but couldn't I write you a neat little policy against the loss of your throne?"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE GOVERNOR WHO PERMITTED THE MASSACRES.

Mohammed Java Bey, Governor of Adana at the time of the recent killings.

THE WAR SCARE IN ITALY

THE war scare seems to be spreading from nation to nation over the entire continent of Europe, and now Italy, so recently shaken by earthquake, is feeling the terror which the German press assure us is shattering the nerves of John Bull. It is not Germany, however, that is the bugbear this time; it is Austria, a country which has lain quiet, albeit slowly convalescing, since the Napoleonic wars. If Italy is weak, Austria is said in the press to have recently "risen from the dead." She is strong, and will be stronger when she has built her *Dreadnoughts*. Austria and Germany have lately been dictating to Russia, and Francis Joseph has boldly browbeaten Turkey and defied the signatories of the Berlin Treaty. What is the Triple Alliance? It is a compact between Germany, Austria, and Italy, says one writer, which illustrates the command, "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass." Italy is the ass, which is dragged along or halted at the will of the larger and heavier fellow worker. We have already noted the fact that Italy is beginning to entertain most profound distrust of Austria. The suspicions of the Government of Rome are clearly stated in a brochure which has been widely circulated in the peninsula, says the *Popolo Romano* (Rome), and is alleged to be the work of an Italian admiral. The author declares that in three years at the farthest Austria will make a sudden attack on Italy. He speaks as follows:

PEACE.—"It is hard to breathe in this oppressive air. I fear I shall not last long."

—*Humoristicke Listy* (Prague)

"Since the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Francis Joseph the Triple Alliance has become irremediably undermined, and Italy and Austria are destined to become deadly enemies. The year 1912 will mark the extreme limit to which the tottering alliance can survive, and we can safely utter the prophecy that at that date the Archduke Francis Ferdinand will suddenly attack Italy in the name of Francis Joseph. The Archduke is at present ruling Hungary with a rod of iron, and energetically toiling over the reform and development of the Army. The program of the Archduke has never been concealed. He intends to secure to Austria the command of the Adriatic by destroying the naval power of Italy."

It is well known that when the earthquakes in Calabria and Sicily had plunged Italy into grief and perplexity, certain Austrian journals declared that then was the time for Austria to attack Italy. Austria forbore for two reasons, says this Italian admiral. First, because Germany dissuaded her from the act, and second, because her naval armament was not prepared to strike the blow. This will not be the case after the lapse of three years, declares this writer, and he continues:

"Next year the Italian fleet and the Austrian fleet will be about on an equal footing, but in 1912 things will be different. The superiority of Austria over Italy by sea will be overwhelming. For purposes of naval defense Italy should possess a fleet at least twice as strong as that of Austria, so as to seize complete command of the Adriatic on the outbreak of hostilities."

The writer goes into detail as to the precautions which Italy is bound to take. Italy must construct twelve iron-clads, four of them *Dreadnoughts*, must replenish her coal depots, and fortify Venice, appropriating some $40,000,000 for a naval budget. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSE OF RUSSIAN IGNORANCE

THE Russian universities are seats of great learning and the courses of a very thorough character. In a recent number of a Russian educational journal we are told that a Russian student is, in general, a youth of higher intellectual proficiency than the pupil of the same age in any other European university. But Russia's population is a polyglot mixture of almost all East-European and West-Asiatic nationalities. Not only Poles, Lithuanians, and Tatars, but Turks, Armenians, Hebrews, and Finns are to be reckoned as Russians. How are these to be redeemed from illiteracy? The problem is one, says Mr. E. Roussov in another educational journal, the *Viestnik Vospitania* (St. Petersburg), to which the Government closes its eyes and stops its ears. To quote this writer's words:

"The great obstacle to primary education in Russia is the absence of schools for the various nationalities. These numerous races of which the Russian people is made up, find it impossible to send their children to the official schools, in which the only language spoken is that of the Government. Lithuanians, Poles, Tatars, etc., have made many vain efforts to establish schools where their children may be taught in their own tongues. The Government, when any such an attempt is made, sets the police on the teachers, and peremptorily closes the schools. The Douma and the various educational societies have given much consideration to this subject, but they have as yet reached no practical result, and Russia stands confronted by a terrible dilemma. She must either institute schools to suit the various nationalities or see her people condemned to eternal ignorance."

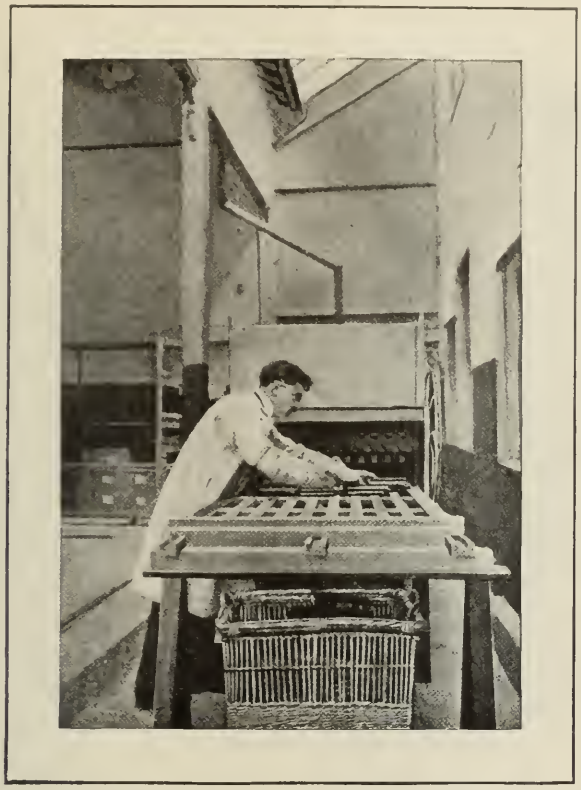
Another writer in the same review deals with the matter from the standpoint of those who can and do attend the government schools. The courses imposed upon the little scholars are too hard, the discipline too severe. The brutal pedantry of the system is quite intolerable. This is the opinion of Mr. G. Rokov, who observes:

"One of the numerous contradictions between the exigencies of practical life and the methods of education prevailing in Russia is seen in the false and rigid pedantry of Government school officials. The little schoolboy is treated as if he were an actual convict. He is condemned to strain his memory by prodigious tasks. The duties he is called upon to discharge in learning his lessons are extremely difficult and call for extraordinary gifts of acquisition. The scheme of studies is overladen with subjects and the demands made by the professors seem as if intended to eliminate from the classes all the duller, and even the mediocre, members. No thought seems to be taken excepting for cleverness and genius."

Mr. Rokov closes his article with the despairing exclamation that "the great majority of our children at this present moment, the issue of parents more or less degenerate, are treated as if they had no right whatever to the gift of an education."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO DISINFECT PUBLIC-LIBRARY BOOKS

THE regular and complete disinfection of the books in circulation in an ordinary public library has often been advocated, but has usually been regarded as impracticable for large institutions. All the books in a library have occasionally been subjected



FRAME FOR CLEANING THE BOOKS BY AIR-CURRENTS.
A powerful ventilating fan forces the pages open while an air pump draws up the dust.

to some disinfecting process during some great epidemic, and most libraries take pains to ascertain whether books have been exposed to contagion, and then to destroy or disinfect them; but only small libraries have attempted to disinfect all their books regularly, in the interval between one borrowing and the next. Even the efficacy of methods of disinfection has been called in question. One recent French experimenter goes so far as to say that nothing but live steam will kill all the germs in a book: and this would necessitate rebinding after each operation. Boards of Health usually rely on formaldehyde, assuming that this will penetrate to all spaces between the leaves; but the validity of this assumption is challenged by recent investigators. It would appear that the danger is not pressing; there is, for instance, vastly more danger of disease from street-cars than from library books. However this may be, a process has been devised by Mr. Marsoulan, member of the Paris Municipal Council, by which he thinks library books may be sterilized in large quantities, very quickly and cheaply. He would first clean the books thoroughly by a pneumatic process and then roast them to kill any remaining germs. Marsoulan's invention is described and discust in *La Nature* (Paris, May 15) by J. J. Gautier, who says:

"Contagion through books has been clearly demonstrated; a book that lies on a sick-bed, a book infected by a tuberculosis patient, become fatal vehicles of germs. And the large circulation of volumes, which goes on increasing, thanks to the circulating libraries, makes their disinfection an urgent problem. Long regarded as insoluble, it has now for some time been on the road toward solution, notably owing to the fine work of Messrs. Champonnière and Berlioz. Mr. Marsoulan has labored along the same lines as these investigators, devoting himself chiefly to the practical difficulties of the operation, that is to say, to devising a cheap method of disinfection. It may be said that he has succeeded perfectly, and it is to be hoped that his methods may be shortly applied to books in both libraries and schools.

"The operation is divided into two parts and requires two sets of apparatus:

"The first is called the 'beater'; it is composed of a frame on which the volumes are fixt, and of a powerful ventilating fan, whose air-current forces the pages to open successively, while a pump draws up the dust held between the leaves and carries it into a vessel of water charged with carbolic acid. It is, in fact, a vacuum cleaning process, followed by disinfection of the products of the operation.

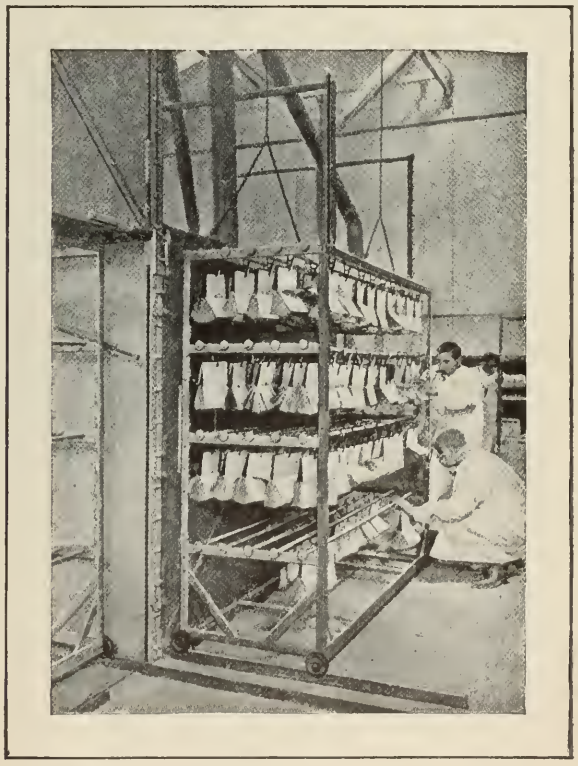
"The second apparatus has been named the 'cell.' It is a metallic cage of several tiers, made in skeleton, on which the volumes are hung by clips, the covers being held back so that the leaves are open widely. The cell being thus charged, the device, which is mounted on rails, is pushed into an oven heated to 167° F., where it remains for a sufficient time. The books come out clean, aseptic, and ready to be placed without danger in the hands of a new borrower.

"This operation in no way damages the paper; it is very economical and, if not absolutely effective, at least quite sufficient in practise.

"In fact, a mere glance at the two accompanying illustrations suffices to make it clear that the system of disinfection announced and invented by Mr. Marsoulan should be very inexpensive.

"Two simple pieces of apparatus, easy to handle and necessitating the employment of few assistants, suffice to disinfect in a short time a relatively large number of volumes.

"It will also be remarked, by those who have read of the methods of Messrs. Champonnière and Berlioz, that Marsoulan's method is a simple extension of that of these two scientists. These had solved the problem for only a small number of books, in conditions



BOOKS HANGING ON THE CAGE READY FOR ROASTING.
The books come out of the oven after this process "clean, aseptic, and ready to be placed in the hands of a new borrower."

resulting from the illness of a single individual. Mr. Marsoulan, on the contrary, has taken up the collective aspect of the question, and it may be affirmed that he has solved it very well indeed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY STONE CRUMBLES

ADVOCATES of concrete as a building-material are pushing their way in all directions and have driven the friends of stone to the defensive. The former are pointing to stone structures whose walls are rotting or splitting away; while the latter tell tales of concrete arches that collapse into piles of débris. In spite of both it is indubitable that both stone and concrete are good building-materials; and competition will result in our getting the best of each. In *Stone* (New York, June) the writer of a leading article on "The Durability of Stone" accounts for some of the failures of ashlar work in the past and describes some of the precautions now taken by quarrymen and masons. He says:

"In many of the countries of the Old World, and in some sections of the New, are to be found monolithic shafts, or vast structures of stone of prehistoric origin that have withstood the assaults of time for untold centuries. . . . Many of these retain to this day delicate ornamentations, elaborate sculpture, and inscriptions that can still be deciphered. Gathered into our museums are sarcophagi enriched with carvings bearing the chisel marks almost as sharp as when they were wrought by the artizan two thousand and more years before the Christian Era. Can one ask more evident proofs of durability than this?

"On the other hand, it is pointed out that stone structures of only a score of years show signs of disintegration, and much is made of this by those who would substitute other material for stone. It is needless for the advocate of stone to attempt to ignore these charges. The explanation for the defects is simple enough. In no form of human activity have there been more stupendous changes during the past generation than in building construction. Almost in a decade we passed from the simple, unpretentious structure of our forefathers to buildings of elaborate design and ornamentation, and substituted for wood and brick, stone of every variety, often brought from distant lands. Quarries themselves were developed far faster than scientific knowledge of quarrying methods. Mistakes were bound to be made, not only in the adaptation of materials for specific purposes, but also in the preparation and use of these materials. But the lessons of these mistakes have been learned, and it is well-nigh impossible that they can occur again."

From stereograph. Copyrighted by H. C. White Co.

CLEARNESS OF EGYPTIAN INSCRIPTIONS WHICH HAVE STAYED IN THEIR OWN CLIMATE SINCE THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS.

The causes of the disintegration and decay of stone in the past are perfectly determinate, the writer tells us, and he asserts that these have been thoroughly eliminated. In the first place, certain classes of imported stone have rarely given satisfaction in American cities. While durable in the country of their production, they are unsuited to the severity and extreme changes of the American climate. We no longer attempt to bring stone for structural use from foreign lands unless its ability to withstand extreme climatic changes has been thoroughly demonstrated. More important still, however, has been the recognition of scientific methods in quarrying. We read:

"A few years ago the main requirement of the quarryman was the cheap and expeditious removal of the stone from its natural bed. Immense blocks were broken loose by tremendous charges of explosives, and then these masses of rock were split into sizes convenient for handling. If the stone showed no visible cracks or starts, and held together under the cutting and dressing, it was thought to be in prime condition. Quarryman and builder were intensely surprized if stone handled in this way went to pieces and disintegrated in a few years after having been set in a building. Until a more serious study of economic geology was made, it was not recognized that heavy blasting, or even severe blows from sledges, had a tendency to weaken the cementing material that holds together the rock grains or crystals in any stone. Now no quarryman would think of placing on the market a stone that had been stunned. Even in Continental Europe, which is always backward in discarding old methods and adopting modern improvements, this lesson has been learned. It was formerly the practise to blast out stone, even in marble quarries. The effect upon the delicate materials, especially such marbles as were brecciated or with elaborate tapestried patterns (caused, of course, by the mingling of different elements) can readily be imagined. This is the reason why the old marble quarries of Europe present such remarkable spall banks, the débris often preventing necessary development work. Slowly, but surely, the wasteful powder man is being displaced, and in his stead is installed the wire saw, which cuts the stone from its native bed without injuring its texture in the slightest. Here in America we use the channeling machine, which cuts the stone into rectangular blocks with the minimum of waste and does not stun the stone."

Still another great improvement, the writer tells us, has come in a knowledge of the necessity for a proper seasoning of stone. While the presence of interstitial water, or 'sap,' in all stone has been recognized for a century, the part that it plays in weathering was unknown until recently:

"The quarryman and stone-worker found that a stone fresh from its bed and full of quarry water was easy to work, and that it grew harder when the sap had dried out. Hence stone was frequently cut and set in a building before it had seasoned, and thus fell a victim to frost. Now the architect and the builder know the danger in certain varieties of 'green' stone, and provide against it in their specifications. No one expecting a satisfactory and durable job would think of using unseasoned timber, and similar safeguards are called for in the use of stone.

"Much of the defective stonework of the past was caused by neglect of a fundamental principle in stone masonry—the need to set all stone of a markedly stratified or laminated formation on its natural bed. As such stone splits most readily along the plane of stratification, the easiest way was to split it up for thin ashlar and set it upright in the wall. But this quality of cleavage naturally caused it to scale off as moisture and frost got a lodgment. While a disregard of this precaution is responsible for a large portion of the defective stonework of the past fifty years, it has played no part in recent work, and the future is secure.

"The advocates of stone need ask for their material only the same measure of intelligent precaution that is taken in the use of any other material. There have been thousands of instances of disaster, often costly in human life, following the use of poorly mixt concrete, badly burned and improperly laid brick, and defective iron and steel work. The percentage of failure in stone is lower than in any other material. If choice is made of stone that has proven its suitability to climatic conditions; if it has been quarried in a scientific manner; if it has been thoroughly seasoned, and if it is properly laid, we may be sure that we have employed the most durable material of construction that is available. And beyond all this it is impossible to question that in stone is found

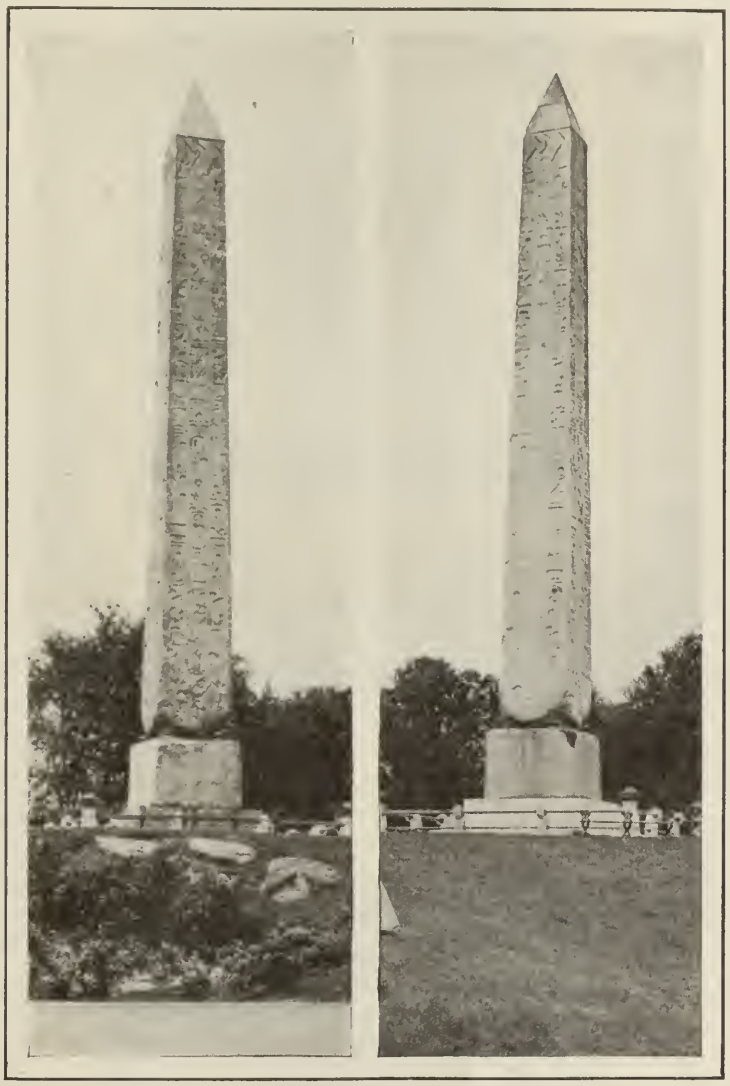
the most beautiful and artistic material, and the one best suited to carry out the creations of architectural genius that the world has ever furnished."

WATER-TIGHT PARTITIONS IN SHIPS

IS it possible to carry water-tight subdivision of passenger vessels to such a point that they can be neither capsized nor sunk, while at the same time possessing the maximum of comfort and the ability to cross the ocean in the shortest possible time? This question is discust by Arthur R. Liddell in *International Marine Engineering* (London and New York, June). The author notes that unfortunately these different qualities do not always agree very well. He says:

"Comfort means a low metacentric height; that is to say, relatively good chance of capsize when the vessel is rammed amidships. High speed means large spaces for machinery, etc., which do not admit of unlimited subdivision. Again, if the vessel in question has to carry cargo, her holds can not be unduly reduced in length unless she is to refuse a large proportion of the goods offered to her for transport. . . . In small vessels it is practically impossible to fit more than the four bulkheads possest by every tramp. A fifth bulkhead becomes possible in a vessel of about 300 feet in length, and each step of about 50 feet to 70 feet in length, according to size of vessel, enables one more to be added. . . . It is customary in the design of a passenger vessel, to calculate whether she will float with one, or perhaps two compartments flooded, but the loss of the *Republic* has shown once more that subdivision as practised or practicable does not obviate every danger. The theory of water-tight subdivision is that, when one or perhaps two compartments are flooded, the upper deck may, at the lowest point, be just about awash.

"Now, assuming that the vessel has sufficient stability in this condition, that her bulkheads hold out, and that the sea is calm, she may have a fair chance of getting to land, or at any rate of keeping above water till help arrives, but if the sea be rough she will be in a very sorry plight. A long vessel floating among waves of her own length will have her deck at the lowest point continually under water. The half height of a wave 800 feet long may be about 20 feet. Such a wave would almost reach the deck of the poop or forecastle of a vessel of the same length, and if the latter sank, say, 10 feet deeper at any part as the result of a collision, the wave would there rise nearly 10 feet above such erection. Whether hatch coamings, deck erections, etc., would then hold out, would be extremely doubtful. Steaming would probably be out of the question. The fact is that most of the precautions invented to allay the fears of timid travelers apply only to fair weather conditions, and to places that are not very far from land, where, after all, most of the collisions occur."



TAKEN SOON AFTER ERECTION IN 1881.
Inscriptions clear and sharp after thousands of years in Egypt.

PRESENT CONDITION.
Many of the inscriptions completely obliterated after 28 years in New York.

THE CRUMBLING OBELISK IN CENTRAL PARK.

In spite of innumerable closing appliances, patented or actually applied, bulkhead doors, the author goes on to say, are still a weak point. To make sure that the sliding doors will be always ready and the crew well practised, it 's customary to hold drills at intervals, when the doors are allowed to fall at the word of command. The heavy doors fall with force, and the repetition of this maneuver is apt to jam them so that they are difficult to raise. To prevent this wooden chocks are sometimes placed across the sills, and they are apt to be left in place, to be removed when a real emergency arises. Says Mr. Liddell:

"Now when the green sea comes into the engine-room, there is not much time for such removals; the chocks are apt to remain in place and the doors to be let fall upon them. Needless to say the latter do not shut tightly and can no longer be made to do so, even if any one be alive to the cause of the leakage. The leak may in such a case still be kept down, if only pumps are available, and such a vessel as the *Republic* is in this respect well provided. The engineers of this vessel consider that they could, under ordinary conditions, easily have kept her afloat till she got to land, but unfortunately the pumps were in the flooded compartment below the water-line, and neither they nor the engines could be made use of.

"There are a good many cases on record in which the engine-room of a steamer has been flooded, and it seems worthy of consideration, whether parts of the machinery, such as water-tube boilers, pumps, etc., could not with advantage be arranged on deck, as has at different times been proposed. . . . It has long been a difficulty in the design of a fast steamer to find room for all the boilers, and if the placing of some of them on deck would displace a few passenger berths, the extra safety and other advantages incidental to this arrangement may be looked upon as an important offset against the accommodation lost. The late Mr. H. H. West, of Liverpool, once proposed to fit passenger accommodations in the holds of vessels. In these days of the electric light, he considered a berth without a window was no longer the unpleasant resort that it used to be. True, a berth with daylight is to be preferred to one without, but many a passenger would gladly put up with good artificial light for perhaps a somewhat lower fare.

"The great point is that the public should realize that absolute unsinkability can be obtained only at the expense of all or of most of the advantages for the sake of which a seagoing vessel exists, and that an insistence upon its provision would practically put a stop to ocean traveling. And after all, tho the loss of a large passenger steamer is a more sensational and appalling event than,

say, a hundred or so railway or carriage accidents, the chances of destruction undergone by a single passenger are probably no greater on the sea than on land."

HOW TO DRIVE A NAIL

THE science of nail-driving is the subject of an illustrated article contributed by W. D. Graves to *The Scientific American* (New York, June 5). Mr. Graves notes that the driving of a nail is usually deemed so simple a matter that inability to do the job typifies entire lack of mechanical ability; yet he believes that even skilled mechanics may have something to learn in regard to this elementary operation. He says:

"It usually takes a woodworker's apprentice a year or more to learn that he doesn't know how.

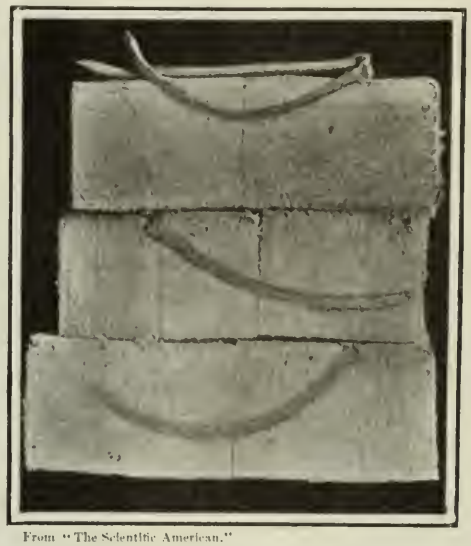
"A fledgling mechanic, who spoke sneeringly of a man whom he heard using several blows of the hammer to drive a shingle nail, was somewhat crestfallen when told that the nail would hold better when driven 'home' by several light taps, than when driven by one heavy one.

"'Why?' he asked, in surprize.

"'Because,' said the other, 'when you drive a nail home with a heavy blow, it is apt to rebound a trifle, loosening the grip of the wood fibers on it. Drive it *almost* down, if you will, with as hard blows as you wish, but finish the job with several light blows.'

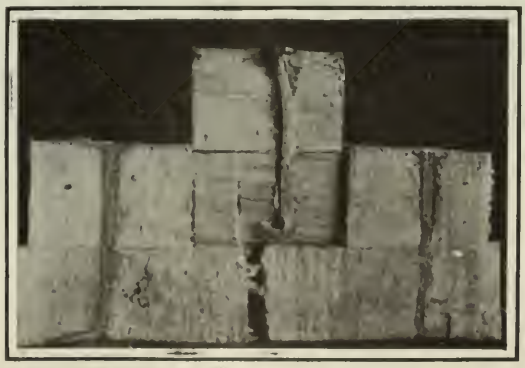
"One who thinks that the driving of a nail simply consists in getting the whole length of it out of sight, has little conception of the real nature of the operation. A nail driven by an expert will often hold several times as much as one ill driven; while, too, it is often made to draw the parts into place. If you have ever watched a mechanic driving nails, you have doubtless noted that he rarely drives one at right angles with the face of the work. There is a reason for this. Suppose that he is nailing the 'sheeting' on the frame of a building, and desires to draw the board down tightly against the one below it; he points the nail downward, and a few well-considered blows at the last produce the desired effect. If the board is bent edgewise, so that much force is required, probably he will start the nail in the upper edge, pointing very sharply downward. Again, wo nails driven in a board at different angles will hold it in place much more firmly than the same nails would if they were driven in at right angles with the face of the board.

"Did you ever notice that, in driving a nail in very hard wood, one man will do it successfully, while another succeeds only in doubling the nail up before the point has fairly entered the wood? The difference lies in the fact that the expert strikes the nail fairly, and not too hard, 'coaxing' it in; while the other strikes too hard and with indirection. It may be profitably mentioned, right here, that in driving a nail into very hard wood, it is usually profitable to dip the end into oil or grease. This will not sensibly intertere with the holding qualities of the nail, while it will very materially facilitate its driving."



From "The Scientific American."

FIG. 1.—NAILING A BUTT JOINT.



From "The Scientific American."

FIG. 2.—METHODS OF CLINCHING A NAIL.

That a nail may hold firmly, the writer goes on to say, the pieces it penetrates should be in close contact. A few taps at the finish may serve to bring this about; while a heavy blow often destroys it on account of the rebound. The direction in which a nail goes is governed largely by the shape of the point. A horseshoe nail, by having a chisel point, may be made to swerve and to come out of the hoof but little above the shoe. By filing the point of a nail off on one side, it may readily be made to take a curved course, or the same result may be attained by bending the point slightly with the claws of the hammer. Fig. 1 shows how two boards may be secured, edge to edge, by nails bent in this way. We read further:

"In driving a clinch nail, there is room for the exercise of some skill. In Fig. 2 the central figure is that of a clinch nail driven down onto a hard surface, thus being driven and clinched at the same operation. It will be noted that it is bent in the middle, 'crippled,' thus loosened in the wood and deprived of much of its holding capacity. At the left and right are nails which were first driven through the wood, and had the points bent over afterward, while a heavy hammer, or the like, was held against the head. The one on the left was carelessly bent, leaving a clinch which will straighten easily; while the one at the right was first bent over a trifle at the extreme point, then hammered firmly down. By the latter method, it will be seen, the point is driven into the wood, and thus more securely held in place."

WHY CUPS SHOULD HAVE HANDLES

THERE is a valid hygienic reason, it appears, for providing cups and other drinking-vessels with handles; and the same reason convicts tumblers and other handleless vessels of sinning against the laws of health. This we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 15). We read:

"There is a feature connected with the construction of certain modern drinking-receptacles which in some circumstances is hygienically objectionable. We refer to the ordinary plain tumbler or goblet which has neither handle nor stem. It does not require the refinements of bacteriology or chemistry to indicate that in common places of refreshment the tumbler, the stemless glass, or the metal drinking-vessel without a handle may readily be a source of contamination to the drinker. It is not customary any longer to drink tea out of a cup without a handle, and there are hygienic reasons in favor of the modern cup. It is surely a transgression against sanitary law or cleanly requirement that the edge or rim (or the space near it) of a drinking-vessel is used both for lifting that vessel and for applying it to the mouth in order that the contents may reach the mouth. In public places of refreshment where it is the rule to serve drinks in tumblers, it is common enough to see the glassful of beer or whisky-and-soda handed to the customer by the serving person with his fingers and thumb on the rim—in fact, on that very portion of the glass which comes into contact with the drinker's lips. That is an obviously repulsive proceeding and one which should (as it easily can) be avoided. It would hardly be safe to assume that the hands and fingers of the barmaid or barman are scrupulously clean, and therefore the use of the tumbler or the handleless goblet in public places of refreshment is open to objection. We are quite sure that this argument will appeal to all cleanly persons, and that they will agree that it would be much more satisfactory if vessels with a handle were employed in public houses, or if all glasses were provided with a stem. . . . In view of the above facts glasses either with stems or handles should be reinstalled in those places of refreshment where they have been discarded."

AN ANALYSIS OF SLEEP

AN extremely interesting experimental study of sleep has just been published (Boston, 1909) by Dr. Boris Sidis, whose work on hypnosis and allied subjects has already won him fame. One of the facts brought out by Dr. Sidis is that it is possible to induce sleep simply by preventing voluntary movement. Everybody recognizes the fact that one must keep still if one wants to go to sleep, but it will surprize most people to be told by Dr. Sidis that he can put a lively kitten or guinea-pig to sleep simply by securing its limbs so that they can not possibly be moved. This looks like hypnotism, and indeed, Dr. Sidis tells us, the sleep-states of the higher animals are developed out of hypnoidal states found in the resting-states of lower organisms. Briefly put, he says "the hypnoidal-state is the germ of sleep." Another interesting fact is what Dr. Sidis calls the "shifting of thresholds" as one goes to sleep or wakes. With regard to the limitation of voluntary movements, which he has found plays such an important rôle in the induction of sleep, Dr. Sidis writes:

"This is due to the fact that motor consciousness not only forms the main body of our mental activity, but also that ideo-motor life is more subject to changes from slight stimulations than is our purely sensory life. Motor elements are highly plastic and modifiable; they enter readily into ever new combinations. . . . . .

"The great majority of mankind still leads a life closely allied to animal sensori-motor states. Instance the delight of children in their plays, and the all-absorbing interest of college students in their baseball and football games. Even in the highest and most developed forms of mental activity, motor ideas and representations are by far the most predominant. Without motor elements ideational life is arrested. It is these sensori-motor and ideo-motor elements that constitute the 'stream, the flow, the current' of our mental life. Motor elements enter freely and easily into combinations with all other elements of mental life."

DR. BORIS SIDIS,
Who gives us a psychological theory of sleep.

In fact, Dr. Sidis comes to the conclusion that motor elements form the nucleus of consciousness, and that motor consciousness is at the very heart of personality. "We are," he says, "what we can accomplish." Again, "acting forms the greater part of a man's life." No wonder, then, that keeping still puts one to sleep. To quote further:

"By limiting the motor activity of the organism we impoverish its mental processes and lower the heart-beat of mental life. The active nucleus of psycho-motor reactions becomes passive, the organism becomes disabled in its response to the stimulations of the external environment, the thresholds rise and the organism is no longer in relation with the external world. When motor activity with its concomitant motor-consciousness becomes lowered, restricted, and fades away, the organism becomes necessarily passive and passes into sleep."

This brings us to the second point mentioned above—the shifting of the "thresholds," by which is meant the boundaries between the voluntary and the involuntary, between conscious and unconscious movements. These boundaries rise when one falls asleep and fall when one wakes.

In other words, the more nearly asleep a person is, the more nearly all his movements become involuntary and unconscious. He does not retain them in his waking memory, altho they may be of a character that would make them conscious and voluntary were he awake. In other words, the "threshold"—the boundary of involuntary action—has risen. When the sleeper wakes, it drops again. This differentiates sleep very strongly from hypnosis, for in hypnosis the thresholds rise; that is, some things that are wholly involuntary in the waking state become conscious and voluntary. Dr. Sidis says:

"As in the waking states the catabolic [disintegrating] processes predominate, so in sleep the reverse processes, the anabolic, take the upper hand. The organism begins to recuperate its losses and fills up the accounts drawn upon by the stimuli of the external environment, when in active relation with them. With the increase of the income of energy the raised thresholds begin to fall until a point is reached when the stimuli once more overstep the lowered thresholds and once more gain access to the stores of life-energy—the organism awakes and enters into active relations with the external environment.

"Regarded then from various standpoints, sleep is a rise of thresholds under conditions of monotony and limitation of voluntary movements. In this respect sleep strongly contrasts with hypnosis. In hypnosis the individual is specially accessible to any kind of suggestions coming from the external world, the psycho-motor reactions are greatly lightened and are released by the suggestion or external stimulus with great facility, far greater than in the waking state. This great facility is often exprest by the statement that in hypnosis the inhibitions are removed. What specially characterizes *hypnosis is the fact of fall of thresholds* present in individuals, with a predisposition to states of dissociation; in sleep, on the contrary, we have found from our study, the general characteristic is the *rise of psycho-motor thresholds*. In passing from the waking state into the subwaking hypnoidal state the individual may either pass into hypnosis with its dissociated states and lowered psycho-motor thresholds or may go into sleep with raised psycho-motor thresholds. *The process of redistribution of thresholds takes place in the intermediary, hypnoidal states. When the redistribution of thresholds in the hypnoidal states brings about a fall of thresholds due to predisposition to and further cultivation of dissociations, the result is hypnosis; when the redistribution in the hypnoidal states brings about a rise of thresholds, the result is sleep.*"

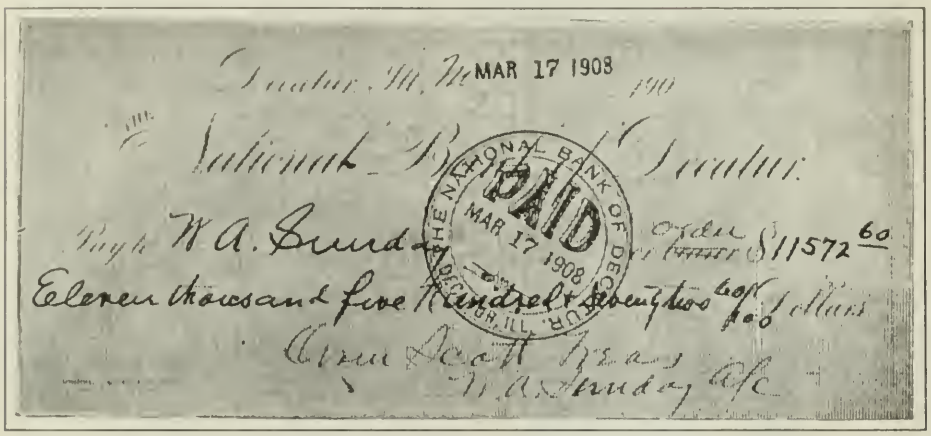
This is somewhat technical, but is clear enough in the light of what has already been explained. It will be noted that this is a psychological, not a physiological, theory of sleep, and does not attempt to explain its material mechanism. Its valuable feature is its reliance on the experimental data, to which we have merely alluded here, tho Dr. Sidis' book is chiefly occupied with their description and discussion.

KODAK-ELECTRICITY—Since sensitized films rolled on spools have been used in photography, says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 22), photographers have known a new trouble; electricity has been playing them all sorts of tricks. He goes on:

"The band of celluloid that serves as foundation for the layer of gelatino-bromid becomes electrified by contact with the black paper that protects the roll against light, or simply by contact with the next sensitive layer in the roll, so that in certain conditions there are actual electrical discharges that leave their traces on the image, after development, in the form of branched or zigzag lines. A warm and dry atmosphere seems to favor the accident, which occurs notably when the operator removes the roll from the apparatus; if the spool is partly unrolled he squeezes it lightly and thus gives a slight motion of rotation to the interior coils; friction then determines the phenomenon, and the harm is done. Happily, manufacturers have a remedy—to cover the celluloid band with a layer of transparent gelatin, on the side opposite to the sensitive layer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NET RESULTS OF BILLY SUNDAY'S WORK

DOES the evangelistic work of Billy Sunday show permanent results? As he is the most sensational of our evangelists, it is perhaps to be expected that the effect of his work would be the most evanescent. But a writer who has been traveling in his wake and estimating conditions thinks the permanency of results depends on the community, not on him. This writer, Mr. Bruce Barton, studies the effect of Billy Sunday on two Illinois towns—Decatur and Freeport. Decatur shows Mr. Sunday at his best; Freeport shows "what may be expected from his meetings under conditions which are less favorable to real success." One was united and enthusiastic; the other was divided and indifferent. Criticism of Sunday is general in Freeport, but lacking in Decatur, and to this writer indicates something more than degrees of success. As Freeport was visited three years ago and Decatur last year, Mr. Barton thinks that either consciously or unconsciously Mr. Sunday is "modifying his methods and casting off many of the things which have hindered his work." The Decatur meetings are "notable in the history of modern evangelism," says Mr. Barton in *The Home Herald* (Chicago). He writes:



THE CHECK SUNDAY RECEIVED AT DECATUR.

The Decatur people think it better to spend this on Sunday than on a circus, for a circus "leaves absolutely nothing in the town" and Sunday "saves them and the city with them."

"Few places of 30,000 can boast so many fine church buildings, and new pastors coming to the community recognize at once that the church work is remarkably well supported and engages the energies of a very large percentage of the prominent business and professional men. On the subject of the revival the pastors were a unit. Tho some voted for Mr. Sunday with great reluctance, fearing the sensationalism of his work, they all accepted the final decision heartily and entered into the meetings with the determination to reap the largest possible return. Finally, the work of preparation was thoroughly done. The evangelist came into a field which had been brought to the most perfect degree of ripeness, and was met by laborers with their sleeves rolled up. . . . . .

"Decatur, it must be understood, had been a fairly wide-open town. Not notably immoral, but just unclean. Its politics had been dictated by the local brewers, who were received in society and occupied positions on the park boards and in offices of trust. There was no lack of righteous sentiment, but it was unorganized, apologetic. It was the wet element, the gambling element, which walked the streets proudly and exulted in its strength. The forces of righteousness stayed in their tents and moaned their lack of power. What did Sunday do? He did not preach the love of Christ; he has no sermon on that theme so far as I can discover. But he painted sin so black that men were ashamed to read the record of their lives. Particularly he lasht the church-members and the impotently righteous element of the community. He stood forth on the platform and shouted:

"'*I am going to fight the things that ruin manhood and womanhood in Decatur until hell freezes over. And then I will get a pair of skates and work on the ice.*'

"'*You people in Decatur are trying to pay your taxes in boys instead of pulling a few dirty, stinking dollars out of your stinking pockets.*'

"That was not nice; it was vulgar and coarse and revolting. But it was virile. The men of the community began to sit up and take notice. Here was one who dared to fly in the face of the dragon. Surely, if this man were a Christian, then Christianity involved no surrender of manhood.

"There worked out in the community such a change of public sentiment as is hard to describe. Righteousness grew popular. The brewers were silently dropt from the park boards. It became not just the proper thing to be seen in their company, or to have them in one's home. The moral elements of the city awoke to the realization that they were in the majority, that they had power, and with that realization they took on the majesty which power bestows. Afterward the ministers found it possible, and find it possible still, to denounce wrongs boldly, as they ought to be denounced, without fear of any protest from the pews. They are safe, for their strongest denunciation is mild compared with Sunday's. They can line their people up on a righteous issue, regardless of party and personal considerations, in a way that they never could before. There is one pastor, for instance, who has only a single Democrat in his church. Yet in the recent mayoralty fight, where the issue was squarely drawn between a whisky Republican and a law-enforcing Democrat, he printed in his church paper:

"'*If you want a decent city, vote for Charles H. Borscher for Mayor*'—the Democatic candidate. And no one protested. Moreover, he has reason to believe that every man in his congregation voted as he advised."

Freeport has 18,000 people and manufactures plows, windmills, and beer. Aside from Mr. Sunday, says Mr. Barton, "the city has had no other distinguished visitation since the second Lincoln-Douglas debate." "The conservative character of the community, and the large German population which is opposed to emotionalism in religion . . . gives the city life a certain stolidity which is not attractive from the evangelistic standpoint." The meetings in Freeport took place three years ago when Mr. Sunday's methods were less refined than at present. Many of the pastors have since moved to other fields, but four English-speaking Protestants remain. "Two of them believe that the meetings were a benefit to their churches and the town, and the other two were disgusted with them, and kept their children from them as they would from a place of evil resort." We read further:

"The discussion of the Freeport campaign must confine itself largely to the churches, because its whole effect, as perceptible to-day, is registered there. There is nothing in Freeport to correspond to the local-option victory in Decatur or the lessening of the social evil in Burlington. Dancing and card-playing among church-members was practically unknown for a period of years, to be sure, but it sprang up again and is now as common as ever. The number of saloons is the largest in the city's history; politics is not noticeably cleaner. Indeed, the local-option committee had so little confidence in the value of the revival sentiment that it voted down the proposition to invite Mr. Sunday to come for a single big meeting before the election. So far as the city life is concerned, the interests which concern churched and unchurched alike, the net gain is represented in the fact that a half-dozen of the most prominent business and professional men are now standing squarely and solidly for Christ. These men are a mighty testimony to the power of Mr. Sunday's work and the reality of Christian experience. The whole community knew what they were before the meetings; every one knows what they are now. And there are many thoughtful Christians in the city who believe that the meet-

ings would have been more than worth while had they left no other memorial than the changed lives of these half-dozen men."

Aside from criticism of Mr. Sunday's language, which to many is irreverent and to some blasphemous, there is much opposition to him on account of the money he takes. But you can not make this criticism in Decatur, we are told. Says Mr. Barton:

"They challenge it immediately, saying, 'A circus comes here one day and takes away $11,000, and leaves absolutely nothing in the town and no one objects. Why should they object to paying $11,000 to Sunday, who saves them and the city with them?' It is, perhaps, futile to argue with these people, to point out that the circus lays itself open to no imputation of bad faith by taking out of a town every cent it can get, that no unbeliever is likely to bring a charge of hypocrisy against circuses in general because one of them makes huge profits. It is true, whether his admirers recognize it or not, that the most widely advertised feature of Mr. Sunday's work is the huge collections which he takes. I rode on the train once with four men who were discussing modern evangelism, and one of them burst forth with this argument, which seemed to settle it all, 'Why, they're *all* a bunch of *grafters;* look at Billy Sunday.' Sunday, who is everywhere known to have grown rich in the work, is taken as typical of the whole profession, and the charge of greed is laid at every evangelistic door.

"For Sunday really is greedy for money. I have thought sometimes that it might be because he realizes that he can not stand this terrific strain for many more years, that his working life is shorter than that of other men and must be made correspondingly more profitable. People do not force money upon him: he wants it, and where it does not come he sends for it."

DOUBTING MR. STEAD

MR. STEAD'S project of an "other-world bureau," of which we gave an account last week, is termed "a most ludicrous instance of credulity" by the New York *Observer*. This journal takes a positive stand against faith in any spiritistic communication, saying:

"It is not rational to suppose that we can talk with departed spirits, for the whole teaching of the Bible is to the effect that they—for the time being—are effectually separated from us, for good and sufficient reasons. There is no commerce between that world and this, and those who have gone, having had their chance here below, are not to be counted in the daily conduct of affairs. Moreover, there is not a single shred of real evidence that such spiritualistic communications have ever been actualized. Mediums so-called, who have grown fat on the proceeds of their cheating, there are in great numbers, many of whom have been exposed, to their own shame and the amusement of the public. There are even spiritualist communities where misguided people of that ilk congregate to feed one another with the food of lies. But all that is neither science nor religion."

Upon Mr. Stead's particular enterprise we read this unsympathetic comment:

"'The world into which we pass at death,' says Mr. Stead, 'is neither up nor down, as the ancient theory had it. It is very near to us; in fact, it is right here. We have a veil over our eyes, so that we can not see it now. At death that veil is lifted, and we come into the other world as a blind man would come into the light were the shadow lifted from his eyes.'

"But if this be true there is no evidence anywhere that it is possible to communicate intelligently with these spirits supposed to be floating around us, nor any reason to imagine that many of them, who were quite stupid while on earth, have gained in intelligence through the company they have kept in the other world. Besides, it is rather disappointing that these talkative spirits who are represented as eager to speak to us are not such noble souls as Abraham, Moses, Daniel, Peter, Paul, or John, or even Augustine, Luther, John Knox, or Livingstone, but second and third-rate spirits not in good and regular standing. The spiritualist so-called really in many cases keeps bad company—if indeed there is anything back of his pretensions. Evil spirits corrupt good manners. This dealing with occult powers is dangerous business. We have enough people on earth to talk with who are flesh and blood without running hither and yon to conjure up some witch of Endor who will return to plague us. The best way is the old way of living for God while you live, and meanwhile minding your business while expecting the spirits to mind theirs. Mr. Stead's ghost bureau or spiritualistic intelligence office meets no modern need. His article may make good advertising for a magazine, but in itself it is essentially ridiculous."

PROFESSOR FOSTER'S BOOK

THE Christian minister has pledged himself, in some form or other, to preach Christianity. The question has again come up whether he can hold his office and remain in his order when he professes Monism and Pantheism, thinks the term God symbolical, with no personal reality behind it, quotes Lucretius,

PROF. GEORGE BURMAN FOSTER,

Whose critics describe his latest book as "The Monism of Haeckel and the Pantheism of Spinoza," but declare "it is not either Christianity or Judaism."

the atheist and materialist, as an authority in discussing religion, denies the existence of the soul, in the sense in which Christian teachers have always employed the term, and discredits the authority of the Bible. This is the question which is agitating at Chicago the Baptist ministers as a body. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

A Baptist minister and professor in the University of Chicago, in his book "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence," has been accused of writing "a bitter indictment of the Christian religion before the bar of skepticism." Accordingly, at a meeting of the Baptist clergymen at Chicago, the Rev. Johnstone Myers, pastor of Immanuel Church, called upon the Rev. Prof. George Burman Foster, author of this book, to withdraw from the Baptist ministry and to yield up his ordination papers. The New York *Tribune*, which gives the above particulars, reports that "when a motion was made to expel Professor Foster from the ministry there were cries of 'second it' from all over the hall."

In the book referred to, which lies before us, the writer speaks as follows in denial of the soul's existence, as taught by Christianity:

"There is no such thing as a self-dependent soul freely active or interactive within an organism which we call the body."

In like manner the professor denies the existence of a personal God and declares:

"There is no self-dependent deity active or interactive in that larger body which we call the cosmos."

This belief in a "self-dependent deity" he declares to be false and barbarous, and we read:

"All this is a survival of primitive animism, which populated the whole world with spirits, demons, hobgoblins."

Man and the soul, God and the world, "are not two beings confronting each other as independent and interoperative, but they are one being giving account of itself in a twofold manner."

This, say Professor Foster's critics, is the Monism of Haeckel and the Pantheism of Spinoza, but it is not either Christianity or Judaism.

On page 32 we read: "A created man, a created spirit, is a contradiction in terms." On page 50 the author tells us "we must wean ourselves from the habit of picturing the God of the universe as the Bible God of the book of Genesis—a God who magically charmed things, with a word or a wand, out of nothing." In page 282 we are taught, "He who calls himself a Bible-believer has not weighed his words. He is naive." "Speaking strictly there is not a single Bible-believer to-day. Not among theologians, because they know the content of the Bible . . . not among laymen, because they do not know the Bible."

The world is God, says the professor, altho "the word God is a symbol to designate the universe in its ideal-achieving capacity." "The concept of a personal God has symbolic validity only."

Commenting on this volume, *The Bible Student and Teacher* (New York) remarks:

"And all that *twaddle*—never surpassed even in this age when so many write books *without the remotest conception of what 'thinking' is*—all that twaddle will be accepted by the uncultivated and helpless youth to whom it is addrest, as 'the bright consummate flower of the divine' which 'modern humanity' is showing itself capable of producing!

"One is sometimes forced to wonder whether the great Christian denomination in which the University of Chicago originated *will ever make their responsibility for its teaching effective.* And in like manner one is compelled to wonder whether that Christian man of vast wealth, who has furnished ten, twenty, or whatever number of, millions of dollars for its endowment, will ever wake up to the fact that, in return for his munificence, the institution has given him a 'gold brick'!"

The Journal and Messenger (Cincinnati), a Baptist organ, speaking of the book remarks that "it is with pain that we refer to things said there which we can not approve, but we must stand for the integrity of the faith." But *The Western Christian Advocate* does not "believe that Professor Foster intends his volume as an attack upon 'the existence of God,' 'the inspiration of the Bible,' 'the supernatural and miraculous,' or 'vital Christianity.'"

PROVING MRS. EDDY ALIVE

A CHRISTIAN Scientist recusant has recently revived the more or less frequent charge that Mrs. Eddy is "no longer in the flesh." This *The Christian Science Sentinel* not only denies, but asserts her mental competence to continue the supervision of the Christian-Science movement. "She is in good health and mentally alert," asserts that journal. "Only two weeks ago she directed a change in one of the by-laws of the Mother Church, regulating the government of branch churches. Last week Mrs. Eddy published important directions concerning the method of teaching Christian Science." The Boston *Globe* undertook recently to find out for itself if Mrs. Eddy still conformed to her habit of driving out at one o'clock, and a reporter chartered a taxicab to make investigations. Mrs. Eddy's carriage was discovered and was overhauled by the taxicab, and the demonstration satisfactorily accomplished. Thus:

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MRS. EDDY TAKING HER DAILY DRIVE.

To a Boston *Globe* reporter there is no doubt that Mrs. Eddy is the woman on the rear seat.

"As the taxicab drew alongside the carriage, the first person the reporter saw was Calvin A. Frye, for many years known both as the footman and confidential private secretary of Mrs. Eddy. He was sitting on the left side front seat with the coachman.

"Looking closely into the carriage the reporter saw, first, Mrs. Laura Sargent, Mrs. Eddy's housekeeper and companion, sitting on the right side of the rear seat, and next to her, sitting on the left side of the seat, Mrs. Eddy herself.

"Mrs. Sargent was sitting well apart from Mrs. Eddy, and Mrs. Eddy herself was sitting bolt upright, apparently looking out of the window. She wore a quantity of fluffy white stuff about her throat, as is her custom, and her hat, something in the line of a toque, had some light color on it. Her dress was of dark material.

"As the reporter in question has twice interviewed Mrs. Eddy, and has seen her many other times at greater or lesser distances, there is no doubt but that she was the woman in the rear seat of the carriage yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Sargent.

"The last time the reporter interviewed Mrs. Eddy and the last time he saw her face to face was a year ago this month in her study at Chestnut Hill. The brief but comprehensive view which the reporter had of Mrs. Eddy in her carriage yesterday afternoon satisfied him there had been no marked physical change in her condition since he last saw her.

"The reporter had no opportunity of talking with Mrs. Eddy, and could of course form no idea as to whether or not there had been any change in her mental condition. He was, however, convinced by this visual demonstration that Mrs. Eddy is not dead, and that, so far as a cursory view showed, she seemed to look about as she did a year ago this month. . . . . .

"On their trip back to the city the reporters in their automobile encountered Mrs. Eddy's carriage on its return. As she passed Mrs. Eddy again greeted the newspaper men, looking smilingly through the window of the carriage and again waving her hand. Those of the reporting party were imprest with the fact that she had recognized them, which was considered clear proof that she is mentally alert."

WHAT OXFORD CAN GIVE AMERICANS

THE Rhodes scholars at Oxford seem disposed to question whether America has sent across the water the best she has to give. This, says a writer, is the most serious criticism of the American scholars that he has heard at Oxford, and it comes from the American contingent in that body. Oxford's demand for Greek cuts out from competition many of those who might most ably represent their respective States, observes this writer, Mr. George R. Parkin, who since 1902 has been the organizing representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. Then, too, he thinks, there are numberless cases in which students will not care to break in, with three years of life abroad, upon the purely American training which they have planned for themselves. These objections aside, there still seems to be a question whether Oxford has to give to an American student anything that he can not get as well or better at his home universities. In the June *North American Review* Mr. Parkin attempts to answer this question, laying stress upon the wider view to be gained in an Old-World center of training. He writes:

"If politically inclined, the American Rhodes scholar finds himself in England in close touch with the politics of an empire which covers one-fifth of the world, embraces nearly one-fifth of its population, and illustrates in its extraordinarily varied system every form of government, from extreme democracy to paternal and almost autocratic rule. He has close at hand, for study if he should so wish, the 'Mother of Free Parliaments,' with its great political traditions which have been the foundation of free government in America as elsewhere. He is within easy reach of France, Germany, Italy, and other European countries, where he may spend his holidays, acquiring their languages and comparing their political and administrative systems. All this makes for that breadth of view which seems essential for certain forms of national service.

"For the same reason, I am inclined to think that no class of American students would reap greater advantages from the Rhodes Scholarship than those who look forward to journalism as a profession. The journalists of a nation which, in its diplomatic, financial, commercial, and naval relations, has become, almost in spite of itself, a World Power, require a world outlook which can only be got through knowledge of other nations. Here, if anywhere, the broad point of view is a national advantage and even a necessity."

The width of the range of study which Oxford presents to a student is illustrated by this writer by mentioning the distribution of work among the whole body of Rhodes scholars during the past year. We quote:

"Jurisprudence attracted the largest number, as 38 of the men took the ordinary Honor course and 7 pursued the work leading to a B.C.L. degree. Natural science came next, with 18 in the Honor course and 7 seeking a B.Sc. degree. In *Literæ Humaniores*, which has for centuries given Oxford's best training and greatest distinctions, there were 20. There was the same number in the history school. Following these were theology, English literature, modern languages, mathematics, and economics, in all of which the higher courses were taken by numbers ranging from 5 to 10. Oriental languages, medicine, forestry, anthropology, geography, and engineering, each attracted a smaller number.

"No Oxford man would claim that in all these subjects Oxford holds a foremost place, as she certainly does in some. Yet this can be positively said: that as yet no Rhodes scholar, American, Colonial, or German, out of about 300 that have been elected, has appeared at Oxford who found the course of study laid down for him in any of these subjects beneath the level of his powers. It is a common opinion among the men that the three years allowed them are all too short for what Oxford expects them to do, and which they must do if they are to gain the university's distinctions.

"They have thus learned their own limitations. They have found that the training of the best English students is better than what they themselves have had, and that only determined work can gain the honors the university has to give, and which are freely open to their competition. Above all, they have learned what Mr. Rhodes meant when he said that life at Oxford would give them a larger outlook on the world. There is no difference of opinion among the men on this point. They feel that they have got something that home could not possibly have given them."

DELINQUENT COLLEGES

THE Carnegie Foundation seems to be exceeding all expectations in the ramification of its functions. Instead of simply providing a peaceful evening of life for meritorious professors it is becoming a force for the standardizing of educational institutions, causing them to level up to a degree of proficiency approved by the Foundation's executive committee. "Who anticipated that in less than five years," asks *The Independent*, "it would effect profound changes in the constitution and management of our colleges, severing venerable denominational ties, tightening up requirements of admission, differentiating the college from the university, systemizing finances, raising salaries, and in many more subtle ways modifying the life and work of thousands of educators?" The power which it possesses as a punitive agent has attracted attention of late by its action in relation to the George Washington University of Washington, D. C. This university was removed from the rolls of the Foundation on the accusation that its finances and its scholastic standards were misrepresented and two effective professors forcibly retired to save money for the institution. Much newspaper comment has also arisen over the reports that the entrance requirements of Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and the University of the City of New York vary so as to create confusion in the determination of the status of students. There is an appearance of laxity in not requiring students who have been admitted on conditions to live up to the standards set by the faculties; and these conditions come in for criticism at the hands of the Foundation's committee. In the New York *Tribune* it is stated that—

"President Pritchett in his report said that 58 per cent. of the entering class at Harvard had not met all the requirements. At Yale 57 per cent. had fallen below standard, while at Columbia 75 out of 145 freshmen had been conditioned. At New York University 36 out of 41 students admitted were deficient. Other colleges and universities, according to this report, showed somewhat startling percentages of 'deficient' students at entrance."

Each university, Dr. Pritchett said, had its own method of admitting these deficients. His general comment on this situation was:

"The desire for numbers being keen, lax provisions for the admission of special and of conditioned students may mean that a rigidly enforced entrance standard would threaten seriously to cut down enrolment and that extraordinary measures have been devised to offset their effect. If this view is correct, the college has embarked upon a dangerous course which threatens its sincerity and its efficiency.

"Or, again, the facts may signify that there is no very close connection between fulfilled requirements and college performance; in which case it is held wise to admit deficient students of average age, or older, and to wipe out their deficiencies by some other method than through the entrance machinery. If this be true, it is time not to make exceptions that confuse all standards and demoralize students, but seriously to face the problem of organizing preparatory education on a basis that is really vital and indispensable and of devising machinery capable of enforcing it."

There is evidently room for a searching of hearts on this subject of higher education, observes the New York *Tribune*, "and that is probably all that Dr. Pritchett intended to prompt." The Boston *Herald* justifies the Foundation trustees thus:

"It must be borne in mind that the process of standardization and of disciplining is not one that Mr. Carnegie, together with

President Pritchett, determines arbitrarily. The principles governing the administrative officials of the Foundation are those that have been laid down by a board of trustees of which Charles William Eliot is chairman, and the presidents of Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, Smith, Oberlin, and other colleges, are members. If the principles, as defined and lived up to, prove to be disturbing for a season, if they expose disparity between the professions of the catalogs and the actual work of the class-room, and if they require uniformity of accounting, system, and order in academic administrative management where hitherto there has been very marked lack of system and clearness, then the blame does not rest upon Mr. Carnegie or upon President Pritchett, but upon as representative a group of educators as the country has, namely, the trustees who administer the fund."

Granting that the policy of "standardization" is backed by some of the leading educators of this country, the question is seriously asked by *The Herald*, however, if it is not being "executed arbitrarily and remorselessly." The Springfield *Republican* discusses the special case of the George Washington University thus:

"The university is placed under grave charges, practically blasting its good name and very seriously impairing its capacity for usefulness. It is accused of not enforcing its announced standards of admission to its various professional schools, especially those of medicine and law; and the value of the A.B. degree granted by its collegiate department is said to be cheapened 'by the lax administration of the college of political sciences and the division of education.' A charge of peculiar, indeed unique interest is that the university has forcibly retired two professors, both in their prime as teachers, in order to save money for the institution through the operation of the pension system—an act which is condemned as 'entirely contrary to the spirit in which this foundation was conceived and is a blow at academic dignity and academic freedom.' There is still another charge, to the effect that the university misrepresented to the Foundation the amount of its productive endowment. Altogether, the indictment is a terrible one for an institution to face, coming as it does from such a source.

"President Needham, of George Washington University, denounces the action of the executive committee of the Foundation as 'hasty, prejudiced, and unjust,' but there is no tribunal to which he can appeal for a reversal of judgment, except that of public opinion; and in such a case, what is the public to think? Once condemned by the Carnegie Foundation to the extent of being publicly and ignominiously removed from its pension roll, an institution must have a great prestige of its own to withstand the shock successfully. A young or weak college might never recover from the blow.

"The Carnegie Foundation's action in this case is a most interesting development. Wisely and conservatively used, its power over the institutions that have sought and obtained its pension privileges may be exercised to the utmost advantage of collegiate and university education in America. Public confidence in the present administration of the Foundation is so firmly based that the general feeling must be that Dr. Pritchett is doing an excellent work in holding the beneficiaries of the fund to high standards of education."

THE HARVARD DRAMATISTS

IF Oxford takes pride in being "the home of lost causes," her American sister, Harvard, may take equal pride in the opposite emotion, and, in fact, she does so in one of her college publications in an article "pointing with pride," as the political platforms say, to the fact that the bright particular stars in the rising galaxy of American dramatists are Harvard men. It is only within half a dozen years, points out Mr. George P. Baker, that we stopt importing the majority of our plays, and accepted the work of the native playwright. American dramatists there were of course before this date; but, says Mr. Baker, aside from the plays of the late James Herne, "they were wholly imitative of a technique borrowed from other lands, or established among us by uninterrupted practise of our playwrights, warranted to produce plays 'sure to please': or they really contributed no fresh thought on the subject treated."

To-day all this is changed or changing, and plays are appearing in which are "independence in technique and thought, courageous expression, whether comic or tragic, resting on firm convictions, contributive thinking about our problems as a people." Mr. Baker selects "The New York Idea," "The Witching Hour," "The Great Divide," "Paid in Full," "Jeanne D'Arc," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Third Degree," "Sappho and Phaon," "Mater," and "Salvation Nell" as showing "individuality, independence in technique and in thought, a stimulating and thoughtful treatment of life in the past or, more often, in the immediate present." Out of this list three authors are found representing the training of Harvard—Percy MacKaye, William Vaughn Moody, and Edward

THE COBURN PLAYERS IN MACKAYE'S "THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS."

This play has been produced out of doors this spring at a number of college towns. It will be given a spectacular performance at Gloucester, Mass., in August, when the President is expected to be present.

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY. EDWARD B. SHELDON. PERCY MACKAYE.

HARVARD MEN WHO WRITE PLAYS.

The younger graduates of Harvard, says Mr. George P. Baker, are doing their part in giving dramatic expression to that "awakening of our national consciousness which everywhere to-day is increasingly alive to deeper significances in our life and institutions."

Sheldon. In *The Harvard Graduate's Magazine* (June) the work of these men is considered in some detail. We read:

"Percy MacKaye, '97, heads this list in point of time. He is a son of Steele MacKaye, whose enthusiastic personality and fertile imagination old playgoers will recall gratefully. In 1903 Mr. MacKaye published 'The Canterbury Pilgrims' over which, in enthusiasm, more than one actor hesitated before he decided that it was for the moment too unconventional to be risked upon the stage. It is to be played for the first time this spring by the Coburn Outdoor Players, who will give it at Radcliffe College and a number of other American colleges. In 1905 came 'Fenris the Wolf,' as yet not acted. In 1906 Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe produced 'Jeanne D'Arc.' The general public showed hearty appreciation of this play, which, like all of Mr. MacKaye's pieces except 'The Scarecrow' and 'Mater,' is in blank verse. Its fortunes seem to prove that even to-day a play is not destined to fail because it is in blank verse. In the autumn of 1907 Mr. MacKaye's most ambitious effort, 'Sappho and Phaon,' was produced by Mr. H. G. Fiske, with Mme. Kalich in the leading rôle. . . . One can easily imagine the play as a success with Sorma in Berlin or Bernhardt in Paris, but Mme. Kalich is as yet by no means mistress of the rhythms of our speech. No perfection of setting and detail given the play could offset this, and the play failed. On the other hand it has recently been highly praised in the *Revue du Mois* by a French student of our drama, who, because of this play and 'The Scarecrow,' greets Mr. MacKaye as a dramatic poet worthy serious consideration by foreign readers. This past winter Mr. Henry Miller produced 'Mater,' a genuine surprize to many in Mr. MacKaye's audiences, for they had not suspected him of the delicate humor the play reveals."

Mr. Moody, who graduated from Harvard in 1893, has two plays to his credit, "The Great Divide" and "The Faith Healer," and in both plays, says Mr. Baker, "we face drama not merely entertaining or amusing, but stimulative of thought about certain phases of American life—stimulative because conceived in thought and developed by close thinking." Further:

"Again, too, we face the unconventional, for in 'The Great Divide' Mr. Moody handles situations from which our stage even a decade ago would have shrunk in timid trembling, and in 'The Faith Healer' he enters the field of religious belief, a subject, till within something like a decade, thoroughly taboo for our drama. The dramatist has, too, the courage of his convictions in attacking in 'The Faith Healer' probably as essentially undramatic material as he could conceive. He aims to present not what naturally and regularly expresses itself in action; not mental states understood by the character, but rarely put into action; not even mental states unclear to the persons in them, tho understood by the dramatist, but vague relations between outward acts and inner powers not understood by the character and only glimpsed by the dramatist himself. To be concrete: the effect on the curative power in *Michaelis* of any deviations from rectitude even in thought and feeling, *Michaelis* himself does not, can not fully understand, nor can the dramatist; yet he has to make us understand sufficiently to sympathize with the tragedy of his main situations. It is revelation of subtleties in character resulting from elemental impulses which, both in 'The Great Divide' and 'The Faith Healer,' interests Mr. Moody. This conflict between the elemental and impulsive and the sophisticated and acquired in our natures is at the center of both plays. His is the power to present striking and suggestive ideas by dramatic situations, with a characterization delicate or vigorous as he pleases, in a phrasing of a literary quality unusual on our stage. Already Mr. Moody is in the forefront of our dramatists. If he at all fulfils his promise, he will be one of those who will vindicate the right of our nascent drama to be placed side by side with the Continental so far as thoughtful yet genuinely dramatic consideration of subtle problems of modern life is concerned."

The only one of Mr. Sheldon's plays so far produced—"Salvation Nell"—has, wherever acted, "created partizans and severe critics, equally vigorous in defense of their ideas." The unfavorable criticisms, Mr. Baker observes, "have perfectly illustrated how conventional and unthinking is most of the dramatic comment of the general public." Going on, he declares:

"It would have been easy for Mr. Sheldon to write a play about *Salvation Nell* with just a touch here and there of the Salvation Army; but what he wished to do, apparently, was to illustrate the uplifting and pervasive work of the Army in slum life. For purposes of dramatic exposition he could best illustrate this, not in generalities, but as the influence shows itself in the saving of one soul and the regeneration of another very dear to the soul saved. With this purpose, surely, the emphasis goes properly on many details of slum life, in order that one may understand whence *Nell* and *Jim* rise and the pervasive presence of the Army in all that concerns the slums. The conventional dramatic road must have been as obvious to Mr. Sheldon as to his critics. It was easy to travel. The unconventional treatment was sure to be misunderstood and unfavorably criticized. But as Mrs. Fiske said gracefully of the author in a recent 'curtain speech': 'He can

not write an insincere line'; therefore he did with courage and determination what he wanted to do."

Mr. Baker concludes in these words:

"The theater turns to-day, not only to the writers trained outside the colleges, but to college and university-bred men: it is hospitable even to undergraduate writers. If this art, of such enormous potential force, socially and educationally, is at last looking for aid to our colleges and universities, is not this exactly as it should be? . . . Only in a comprehension of the university and the college by the masses, which, in turn, rests on a sympathetic understanding by college and university of the needs and cravings of those masses, can our endowed institutions safely rest."

LOVE TEST FOR BACON

TENNYSON, when once asked his opinion of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays, said: "I feel inclined to write back, 'Sir, don't be a fool!'" The way in which Bacon speaks of love, declared Tennyson, would be enough to prove that he was not Shakespeare. And he conjures up the picture of the author of "Romeo and Juliet" saying Bacon's words: "I know not how, but martial men are given to love. I think it is but as they are given to wine, for perils commonly ask to be paid in pleasures." The idea is to him plainly impossible. Tennyson, however, did not underrate Bacon, says the Shakespearean scholar, Mr. William J. Rolfe, who quotes these sentences to emphasize his own belief that the proper touchstone for the test of the disputed authorship is Bacon's and Shakespeare's treatment of love and marriage. Mr. Rolfe asserts that "Shakespeare and Bacon differed in no respect more strikingly than in their estimate of women." Writing in the Boston *Transcript* he takes up the cudgels with one of the Baconians on this point:

"That Bacon could have created the women of Shakespeare is absolutely inconceivable. The Baconians generally evade this difficulty, but Mrs. Henry Pott, one of the ablest and most logical of them, boldly meets it by admitting that Bacon had no admiration or respect for woman, but declaring that this was equally true of the author of the plays. She says: 'From his references to women we see that Bacon formed very unfavorable views regarding them, views which unhappy passages in his own life probably tended to confirm. The Shakespeare plays seem to exhibit the same unfavorable sentiments of their author.'

"Mrs. Pott then sums up the 130 more important female characters in the plays thus:

"'1. Furies or viragos (*Queen Margaret, Goneril, Regan, Lady Macbeth*, etc.).

"'2. Shrews and sharp-tongued women (*Katherine, Constance*, and many others).

"'3. Gossiping and untrustworthy women (most of the maids, hostesses, etc.).

"'4. Fickle, faithless, and artful women (assumed throughout the plays to be the normal condition of womanhood).

"'5. Thoroughly immoral women (*Cleopatra, Phrynia, Timandra, Bianca*).

"'6. Gentle, simple, and colorless women (*Hero, Ophelia, Cordelia*, etc.).'

"She condescends to say that 'noteworthy exceptions are *Isabella, Volumnia*, and *Katherine of Arragon*; but these are not sufficient to do away with the impression that, on the whole, the author of the plays had but a poor opinion of woman. . . . Love he regarded as a youthful passion, marriage as a doubtful happiness.'

"It is difficult to believe that a woman—a wife and a mother—could have written this; and none but a woman whose head had been turned by an insane theory could have done it—one, we might almost believe, who would have to become little more demented to boil her baby, if need were to save her Bacon.

"It will be observed that the lady does not mention *Imogen, Hermione, Desdemona, Helena*, the two *Portias, Rosalind, Viola, Miranda, Imogen*, and others who, if added to her three 'noteworthy exceptions' (perhaps she would include them in her sixth class) would have made her grouping of the women as ridiculous at sight as the reader who is familiar with the plays perceives it to be, the moment he notes the sophistical omissions. She is careful, on the other hand, to mention all the bad characters—even *Phrynia* and *Timandra*, in 'Timon of Athens,' who together have only fifteen lines in the play."

Mrs. Pott's comments on Shakespeare's delineations of womanhood strike Mr. Rolfe "as, without exception, the grossest and most atrocious libel upon Shakespeare that was ever written." But, he says, "she is driven to it by her recognition of Bacon's estimate of woman, as shown in his works and in his life." He continues:

"What she says of Shakespeare is literally true of Bacon. He 'regarded love as a youthful passion, marriage as a doubtful happiness.' In his 'Essay on Love' he says: 'In life it doth much mischief, sometimes like a siren, sometimes like a Fury.' This is true enough in many cases, but it is Bacon's only view of love. He quotes with approval the old maxim, 'It is impossible to love and be wise'—the utterance of a heathen poet (Ovid). In the 'Essay on Marriage' he says that 'Wife and children are an impediment to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief'; that 'the best works, and of greatest merit, have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men'; that 'unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects'—but only because it is easier for them to run away! 'Chaste women,' he says, 'are often proud and forward, as presuming on the merit of their chastity.' 'Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses.' Men may have reason to marry, he admits; 'but yet,' he adds, 'he was reputed a wise man that made answer to the question when a man should marry, "A young man not yet, an elder man not at all."'

"Of Shakespeare's ideas concerning love and marriage I need not multiply citations. A single sentence from 'Henry V.' summarizes his conjugal philosophy:

> 'God, the best maker of all marriages,
> Combine your hearts in one!'

"With Shakespeare marriage is a divine institution; with Bacon it is a business affair, to be considered on selfish grounds.

"The two men lived up to their principles in their married relations. Shakespeare married young and for love. Bacon, after wooing a rich young widow in vain, remained a bachelor until past the age of forty-five, when he succeeded in gaining the hand of a woman with money. Of his life with her we know nothing beyond what we may infer from the 'Essay on Marriage,' published six years later, and from his will, after twenty years of wedded experience, which shows dissatisfaction with his wife, who, after his death, married again.

"It will require far better evidence than the 'acrostics' which Bacon is alleged to have thrust into Shakespeare's works to convince me that these two men were one and the same."

In our issue of May 22 we published an article on "Shakespeare Proved Bacon by Acrostic," in which the author, Mr. William L. Stoddard, aims to show by a practical device that the making of an acrostic does not seriously hamper a writer. We regret that in printing Mr. Stoddard's paragraph it was not noticed that the width of our column is slightly greater than that of *Collier's* from which the quotation was made. Consequently the order of words to the line was somewhat disturbed, making the acrostic break down about midway in its course. We reprint here the paragraph giving the correct lining according to *Collier's*:

> "*F*ortunately fo*r* Bacon, however, Providence does not work haphazard. The question now comes: Does not the making of the *a*crostic seriously hamper the writer? Let me answer with a practical specim*e*n. I am writing this paragraph to state a definite idea. I wish at the same time to *s*ign *i*t with an acrost*i*c of the name Francis *B*acon. If, therefore, the reader will read on the terminal letters, beginning *a*t the first letter of the paragraph, and spell in the regular way, weaving in and out as before, alternately, to the right and left, he will find that he will *c*onclude with the last letter *o*f the last word of the parargaph, thus closing the acrostic. After the first draft of this paragraph, the changes I had to make so that it would embrace the cipher came to about seve*n*."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING BLIND

THE proof that it may be well for a man that he does not know too much, says the New York *Mail*, is to be found in the case of Senator Thomas P Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma. We read further:

All that Senator Gore knows has to be told to him, or read to him, or absorbed in conversation or public debate. The result is that most of it is selected. His wife and secretary and friends read to him only what they, or he, deem worth the while. When he listens to the Senate debates, his mind fastens only on what seems to be pertinent, for he knows that he must rely on what he carries in his head; and a man is more particular as to what he carries in his head than as to what is contained in his books and newspapers. Deprived of his eyesight, the Oklahoma Senator is under no temptation to squander or misuse his leisure. He reflects more than other men, and keeps turning over in his mind facts, and inferences from them, and ways of putting them persuasively.

This blind Senator has only four senses where the rest of us have five, and yet he seems to have more faculties, and to be nearer the complete man than most of us—than many of his colleagues, indeed, intellectually the picked men of the nation. He has the best memory in public life, because he needs to have it. He can remember a long array of figures after they have been read to him twice, and he has surprized his colleagues by reciting off-hand the statistics of capital stock, surplus, earnings, par value, etc., of a dozen different corporations. His memory is only one illustration of his unusual power of mental concentration. This makes him one of the readiest and most forceful debaters of the Senate.

"This world is too much with us" has been the complaint of men in all time. Mr. Gore's affliction shuts it out, in part, and he has so used it as to turn physical defeat into victory. Many a man feels his intellectual vigor scattered, dissipated, wasted, stolen, by the multitude of unessentials which lay siege to it through all the organs of perception. There is power in reflection, in concentration, in undisturbed exercise of the mental faculties. The devotee will tell you that there is more; that there is inspiration, "the ecstatic vision," the mastery of things unseen.

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Or remove the Gutter? Which? That is the question Ray Stannard Baker asks in the chapter of "The Spiritual Unrest" series that appears in the July *American Magazine*. He also describes the wonderful work of the Jerry McAuley Mission.

The Confessions of a Rebellious Wife

in the July *American Magazine* will attract tens of thousands of readers. It is as bitter a complaint as wife ever registered against her husband. Husbands had better read it. Wives, too.

Taft—So Far

This article came into the office at the last minute and was so fine that regular editorials were thrown out to make room for it. It is written by "K," the nameless but well-known author of the "Powers of a Strenuous President."

Car Coming!

The numberless amusing incidents of an automobile camp in the eventful week before a great race. By Julian Street, author of "My Enemy, the Motor."

Saving Face

Lincoln Colcord, one of the "finds" of the *American Magazine* in the field of fiction, will tell another Chinese story in the July number—a dramatic narrative showing how a Chinaman takes an insult.

Votes for Women

Professor W. I. Thomas, the author of the articles on women which have been published in the *American Magazine*, comes out in the July number in favor of woman's suffrage. This is an important article which all women should read.

Good Guessing at Bridge

is a story of gambling on an ocean liner, by R. F. Foster, the card authority. Bridge whist players and travelers please note.

These are only a few features in the July number. They illustrate the diversity and kind of reading you may expect and always find in every number of

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RECOLLECTIONS OF THE YOUNGEST CIVIL-WAR VETERAN

A UNION Civil-War veteran, C. Perry Byam, who enlisted as a drummer-boy when nine years old, and who thus claims to be the youngest Northern soldier in the Civil War, is now writing some interesting personal recollections of those days. We quote from *Harper's Weekly* the story of his enlistment:

From the first news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, my ambition centered itself in the one desire to become a soldier. No war governor of the period was troubled with more anxiety or employed more actively at this time than myself. This, indeed, was my busy season. Early and late I could be found where I was most in the way, volunteering much sage advice, and industriously drumming upon the slightest provocation. Finally my tenacious persistence was rewarded, and I was permitted to enlist. Then followed a season of the most harrowing doubt. Would I pass muster?

The day arrived; I stood expectantly in the ranks, receiving in great seriousness the jocular advice of my older comrades. One counseled me to stand out of sight immediately behind my drum, and thus get passed; another advised that I stand on a sheet of paper and by that means increase my height, with many other suggestions of a like nature. My turn came at last; my name was called, and answered to by myself with an outward assumption of great confidence, but with many secret misgivings. The mustering officer, however, without seeming to notice me, checked off my name, and, passing on, left me, to my unbounded joy, a real soldier. This occurred on August 22, 1862, when I was exactly nine years and ten months old. It is a fact that by no possible chance could I have been enrolled as a volunteer but for the one circumstance of my father having been an officer of high rank, altho I was certain at the time that I had passed the muster on my own merits as a drummer. Of the ten drummers forming our regimental drum corps, nine were boys of seventeen and under. The tenth, a boyish little man past thirty, was the only one of their number who excelled me in drumming.

Mr. Byam served under Grant before Vicksburg, and he records many boyish pranks of this period. During the siege, drummers were in little demand, and discipline was lax among them. He recalls one full meal he literally wallowed in, as follows:

I was perfectly familiar with all the public entrances to the commissary department, and privately knew of several secret but safe exits. In this department I once entered, bodily, a barrel containing a few inches in depth of sauerkraut (being our regiment's portion of a supply sent the troops by a society of Northern ladies), and, perfectly screened therein from view, ate my fill of the raw material, while a quarrel of considerable magnitude, touching its distribution, was progressing in the immediate vicinity.

In the capacity of orderly, the writer was sent out one day with dispatches for General Grant. As he tells this and other experiences:

I did not see the General on this occasion, but for the first time encountered his son, who I remember exprest great admiration for the dapple-gray Shetland pony I rode. He was a boy somewhat older and

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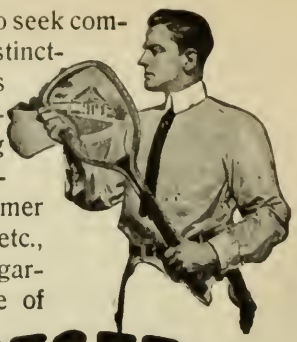

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larger than myself, and very much cleaner, and wore the uniform and insignia of the rank of a captain of infantry, and was the only person I ever met in my whole military career who I felt in my soul outranked me. This was the son, I am aware, who is now a Major-General of the United States Army—a person of not nearly so much consequence as formerly.

About this same period, I recall I had for some time entertained a strong dislike for General Grant. At least I then thought so, but can now see that it was merely commiseration. I pitied him for his lack of knowledge in the art of constructing fortifications. I then knew of methods of construction far superior to anything that had been taught him at West Point. His forts at Vicksburg were for the most part formed in the same manner: with a front and two side parapets, but entirely open at the rear; and in case of assault from this latter direction, the garrison would have been subjected to great exposure in climbing over the top of the front parapet when seeking the shelter of the farther side. Whereas, if they had been built in a solid circular form, the garrison, without the slightest exposure, could have readily circled their works upon the approach of an enemy from any given direction, always keeping the same between themselves and the foe. All of which I one day demonstrated to my own complete and perfect satisfaction, in a most strenuous exploit, wherein there figured a barrel filled with sand, a condemned Enfield rifle, a rusty old saber, a Derringer pistol, and a negro boy of thirteen armed with a stout stick. The rifle and pistol were on the field, but masked.

The colored boy garrisoned the barrel with the stick. I first attempted to carry his works by assault with the saber. This effort the garrison easily repulsed, beating a veritable tattoo about my head, and finally disarming me at one severe blow—driving me back in great disorder. After the dispersion of the galaxy of stars which obstructed my vision, I unmasked my batteries and regularly besieged the position. At sight of the rifle and pistol, the colored boy, who entertained a wholesome dread of either end of firearms, promptly offered to capitulate; but as he had nothing to represent a white flag, I flatly refused his surrender. Despite his protests, I kept him for hours "circling his works," in mortal fear, until finally there swooped down upon me a young, lithe lieutenant, supported by a big, bearded captain of infantry (whose servant the colored boy was), who instantly and most effectively raised the siege. As I was being ignominiously dragged from the field, I was still further humiliated by the sarcasms of a dialog indulged in between the

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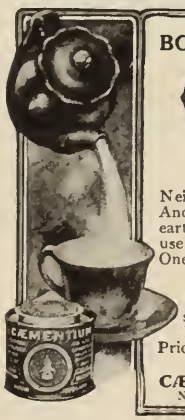

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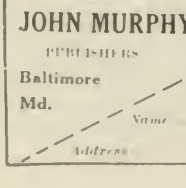

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two officers enlarging upon my character—or rather the total absence of the same—rendered with a freedom of language that was entirely devoid of the slightest element of politeness. All the plaint the colored boy vouchsafed was directed at me in these words: "*Dar now*, Massa Perry, I done tol' you so *jest*."

Of the exciting incident of the first shell that screamed over him he says:

It was very close, and, having nothing of importance to detain me, I turned and flew in the same direction it had taken. I say "flew" understandingly—being certain at the time that I had passed the shell, for upon suddenly slowing down, it again passed me. Envious persons meanly insinuated that it was another shell, but I stood stoutly by my own convictions and my record as a sprinter.

On the crest of the hill which sheltered our camp was located a battery of heavy siege-guns, where I spent much time, enjoying the privilege of "pulling off" these heavy guns after they had been charged and sighted. This must have been a very annoying battery, for the Confederate sharpshooters were continually "plugging away" at it; and one day, without the slightest regard for my presence, the enemy dropt a long conical shell right into the works, unreasonably close to me. In striking, it tore up the earth, throwing it all over me; made one mighty bound, and then lay exposed in all its fearsome nakedness. It was a percussion shell and, of course, would have exploded when it struck, if at all, but shells in any form or condition were always very disconcerting to me.

Without waiting for an explanation of any kind respecting this one, I tore off down the hill at a rate of speed that would have done credit to an antelope, covered with dirt if not with glory. I frequently viewed this fort from a distance, but was never stimulated with sufficient interest to approach it again.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Picking the Funny-Bone.—THE BRITON—"As the old proverb says y' know, 'He lawfs best who lawfs lahst.'"

THE YANKEE—"If that's so, what good laughers you English must be!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Different Now.—The captain was receiving the new middy. "Well, boy, the old story, I suppose—fool of the family sent to sea?" "Oh, no, sir," piped the boy, "that's all altered since your day."—*Purple Cow.*

His Means of Support.—MAGISTRATE—"Have you any visible means of support?"

PRISONER—"Yus, yer wushup. (To his wife, a laundress) Hemmar, stand up so's the court can see yer."—*Town and Country.*

The Difficulty.—"Oh, dear!" sighed her husband's wife. "I can't find a pin anywhere. I wonder where all the pins go to, anyway."

"That's a difficult question to answer," replied his wife's husband, "because they are always pointed in one direction and headed another."—*Chicago News.*

He Was Real Mean.—MISS GOLDING—"Here's your ring. I have decided that I can never be your wife, so the engagement is off and I shall expect you to return everything you may have in your possession that belongs to me."

MR. HAMLIN—"All I have is a lock of your hair and a photo. I don't suppose you care anything for the photo, but the lock of hair you will no doubt want to preserve as a souvenir."

MISS GOLDING—"As a souvenir of what?"

MR. HAMLIN—"Of the time when you were a brunette."—*Chicago News.*

The Other Side of It.—"It's no disgrace to fail if you have done your best," said the philosopher. "That may be so," replied the man who had failed. "But it's pretty tough to have to admit that the best you could do was fail."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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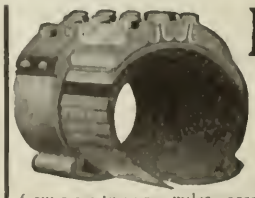

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Waiting for a Full Crop.—A new post-office was established in a small village away out West, and a native of the soil was appointed postmaster. After a while complaints were made that no mail was sent out from the new office, and an inspector was sent to inquire into the matter. He called upon the postmaster, and stating the cause of his visit, asked why no mail had been sent out. The postmaster pointed to a big and nearly empty mail-bag hanging up in a corner, and said: "Well, I ain't sent it out' cause the bag ain't nowheres nigh full yet."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Not Meant for Him.—FARMER—"Hi, there! Can't you see that sign, 'No fishing on these grounds?'"

COLORED FISHERMAN—"Co'se I kin see sign. I'se cullid, boss, but I ain't so ignorant as ter fish on no grounds. I'm fishin' in de crick."—*Driftwood.*

Turning the Other Cheek.—While Rutherford B. Hayes was a college student he went out walking one day with two of his chums and met an old farmer coming along the road. The future president addrest him in this manner:

"Good morning, Father Isaac!"

Then his two friends spoke to the old tiller of the soil, one calling him Father Abraham and the other Father Jacob.

"Gentlemen, you are mistaken," said the old man solemnly. "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, but Saul, the son of Kish, who was sent out to find his father's asses, and lo, he has found them."—*Judge.*

Last Hope.—MISTRESS—"What is that old paint-pot doing on the corner shelf, cook?"

COOK—"It belongs to a man who worked here four years ago."

MISTRESS—"You can throw it out of the window."

COOK—"Please not, mistress; it is all I have to remember him by."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Requisite.—STAYLAIGHT—"Oh, Miss Wobbins, may I come to see you again?"

MISS WOBBINS—"Well, I can not see how you can very well, unless you go this time!"—*Life.*

Anything to Amuse.—FAT MAN—"What! Are you going to let this small boy shave me?"

BARBER—"Let the boy have his fun for once. It is his birthday, sir."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Not Risking a Quarrel.—HEIRESS—"Tell me truly, Arthur, is it your love or your reason prompts you to marry me?"

ARTHUR—"Just as you like, dearest."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

He Passed.—JUDGE—"You are a freeholder?"

TALESMAN: "Yes, sir; I am."

"Married or single?"

"Married three years last June."

"Have you formed or exprest any opinion?"

"Not for three years, your honor."—*Success.*

Providential.—MOTHER—"Why should we make Willie a doctor when there are so many new doctors every year?"

FATHER—"But think of all the new ailments!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

That Was Something.—He had never been to sea before. "Can you keep anything on your stomach?" the ship doctor asked.

"No, sir," he returned feebly, "nothing but my hand."—*Success.*

Important Omissions.—"Shall we go to this particular resort?"

"Well, I don't know. The booklet plays up strongly on the sunsets, the rainbows, and the cloud effects, but contains very few specifications as to the beds, the bath, and the fodder."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Changing the Emblem.—BACON—"Business pretty dull in your department store, isn't it?"

EGBERT—"No, indeed; we're very, very busy."

BACON—"Doing what?"

EGBERT—"Taking the heads off Teddy bears and putting possum heads on the bodies."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

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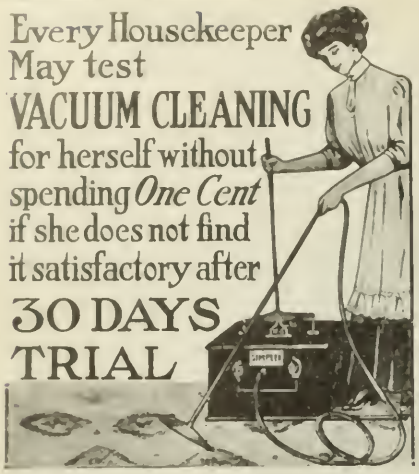

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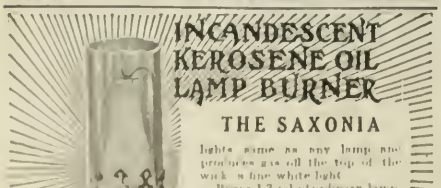

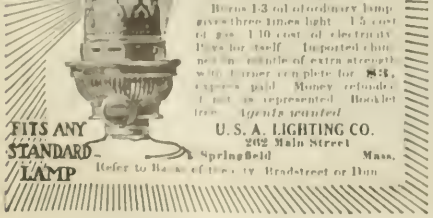

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HURDYGURDIST—"I only play for one of them. He has a grudge against the jailer and he paid me thirty days in advance before he went in."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Poor Specialty.—"I see your boy has a little hatchet."

"Yes, but I fear he'll never make a president."

"Doesn't chop down your favorite cherry trees, eh?"

"No, he chops up my favorite golf-sticks."—*Washington Herald.*

Eliminating Antagonisms.—"I observe that you never pull anybody's political chestnuts out of the fire."

"No," answered the party leader and reorganizer. "My specialty is firing political chestnuts out of the pull."—*Washington Star.*

A Correct Diagnosis.—Many a girl thinks she has broken her heart when she has only sprained her imagination.—*Life.*

A Phrenologist.—"Pa, what do they call a person that reads heads?"

"A phrenologist, my boy."

"Gee! Then ma must be one of those things. She felt of my head this afternoon and said right away: 'You've been swimming.'"—*Detroit Free-Press.*

Business Is Business.—DRUMMER—"And so our friend your husband is gone! He dealt with me for twenty years."

WEEPING WIDOW—"Yes, and if you had come a fortnight earlier you would have found him still among the living!"

DRUMMER—"Do you think he left any order for me?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Of Course.—"What was the best job you ever did?" inquired the first barber. "I once shaved a man," replied the second barber. "Go on." "Then I persuaded him to have a hair cut, shampoo, facial massage, singe, seafoam, electric buzz, tar spray, and tonic rub." "What then?" "By that time he needed another shave."—*Washington Herald.*

Her Hope.—"This play in its intensity," said the go-out-between-the-acts young man, "fairly takes my breath away." "I only wish it would!" gloomily remarked the lady in the next seat.—*Tit-Bits.*

Keeping Him Guessing.—TIM—"Would you scream if I kissed you?"

TESSIE—"I suppose you flatter yourself that I'd be speechless with joy!"—*Mobile Register.*

Quick Reply.—JACK—"Reginald was sorely in need of a summer suit so he sent a distress message to his tailor 'C. O. D.'"

EVA—"And did he get a reply?"

JACK—"Yes, C. O. D."—*Chicago News.*

Successful.—"I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me, and I went to find it." "Did you find it?" "Oh, yes. I'm in a hole."—*Baltimore American.*

Pat's Appreciation. An artist had finished a landscape; on looking up he beheld an Irish navvy gazing at his canvas. "Well," said the artist familiarly, "do you suppose you could make a picture like that?" The Irishman mopped his forehead a moment. "Sure a man c'n do anything if he's druv to it," he replied.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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Line Busy.—"No," drawled the mayor of the far Western settlement, "the boys had some money tied up in that thar bankrupt telephone company an' they just didn't like the way the receiver was handling the business."

"Didn't, eh?" commented the tourist. "Well what did they do about it?"

"Oh, they just hung up the receiver."—*Chicago News.*

Reason For It.—"Why is Maude so angry with the photographer?"

"She found a label on the back of her picture saying, 'The original of this photograph is carefully preserved.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Moral From Florida.—"Don't suspect everything and everybody. There aren't so many hypocrites as you think, and to judge by one's self is radically wrong."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Identification.—MISTRESS (at door).—"Well, my dear, what is it?"

LITTLE GIRL.—"Please 'm, our kitty is losted. Did you see a kitty go past here by the name of Nuddles?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Lost.—"Watchman, What of the Night?" was the subject of William J. Bryan's recent speech at Columbus, O. And Miss Democracy answers, "The Night is Dark, and I Am Far From Home—You Led Me On."—*Boston Traveler.*

On the Home Tack.—"Dad, I was simply great in relay events," boasted the boy from college.

"Good enough, son. We'll make use of them talents. Your ma will soon be ready to relay the carpets."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 13.—Twelve Turkish battalions repulse the attack of 10,000 Albanians at Djakoviteh, in Northern Albania.

June 14.—The German Government introduces in the Bundesrath a supplementary taxation bill which is expected to yield $35,000,000.

Dr. Alfonso Moreira Penna, President of Brazil, dies at Rio de Janeiro.

June 15.—China, following the American protest agrees not to ratify the foreign loan of $27,500,000 for the construction of the Hankow and Sze-chuen Railroad. It is reported in Peking that arrangements will be made by which American bankers will have a share in the flotation.

The Powers accede to the request of Turkey to retain their occupation of Crete temporarily.

June 16.—The keels of four Russian battle-ships of the improved *Dreadnought* type are laid.

June 17.—A Russian war-ship guarding the bay where the Czar and the Kaiser are meeting, near Helsingfors, fires on the British ship *Woodburn*, wounding the engineer and damaging the ship.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 15.—President Taft accepts the resignation of Francis E. Leupp as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and sends to the Senate the nomination of Robert G. Valentine, to succeed Mr. Leupp.

June 16.—President Taft sends a message to the Senate recommending the enactment as part of the Tariff Bill, a 2-per-cent. tax on the net incomes of all corporations, and the passage of a resolution proposing to the States an amendment to the Constitution granting to the Federal Government the right to levy and collect an income tax without apportionment among the States according to population.

GENERAL

June 15.—Ulysses Lorensen, an inventive blacksmith, releases a home-made aeroplane from a balloon at Berwyss, Neb., and falls 3,500 feet without breaking a bone.

June 17.—Twelve suspected Black-Hand members are captured in a raid led by Postoffice Inspector Oldfield, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The two days' celebration in honor of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the aeronauts, begins in Dayton, Ohio.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE CREDIT OF NEW YORK

New York City, during the week ending June 12, had a sale of new 4-per-cent long-term bonds amounting to $38,000,000. There were 179 separate applications, the subscriptions being for about double the amount of the offering. The highest price was 103, the average being 100.71 and the average income, at the prices secured, about 3.96 per cent.

In some quarters this result is declared to be satisfactory, but it is to be remembered that in March of last year, when bids were received for $10,000,000 4 per cents, the average price was considerably higher, that is, 101.57. It is to be recalled further that, in less than twenty years, New York City bonds yielding only 2½ per cent have been sold at the same price that 4 per cents have now brought. The New York *Evening Post* has compiled an interesting list of bond sales for New York City since January, 1903, giving the average price realized and the return on the investment. It shows plainly to what extent the credit of the city has changed:

	Amount	Av'ge price	Per cent. on investment
1909—			
June 8	$40,000,000	100.71	3.96
March 2	10,000,000	101.57	3.93
1908—			
November 23	12,500,000	102.385	3.89
February 14	50,000,000	104	4.30
1907—			
September 10	40,000,000	102.063	4.39
August 12	15,000,000	100	4.008
June 28	20,000,000	100.004	3.994
February 1	30,000,000	100.39	3.98
1906—			
December 14	8,000,000	101.42	3.93
December 14	300,000	100.68	3.95
December 14	1,500,000	100.11	3.98
November 2	4,500,000	101.89	3.925
July 25	11,029,100	100.97	3.94
February 15	20,000,000	108.052	3.65
1905—			
April 24	22,000,000	100.712	3.490
April 24	3,000,000	100.081	3.497
November 23	12,500,000	100.017	3.475
1904—			
January 20	10,000,000	100.23	3.49
March 24	3,000,000	100.10	3.495
May 3	37,000,000	100.13@100.04	3.468
November 23	25,000,000	102.41	3.40
1903—			
January 22	7,500,000	104.56	3.31
March 5	2,500,000	104.29	3.32
April 9	2,500,000	103.28	3.36
May 12	3,000,000	104.33	3.32
July 22	3,500,000	102	3.41
November 19	7,500,000	101.05	3.45

The Financial Chronicle says the decline shown in prices at the recent sale was "expected," and the result has a lesson which should not be overlooked. As measured by this sale, the city's credit "is slowly but appreciably declining." Meanwhile, the credit of most other municipalities "appears to be steadily improving." Indeed, "other municipalities have been able to borrow upon much more favorable terms than New York." *The Chronicle* says it might name a score of cities which in the past few weeks have placed new bond issues at much better prices than New York. Baltimore, for example, only last month sold 4 per cent bonds at an average of 105.15. Lowell and Fall River, about the same time, were able to sell 3½ per cents at a premium. *The Chronicle* proceeds to discuss the reasons why the credit of New York does not rank as high as that of other municipalities, declaring at the same time that it ought to rank quite as high as that of any city. It says:

"In the first place the city already has a very considerable amount of bonds outstanding—roughly, $700,000,000. In the second place, very large additions are being made to the total from year to year, and in the normal course of affairs these additions must continue, since the ordinary needs of a municipality with a population of 4,500,000 are necessarily extensive. In the third place, all sorts of municipal ownership propositions are being discust, involving particularly the building of further rapid-transit roads with the funds and credit of the city, these, if carried through, would obviously add still further to the volume of the debt. Finally, a constitutional amendment is pending which has already been passed by two successive legislatures, and which is to be voted on at the election next November, for extending the city's borrowing capacity, so that the 10-per-cent limit would not apply as against debt created on behalf of self-supporting improvements. The legislature has also just enacted a new rapid-transit law which (among other methods) provides for the building of subways by assessment on the property benefited and for the issuance for that purpose of a new-fangled kind of obligation called Rapid Transit Assessment Bonds, for which the credit and faith of the city are not to be pledged, but which may bear as high as 6 per cent interest.

"The situation, then, is that the money market is already getting enormous amounts of the city's obligations and is threatened with a perfect deluge of them if contemplated projects are carried through. Besides the $40,000,000 bonds placed this week, the city sold $10,000,000 in March, making $50,000,000 thus far in 1909. This is, obviously, no inconsiderable amount. But the additions have been going on at this rate for several years. In the calendar year 1908 the public sales aggregated $69,699,460 and in 1907 they aggregated $72,421,325. A New-York City obligation is as safe as any in the world, and will always remain so. But as these facts and recitals show, there is such a plentiful supply of these obligations, and so many additional ones are being created from time to time, that the money and the investment markets are in danger of being swamped by them.

"The occasion calls for the exercise of the utmost restraint. City officials should practise economy so as to reduce normal new bond issues to the smallest possible basis; projects for the building of more subways with the city's money should be rigidly ruled out, no matter how alluring they may be, and the constitutional amendment for extending the city's borrowing capacity should be decisively defeated at the polls. Unless this is done the city will soon find itself obliged to resort again to 4½-per-cent bond issues and eventually to 5-per-cent issues, and possibly even higher rates."

MIDDLE-CLASS BONDS

A notable feature of recent activity in bonds has been the demand for those of the middle class. This is taken by a writer in *The Review of Reviews* to indicate confidence on the part of the capitalists, not only here but in Europe. For example, $3,000,000 have been invested by French capitalists in a trolley-line near Spokane and "financial papers are full of offerings, many highly successful, of bonds to improve not only power-companies, waterworks, and other utilities, but ice, lumber,

and many industrial concerns." All this has occurred within less than a year and a half since the country was in a state of profound financial depression, when it was agreed generally that the best place for investments was in the highest class of bonds

It was in May that a pronounced change favoring bonds of the middle class occurred. This writer says that in that month "several of the most cautious bankers, with the best reputations for looking before they leap, were going on record as favoring the middle-class bonds—the obligations of the well-managed electric-light or trolley company and the prosperous small railroad, which average perhaps 5 per cent." Continuing his comments the writer says

"By no means was this intended to recommend bonds of inferior safety to those dependent on the income, or their trustees. They might profit by choosing short-term notes of safety equal to the long-term "savings-bank" bonds. In one to five years, when the former come due, there may be more favorable opportunities of buying the latter. Yet these are nowhere near their highest price for ten years past—not even up to their January, 1902, price.

"Take three typical gilt-edge first mortgage 4-per-cents., representing old roads like the Atchison, B. & O., and C., B. & Q. In January, 1908, they were selling at about 95, 96, and 97 respectively. To-day they average a couple of points above par. Here is a difference of *six per cent.* in the *principal* of the most gilt-edged American railroad securities, in less than a year and a half.

"Now few private investors want a 4-per-cent. bond which costs them more than par. It is the big institutions—trust-companies, savings-banks, and others, whose alternative is to lend money at 1¾ to 2 per cent.—who purchase such securities, yielding them only 3¾ per cent. perhaps.

"The lesson is a wide one. The steady earnings of trolley-lines for 1908 were given in these columns last month. The bonds of a small railroad, which like the standard trolley-bonds sell on a basis of 5 per cent. or so, may be equally desirable for the surplus of the business or professional man, or to furnish a higher income from a certain part of an investor's capital.

"Such bonds can be found which sell low, not because there is less behind them in proportion, but because they are less widely known. This does not unfit them for a permanent investment—provided the people to whom they *are* known are the right people."

BETTER RAILROAD EARNINGS

The returns of gross railway earnings for May, as compiled for *The Financial Chronicle*, continue to show improvement over 1908. The gains "keep steadily rising both in ratio and amount, just as in 1908 the losses kept growing both in magnitude and in percentage." The writer points out, however, that, in the main, the improvement this year is "directly connected with last year's steadily widening decreases." In this sense the improvement is quite unlike the improvement recorded year after year when the country was enjoying unexampled prosperity. At that time, the gains meant a "genuine progress and development," while now they are "simply a recovery of a portion of the tremendous losses sustained by the roads in 1908." The writer adds:

"Our compilations to-day relate to the roads which have furnished early preliminary estimates of their gross earnings for the month of May, comprising an aggregate of 77,583 miles of line—roughly, about one-third the railroad mileage of the country. On this mileage the roads reporting show an increase of $6,320,871, or 14.79 per cent. This is better than the increase recorded in April, when our early compilation (covering substantially the same roads) showed a gain of $5,648,072, or 13.10 per cent., and is considerably larger than the increases for preceding months. The present gain, nevertheless, falls far below the large loss recorded in our early statement for May of last year. The falling-off then amounted to no less than $13,321,780, or 24.05 per cent., and our table at that time did not include the Great Northern Ry., which had been tardy in furnishing its figures. With that road included, the loss would have amounted to no less than $15,319,106, or over 25 per cent.—in exact figures, 25.10 per cent. As compared with this loss of $15,319,106 in May last year, the recovery the present year of $6,320,871 manifestly looks small."

The same paper in another article commented on the improvement in the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of April, which shows for the lines operated directly east of Pittsburg and Erie an increase of $1,353,500 in gross and $397,000 in net, and on the lines operated directly west of Pittsburg and Erie a gain of $1,115,400 in gross and $293,400 in net. For the combined lines these figures mean an aggregate of $2,468,900 in gross and $690,400 in net. While this gain of nearly two and one-half million dollars in a single month "gives evidence of a further substantial increase in the traffic of the system," it, nevertheless, "is not anywhere near equal to the loss sustained in April of last year," when the combined lines showed a loss of $5,402,100 in gross and $1,438,400 in net. The reason for the tremendous loss in April, 1908, was not alone the state of collapse into which industries had fallen, but the "pretty general suspension of coal-mining in the bituminous regions pending the adjustment of the question of wages."

THE HIGHER COST OF LIVING

Bradstreet's for June 15, in commenting on the advance in prices, and particularly in foodstuffs, says the causes are "plentiful enough." It attributes the increases mainly to light supplies of cereals, which have made necessary advances in live stock and drest meats. The index number of June 1 is now $8.396, which is an advance of $1.1 per cent. over the number for May 1. This number for June 1 is the "highest, with one exception, that has ever been recorded on a corresponding date in recent years," the exception being June 1, 1907, when the figures were $8.99. More than this, the number is "the highest registered for any month since December, 1907." The low-water mark of depression was reached on June 1, 1908, when the index number was 8.7 per cent. lower than the number for June of this year.

Within the month covered by the June index number, ten groups of commodities made advances and only two declined. Those which advanced were breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides and leather, textiles, metals, oils, naval stores, chemi-

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The income it yields
The security it affords
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cals and iron and miscellaneous articles. The two which made declines were fruits and coal. One remained stationary, this was building-materials.

An interesting statement in the article shows in detail the commodities which on June 1 of this year had increased in price over June 1, 1908, and those which had fallen. This table shows that fifty-two articles were higher this year, thirty-six were lower, and seventeen showed no change. The table is as follows:

Increases		
Wheat	Coffee	Cotton sheetings
Corn	Tea	Pig iron southern
Oats	Beans	Copper
Barley	Potatoes	Tin
Rye	Apples	Anthracite coal
Flour	Lemons	Linseed oil
Sheep, live	Raisins	Olive oil
Hogs, live	Hides	Rosin
Horses	Hemlock leather	Brick
Hogs, carcasses	Union leather	Yellow pine
Mutton, carcasses	Oak leather	Spruce timber
Eggs	Wool, O. and Pa.	Alcohol
Pork	Wool, Australian	Rubber
Bacon	Hemp	Tobacco
Hams	Silk	Ground bone
Lard	Print cloths	Hay
Butter	Ginghams	Cottonseed
Mackerel		

Decreases		
Beef, carcasses	Pig-iron, eastern	Turpentine
Beef, family	Pig-iron, Bessemer	Nails
Cheese	Steel billets	Glass
Sugar	Tinplates	Hemlock timber
Salt	Steel beams	Bicarbonate soda
Peas	Quicksilver	Carbolic acid
Peanuts	Bituminous coal	Caustic soda
Currants	Connellsville coke	Sulfuric acid
Cotton	Petroleum, crude	Phosphate rock
Jute	Petroleum, refined	Opium
Flax	Cottonseed oil	Quinin
Iron ore	Castor-oil	Paper

Unchanged.		
Beeves	Standard sheetings	Lime
Milk	Steel rails	Alum
Bread	Silver	Borax
Codfish	Lead	Nitric acid
Molasses	Southern coke	Hops
Rice	Tar	

Finally there is printed in this article a table giving the averages of the index numbers for each year since 1892, as follows:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1892	$7.7769	1901	$7.5746
1893	7.5324	1902	7.8759
1894	6.6846	1903	7.9364
1895	6.4346	1904	7.9187
1896	5.9124	1905	8.0087
1897	6.1159	1906	8.4176
1898	6.5713	1907	8.9045
1899	7.2100	1908	8.0094
1900	7.8839	1909	8.2002

THE RISE IN STEEL AND OTHER STOCKS

Most writers, in discussing the recent remarkable rise in Steel and other stocks, have exprest surprise at it. That the advances should have been made only a year and a half after the panic of 1907 has made the record all the more remarkable. It has been pointed out, however, and by more than one writer, that this is not by any means a condition without a precedent. In 1895, when the country was only a similar distance away from the panic of 1893, there occurred a notable rise led by what is known as the "Barnato boom" in the Kaffir shares. Speculation became rampant in the London market, and our own also got into an excited state, due partly to the influence of London, but also attributable to the efforts made here to protect the gold reserve of the Treasury.

It is pointed out by *The Financial Chronicle* that the recent rise is not alone to be explained by reference to this precedent, but that a fundamental difference exists in the situation now as compared with previous panics. We have a sound currency, and this we did not have after the

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panics of 1873 and 1893. Furthermore, the agricultural West, instead of being, as on previous occasions after a panic, in a condition of great depression, is now "wealthy and prosperous to a degree never before witnessed in the history of the country." In former panics the West became "a burden on the financial resources of the East for years," whereas after the panic of 1907 it became "in a certain sense the mainstay of the whole country's position." The writer believes that to these two circumstances the striking phenomenon of recent months on the stock exchange must be ascribed.

A writer in *Bradstreet's*, noting the influence of the expected placing of Steel on the Paris Bourse, has pointed out that Wall Street "jumped at the conclusion that, if French bankers were induced to interest themselves in a stock like United States Steel common, now paying dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, assurance must have been given them that the rate would be increased and that the security would be placed on the 4-per-cent. dividend basis." While this conclusion has been denied in good quarters, it undoubtedly survived the denial in many minds.

Another widely circulated statement was, that a plan had been under way for retiring preferred shares in exchange for 5-per-cent. sinking bonds, due in 1963. While this plan was dismissed by many minds as improbable, Wall Street was unable to disabuse its mind of a conviction "that something of a favorable character is about to develop in connection with the Steel shares, even if details of the scheme are thus far kept back by the large interests identified with the organization."

Bradstreet's prints a table of high and low prices reached by the common and preferred Steel shares since the corporation was formed, which shows that the quotations for the week ending June 12 were the highest ever reached:

	Common High	Common Low	Dividend	Preferred High	Preferred Low	Dividend
1901	55	24	*2	101 7/8	69	3 1/2
1902	46 5/8	29 3/4	4	97 3/4	79	7
1903	39 7/8	10	3 1/2	80 3/4	49 3/4	7
1904	33 1/8	8 3/8	..	95 5/8	51 1/4	7
1905	43 1/4	24 5/8	..	107	80 3/4	7
1906	50 1/4	32 3/8	1 1/2	113 1/4	98 3/4	7
1907	50 3/8	21 5/8	2	107 3/4	79 1/8	7
1908	58 3/4	25 3/4	2	114 5/8	87 1/4	7
1909	60 3/8	41 1/4	*1	128 3/8	107	*3 1/2

* Six months.

Meanwhile, interest has attached to a statement from *The Iron Age*, published during the same week, as to whether the boom in stocks was justified by anything like a boom in the steel industry:

"Broadly, the prosperity of the trade is measured by the earnings of the producers. When they are large, through a conjunction of a large volume of work and remunerative prices, every one shares in them more or less. Measured by that standard the iron industry is not at this time in a flourishing condition. While domestic consumption is good in those products which go chiefly to the farmer, it is only fair so far as the takings of collateral industries are concerned, and is poor from the standpoint of the purchases of the railroads. While the volume ef business has been improving and promises to expand

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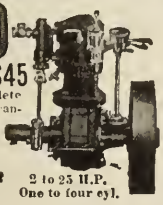

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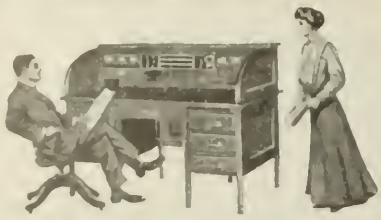

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further, it will take a long period before the active mills and the new plants recently completed or approaching completion are in full operation. The profits in many branches of the industry are below the vanishing-point, and are below the normal in nearly all others. The great majority of the producers are committed for a considerable time to come to deliveries at very low figures. That is the situation so far as the condition of the industry is concerned, with fair prospects for the balance of the year.

"The feeling in the trade is that such an outlook does not justify a huge speculation in Steel stocks—in fact, the fear is freely exprest that an awakening to the real conditions may bring about financial catastrophes which may cause a serious setback in that return to normal conditions which is regarded in the trade as the consummation most ardently to be desired."

Not alone in Steel stocks, but in several others as well, the highest prices on record were reached during the week under consideration. Among these were Southern Pacific, common and preferred; Wabash preferred; Atchison; American Car and Foundry; and American Cotton Oil. The New York *Evening Post* undertakes to point out how these high prices compare with the high records established in the after-election boom of 1908, the Harrison bull market of 1906 and the "big time" of 1901. It appears from a table compiled by that paper that not fewer than thirty-one stocks since the beginning of this year have sold at the highest price on record:

	1909.	1908.	1906.	1901.
American Can	14¼	10¼		
American Can pr	86	76⅞	.	
American Car & Fy.	58½	50¾	47½	35
American Car & Fy pr	117½	109	105	89½
American Cotton Oil	76⅞	44¾	44¼	35½
American Cotton Oil pr	106¼	97	95	91½
American Malt	11½	8⅞		
American Malt pr	58½	51⅛	.	
Atchison	117	101¼	110½	91
Col. Hock. C. & I.	67¼	27½	30¼	25½
Central of N J	298½	229	230⅞	196⅞
Ches. & Ohio.	80¼	59⅞	65⅞	52⅞
Col. Southern	68¼	59	41	18
Col. Southern. 1st pr	86	79	73¼	60
Col. Southern 2d pr	84½	76	59	28¾
Corn Products pr.	93½	80	85¾	.
Denver & Rio Gr.	54	40½	51⅛	53½
Del. Lack. & W.	680	575	560	258
Int. Harvester	86¼	67⅞		
Int. Harvester pr	123	110¼		.
Kansas City South	48⅞	42⅞	37⅞	25
Kansas City South. pr.	74⅞	72⅞	71	49
National Biscuit	108⅞	97	79½	46
St. L. S. W. pr	74½	55⅞	63⅞	71
South. Pacific	135	122½	97½	63⅞
South. Pac pr	137	125⅞	120½	.
U. S. Steel	99⅞	58¾	50¼	55
U. S Steel pr.	128⅞	114⅞	113¼	101⅞
Wabash pr	55⅞	52¾	53⅞	46⅞
Wisconsin Cent.	63⅞	38¼	33	26
Wisconsin Cent pr	91⅞	72½	64	19⅞

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bradstreet's remarks that reports from leading industries in the week ending June 12 were on the whole favorable, that is, in so far as could be judged from the bookings of future orders. Iron and steel were active in finished lines, altho in some districts the outlook "was still below normal." For cotton goods there was a wider demand, for woolen goods good business had been booked or was pending. The leather trade was active and the building trade confirmed earlier predictions "of a record spring construction in an enormous total far surpassing all previous monthly records ever compiled."

The Financial Chronicle of a week earlier, in its leading article, discoursed of the "unexampled revival in trade." The improvement was "proceeding in a steadily widening circle"; the buoyancy of the stock

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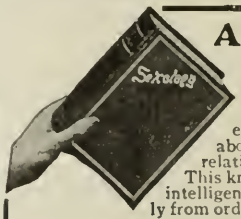

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exchange being only a "reflection of the growing betterment of trade affairs." The transformation that had taken place in men's hopes was declared to be "marvelous." A year ago mercantile and industrial affairs were at their lowest ebb and the whole country was in the deepest despair, while now every one "is buoyed up with new hope and the future is once more viewed with unabated confidence." The writer comments further.

"The change is the more remarkable inasmuch as it comes at a period of the year when the disposition usually is to proceed with the utmost caution, and for obvious reasons. We have just entered upon a new crop season when the unavoidable uncertainties attending the raising of our mammoth supply of agricultural productions, upon which so much depends, are present in every one's mind, since experience teaches that the future course of trade will in large measure be controlled by the question whether the new stores of nature's bounties are to be meager or abundant. No one can tell yet what the 1909 crops will amount to. Nevertheless our business men are going ahead even without knowledge on that point. The new hope which has sprung up in men's breasts also comes at a time when tariff legislation is still far from completed—indeed when as to many articles and schedules there is just as much doubt as to what the new tariff duties are to be as there was three or four months ago."

Discussing the causes of this improvement, the writer says:

"What is the reason for the rejuvenation? The ready reply will be that sentiment has changed. But why has sentiment changed? A year ago we were all controlled by fears and there was just ground for those fears. Now these fears have vanished. The causes were largely, if not entirely, political. And no one can deny that the political aspect, at least as far as national affairs are concerned, has been wholly altered. The transformation in that respect has been no less striking than the transformation in the trade situation. When business men proceeded so cautiously in January and February of the present year, it was, in the main, with the view to awaiting and seeing what would be the policy and plans of the new Administration coming into power on the 4th of March It is hardly needful to remind the reader of the depressing influence exerted by the late Administration or to recall the ebullitions of wrath, the denunciations of the courts, the assaults upon corporations and wealth, the attacks upon the railroads, and the crude propositions for reconstructing the industrial and economic fabric which were hurled at a suffering public with such painful frequency under that Administration."

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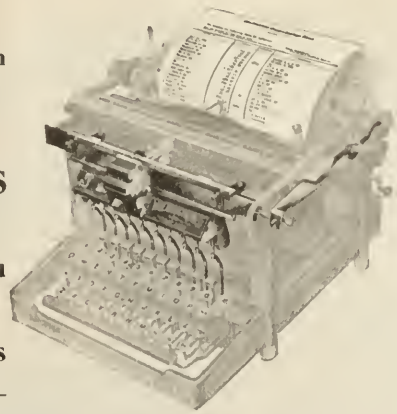

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timents toward us, may be cited a recent article in the *Economiste Français*, giving a review of the favorable aspects of American business, as shown in large bank clearings, the revival in building, increased railway earnings, and better prices for industrial products. The writer's conclusion was that the American crisis "is practically over." "If all its consequences are not yet effaced," said the writer, and "if the patient still needs a moderate diet and if its best wishers still hope that he will not indulge too quickly in the violent agitation of a boom, nevertheless, health is returning to his organism." The writer then referred to the "one dark point of the outlook," which is the harvest uncertainty.

"Even if this does not happen it is fair to say that the harvest outlook is by no means actually disastrous, and that with the prodigious industrial impulse recently developed, the United States are not, in the degree which they may have been thirty or forty years ago, at the mercy of a harvest failure. Such an accident will not stop recovery; that is dependent on the wisdom and sense of the Americans themselves. They must not yield to the tendency to go too fast. If they are willing to move ahead at a prudent pace, they have a growing prosperity ahead."

HEAVY BANK CLEARINGS

Among the favorable signs most commented on in commercial and financial circles in June have been the increased returns of bank clearings. With the exception of two weeks, they were, for the week ending June 12, the heaviest recorded since the spring of 1907. One of the exceptional weeks was the week that immediately followed the election last November, the other the first week of the year 1909. As compared with a year ago the increase for the week ending June 12 was no less than 65 per cent. In New York City the total was nearly double. Other large cities showed increases of 15 to 25 per cent. The returns, as compiled for *The Financial Chronicle*, give the following statement for the country's trade centers for three years past:

Week ending June—	1909	1908.	1907.
12*	$3,408,776,188	$2,110,714,286	$2,633,750,501
5	2,916,031,280	2,810,404,001	2,835,017,004
May—			
29	2,798,886,282	2,086,515,102	2,346,724,211
22	3,000,030,713	2,608,506,585	2,766,075,005
15	3,241,009,116	2,584,520,423	2,868,338,357
8	3,403,720,850	2,530,541,013	2,785,860,623
1	3,031,163,746	2,697,228,209	3,077,328,570
April—			
24	3,147,535,272	2,000,051,624	2,682,465,437
17	3,220,909,012	2,186,472,258	2,866,610,423
10	2,826,110,477	2,145,151,000	3,039,364,781
3	3,366,712,826	2,475,200,288	3,217,884,983
March—			
27	2,540,101,610	2,253,281,274	3,059,050,849
20	2,768,187,143	2,366,814,87[illegible]	3,262,512,120
13	2,641,209,196	2,234,041,076	3,728,152,221
6	3,269,966,765	2,222,038,249	3,360,075,820
February—			
27	2,700,871,151	1,922,211,41[illegible]	3,248,508,894
20	2,805,599,455	1,824,796,200	2,576,560,060
13	2,463,092,097	1,916,307,775	2,873,127,419
6	3,192,081,[illegible]	2,303,160,039	3,067,640,583
January—			
30	2,938,868,741	2,307,[illegible]51,296	3,217,115,074
23	3,079,299,705	1,595,573,717	3,247,504,225
16	3,142,811,198	1,871,89[illegible],458	3,441,547,819
9	3,773,111,799	2,133,012,711	3,461,010,573
2	2,839,052,671	2,100,113,069	2,320,142,212

* Total for this week estimated

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter

Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.

"C. H.," Portland, Me.—The word "connote" means: "I. 1. To connotate. 2. *Logic.* To indicate or imply along with objects denoted, as an attribute or attributes; hence, to mean; signify. II. To have a meaning only when considered with another word."

"E. D.," Hastings, Nebr.—It is correct to use the word "cool" as a noun, as in the expression "the *cool* of the evening," which a noted wit once applied to a somewhat conceited, self-assertive young man. For examples of its use in literature see Addison's "Cato" and Browning's "Pheidippides."

"F. C.," Asheville, N. C.—In the sentence referred to, "I heard her say she would go," "say" is in the infinitive mood, the word "to" being understood before it. According to Fernald's "Grammar" (page 118), the "to" (sign of the infinitive) is commonly omitted after the verbs bid, dare, feel, *hear*, let, make, need, and see.

"C. L. M.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—The adjective "dry" in the sense you mention means "hard cash," *i.e.*, coin as distinguished from paper money, paid for rent or as fees, etc.

"J. B. P.," Shreveport, La.—For the plural of "Knight Templar" see the LITERARY DIGEST of May 15 last, page 867.

"C. F. S.," Eckert, Tex.—The word "guayule" is pronounced gwah-yoo'lay. It is a shrub or small tree found in Mexico and vicinity. From it a good grade of crude rubber can be manufactured.

"B. H. A.," Carroll Co., Md.—The plural of "executrix" is either "executrixes" or "executrices."

"H. B. S.," Washingtonboro, Pa.—"Systemize" is a variant spelling of the verb "systematize." The STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the latter spelling; it records both forms.

"F. E. B.," Lewiston, Ida.—"Is the following expression correct, 'Francis J. Heney was *assassinated* in the month of November'?"

The modern meaning of "assassinate" is "to murder, as treacherously, or under the impulse of partizanship, fanaticism, etc.; kill, as by surprize or secret assault." The meaning "to attempt to kill; maltreat; injure" is obsolete. As the victim did not die from his wounds, the word "assassinate" is incorrectly used in the sentence you cite.

"O. B. L.," Cairo, W. Va.—The word "economic" is correctly used in the sentence, "Name twelve *economic* trees in the Eastern States." It here means "maintained or grown for profit; industrially useful; valuable commercially."

"S. N. C.," Passaic, N. J.—(1) The sentence you submit should read, "He walked as if he *were* lame," according to the rules governing the subjunctive mood. "As if he were lame" is an adverbial clause indicating manner. (2) "I heard of *John's* writing that letter" is correct according to the following rule of grammar: "When the present or perfect participle is used as a noun, a *noun before it* is put in the possessive case; as, 'He was opposed to *John's* writing.'"

"E. R.," Washington, D. C.—The sentence "What we want *are* facts" is correct. This decision is based on the following from Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," page 298: "*What* is a kind of double relative, equivalent to *that which* or *those which*" (making it singular or plural according to the meaning). On page 300 of the same work occurs the following: "Obs. 9. The pronoun *what* is usually of the singular number, tho sometimes plural; as, 'I must turn to the faults, or *what appear* such to me.'—Byron. 'All distortions and mimicries, as such, are *what raise* aversion instead of pleasure.'—Steele. 'Every single impression, made even by the same object, is distinguishable from *what have* gone before, and from *what succeed*.'—Kames, El. of Crit."

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